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Albert Way :



Roman speculum, in bronze case with imperial head on it
? Vespasian - found at Coddanham - 1823. G. Mag. XCV. i.
292.
Bronze statue (Nero ?) found on 2nd Ashburnham's property
at Creting. now in Brit. Mus.

SAMUEL TYMMS, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Suffolk, exhibited several objects forwarded by him from Bury St. Edmund's.

1. A Buckler of Wood; on which is painted a helmed head, found in pulling down an old house in Bury. It was probably used in processions in the Great Revel on St. Edmund's Day, or the popular festival of St. Blaze.

2. Tracings of Mural Paintings on the east wall of the chancel of Culford Church, Suffolk, discovered when that church was being pulled down to make way for a larger edifice on the same site. The subject appears to be a martyrdom by fire; the victim (an ecclesiastic) is represented as being inclosed in a furnace. These paintings were on the splays of two blocked-up narrow round-headed lights, one on either side of the chancel window, which is of a very much later date. There were three medallions in each window, one on either side, and one in the vault above.

3. A portion of an iron Mace, richly ornamented and formerly gilded, the handle terminating in a pistol, of which, however, the breach only remains.

4. A portion of Enamelled Horse-trapping, found at Norton in Suffolk. The character of the enamelling closely resembling that of the objects found in Suffolk, and recently exhibited by Mr. Harrod (see Proceedings, 3 May, 1855). This object has been presented by the Rev. Dr. Dukin to the Museum of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology.

Albert Way:

AN MUSE

Mr. Brooke describes the site of the Battle-field as now seen. "There are no remains of intrenchments," he says, "but there is sufficiently clear information, given by the old historical writers, to enable persons fond of such investigations to identify the field where the battle took place, and their accounts show that it was fought close to Northampton, in the meadows on the southward side of the town, on the river Nen or Nene, adjoining Delapré Abbey in the parish of Hardingstone, and in sight of Queen Eleanor's Cross.

"The field of battle is now occupied by beautiful plantations, pleasure grounds, and part of the park of Edward Bouverie, Esq. formerly part of the meadows just mentioned. The Railway from Northampton to Peterborough passes over one side of the latter."

Mr. Brooke was unable to learn after diligent inquiry that any relics of the battle had ever been dug up upon the field; and, as it is now a park and pleasure grounds, the probability of the discovery of them by excavations, ploughing, or digging, is diminished.

Thanks were returned for these Communications.

Thursday, February 7th, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Roman speculum, in bronze case with imperial head on it
? Vespaian - found at Coddensham - 1823. G. Mag. XCV. i.
292

Bronze statue (Nero ?) found on 2nd Ashburnham's property
at Creeping. now in Brit. Mus.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bury & West Suffolk Archæological Institute,
ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1848,
FOR THE
COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION
ON THE
ANCIENT ARTS AND MONUMENTS
OF
THE WESTERN DIVISION OF SUFFOLK,
AND
ARCHDEACONRY OF SUDBURY.

VOLUME I.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Origin of the Duchy of Clarence, County of Clare, and the Clarenceux King at Arms	J. W. DONALDSON 1
Princess Joanna of Acre and her alliances	SAMUEL TYMMS 9
On Fonts	J. H. P. OAKES 16
Ickworth Manor House	ARTHUR HERVEY 29
Notes towards a Medical History of Bury	SAMUEL TYMMS 33
Sign of the White Swan, Clare	RICHARD ALMACK 50
Clare Castle	SAMUEL TYMMS 61
Carving in front of the Swan Inn, Clare	W. S. W. 67
Antiquities found at Ixworth	J. WARREN 74
Extracts from the Accompts of the Church- wardens of Mellis	HENRY CREED 79
Pakenham Church	JOSEPH 89
Visits of Edw. I. to Bury St. Edmund's and Thetford	CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE 91
Ixworth Church Notes	SAMUEL TYMMS 98
Wills relating to Ixworth and Ixworth Thorpe	SAMUEL TYMMS 103
Reminiscences of Dr. Wollaston	HENRY THASTED 121
Some Notices of Thetford Priory	G. E. CURRIE 135
Charter of Exemption from Office of Sheriff, &c.	AUGUSTINE PAGE 140
Marriage Settlement of Lady Jane Howard	AUGUSTINE PAGE 142
Carvings at Clare	W. S. W. 145
Mural Paintings, Chelsworth Church	HENRY E. AUSTEN 146
Pyx found at Exning	J. F. CLARK 157
Indenture for making a Pastoral Staff for William Curteys, Abbot of Bury	ALBERT WAY 160
Will of Jone Heryng, 1419	SAMUEL TYMMS 165
The Devil's Dyke, Newmarket	SAMUEL TYMMS 167
Customs of Hardwick	177
Will of George Whatloke, of Clare, 1539	J. B. ARMSTEAD 187
Ampton Church	AUGUSTINE PAGE 190
Original Documents relating to Sudbury	{ ARTHUR SKRIMSHIRE, M.D., and W. S. W. 199
Burgate Church	C. R. MANNING 208
Chevey Church	E. K. BENNET 237
Notes on Roman Stations, at Icklingham	HENRY EDWD. BUNBURY 250
Notes on the Medical, Surgical, and Phar- macetical Archæology of Suffolk	A. G. HOLLINGSWORTH 253
Will of Thomas Trumpoor, <i>alias</i> Euston	267
Mildenhall Church	SAMUEL TYMMS 269

Remarks on a Singular bequest in the will of G. Whatloke, of Clare	} W. S. W.	278
Extracts from the Registers of Mellis	HENRY CREED	286
Will of Sir Henry Warner, Kt., of Wamhill Hall, Mildenhall	} SAMUEL TYMMS	297
Note as to the Mayor of Sudbury's Letter	W. S. W.	302
Anglo-Saxon Relics from West Stow Heath.	SAMUEL TYMMS	315
Will of John Gardener, clothmaker, Bury, 1506	329
Hengrave Hall	SAMUEL TYMMS	331
Proceedings at the Meetings of the Institute	24, 53, 84, 148, 217, 304, 340	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

. The Illustrations marked thus * are in the letter press.

	PAGE
1. Font at Hawkedon Church	*21
2. Sword and Copper Vessel found at Coombe, Kent	27
3. Plan of Ickworth Manor House	*30
4. Interior of a German Barber's Shop	*49
5. Sign of the White Swan, Clare	*50
6. Seal found at Stoke-by-Clare	*53
7. Medallion of Our Lady of Pity	*54
8. Seal of Bishop Bedell	*54
9. Monogram and Arms of John Baret, from St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's	*57
10. Ground Plan of Clare Castle	61
11. Five views of Clare Castle	64
12-13. Corona of Clare Castle	65-6
14. Map of Antiquities found at Ixworth, &c.	74
15. Roman Hypocaust at Ixworth	77
16. Masque on Roman pottery found at Ixworth	*78
17. Seal of Ixworth Monastery	86
18. Pakenham Church	89
19. Inscribed Panel, and Monogram of the Virgin Mary, in Ixworth Church	99
20. Monument to Richard Codrington and Elizabeth his wife, Ixworth Church	102
21-2. Mural Paintings, Chelsworth Church	146-7
23. Pyx found at Exning	157
24. Map of the Course of the Fleam and Devil's Dykes	*168
25. Section of the Foss and Vallum of the Devil's Dyke	*169
26. View of the Devil's Dyke, looking towards Woodditton	*170
27. License for the Corporation of Sudbury to elect two Sergeants-at-Mace, with seal of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March	199
28. Font and Piscina in Burgate church	209
29. Tomb of Sir Wm. de Burgate in ditto	213
30. Effigies of Sir Wm. de Burgate and lady.	210
31. Fibulæ, from West Stow ; rings, &c.	223
32. Panel with figure of "Master John Schorn"	222
33. Cheveley Church	242
34. Map of Roman Stations at and near Icklingham.	250
35. Spandril, with the Annunciation, Mildenhall Church	271
36. Decade Signet Ring, found at Great Barton	312
37-44. Anglo-Saxon Relics from West Stow	328

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1852.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Bury & West Suffolk Archaeological Institute.

JANUARY, 1849.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE DUCHY OF CLARENCE, THE COUNTY OF CLARE, AND THE CLARENCEUX KING AT ARMS.

[READ DECEMBER 14, 1848.]

Had I been able to attend the meeting at Clare, I should have taken the opportunity of calling your attention to one or two points more particularly connected with that Town; I conceive, however, that the matters to which I refer are so interesting in themselves, that I shall be justified in bringing them forward now. It has appeared to me to be a task which more particularly devolves on a Suffolk antiquarian society, to settle definitively the origin of the royal title of "Clarence", of the name of the County of "Clare" in Ireland, and of the designation "Clarenceux" borne by the King at Arms, to whose jurisdiction the south of England is assigned: because I believe that they are all equally derived from the old Town of Clare, which was from the earliest times the site of an important fortress. Probably there are few among my hearers, who are not more or less convinced of this. But I have never seen the facts formally established, and, on looking into some of the older authorities*, I observe a statement, which has been

* See, for example, Speed's *History of Great Britain*, p. 589. The reason why people have looked to Ireland for the origin of this royal Duchy may have been their knowledge of the fact that the first Duke was Earl of Ulster, and was, at the

time of his creation, Viceroy of Ireland. Perhaps too, very few are aware that the division of Thomond into counties was long subsequent to the creation of this title.

copied into modern Cyclopædias and other similar compilations, to the effect that the title of Clarence is derived from the Honour of Clare in Thomond ; and I believe that this is the common opinion among the uninquisitive in this country. There is another opinion, held by very few, which refers the title of Clarence to the modern Greek title *Clarenza*, said to have been borne by the Hainault family : but there is no evidence for the transference of this title to the family of Edward III.

I. It is needless to mention to you, who are professed antiquaries, that Clare was a border-fortress on the confines of the East Anglians and East Saxons in the days of the Saxon Heptarchy, and that it was given by William the Conqueror, together with many other important and valuable fiefs, to Richard FitzGilbert, Earl of Brion in Normandy, a distant kinsman of his own and one of his most powerful adherents. This nobleman, having exchanged his Castle of Brion with the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Castle of Tunbridge in Kent, was styled *Ricardus de Tonebruge*, and the same surname was borne by his son Gilbert. But his grandson Richard, Earl of Hertford, having, in 1124, removed the monks from his Castle of Clare, and made it his principal and usual residence, according to the custom of the day changed his surname accordingly. Now the only languages, in which his style and title could formally appear, were the Norman-French and the Latin. In the former he was designated as "Richard de Clare", in the latter as "*Ricardus Clarensis*". This Latin designation was in strict accordance with the rules of classical Latinity, which were observed more accurately than is generally supposed in cases where the relations of provincials to their Roman masters required to be defined or expressed. Thus, the Romans called the native Spaniards *Hispani* ; but a Roman settled in Spain would be called *Hispaniensis*. You will observe that the designations "de Clare" and "Clarensis" never appear as baronial titles of this great family : but rather constituted their family name or surname. They became Earls of Hertford, Gloucester, Pembroke, &c., but never took any title or rank from the Honour of Clare, which gave them their name. If any one of the family was called "comes

Clarensis", which, in itself, is by no means improbable*, this meant "the Earl residing at Clare", and not "the Earl of Clare". The signatures still kept up by our Bishops furnish us with an excellent example of the difference on which I wish to insist. Other peers sign by their titles only, but Archbishops and Bishops sign with their Christian names also. Thus the Earl of Durham or Viscount Canterbury, who are hereditary Peers, need no personal addition, such as that of a Christian name, to particularize their signatures: "Durham" or "Canterbury", attached to a paper with a date, sufficiently indicates the Earl or Viscount for the time being. But the Bishop and Archbishop, whose sees are identical with the places which give these noblemen their titles, sign *E. Dunelmensis* and *C. B. Cantuariensis*, as if to shew that they are temporary incumbents rather than hereditary peers. I make these remarks that you may see the more clearly the nature of the transition from the adjective "Clarensis" to the substantive "Clarence". The former was originally synonymous with the Norman designation "de Clare". But the Norman equivalent became a regular surname, and was borne by members of the family settled in different parts of the kingdom, whereas the Latin "Clarensis" was appropriated to the occupant of Clare Castle and to the possessor of its feudal honours, whether he was called "de Clare", "de Burgh", or "Plantagenet". Consequently, the territory of which he was feudal chief would be called in Latin *Clarentia*, and in Norman-French *Clarence*; comp. *Provence* from *Provincia*, *Florence* from *Florentia*, *France* from *Francia*, &c. Now I need hardly tell you that Gilbert de Clare, called also "Gilbert the Red", 7th Earl of Hertford, and 3rd Earl of Gloucester, married Joane of Acre, daughter of Edward I.: that his son Gilbert having died without issue at the battle of Bannockburn, the Earldoms of Gloucester and Hertford became extinct, but that the Honour of Clare, with his other large possessions, devolved ultimately on his youngest sister *Elizabeth*, who married *John de Burgh*, alias *Burgo*, alias *Burke*, Earl of Ulster: that the son of this marriage, *William de Burgh*, Earl of

* William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, was called *Comes Warrensis*.

Ulster, by his wife, *Maud Plantagenet*, left one daughter, *Elizabeth*; and that *Lionel of Antwerp*, third son of Edward III, having married this lady in 1354 (as may be inferred from the fact that his daughter Philippa was born in 1355), became possessed of the Honour of Clare, and was in the Parliament of 1362 formally created Duke of Clarence, that is, either "*Dux Clarentiæ*", or "*Dux Clarensis*", i. e., the Duke at Clare*. There cannot therefore be any doubt as to the origin and meaning of this Royal Title, which, as we shall presently see, was not only a solemn announcement of the fact that the immense possessions of a powerful and almost princely family had been added to the domains of the Plantagenets, but was in itself as significant of a large district as the Principality of Wales and Duchy of Cornwall, which have been, since an epoch little anterior to the creation of the Duchy of Clarence, invariably bestowed upon the eldest son of the reigning sovereign. The first Duke of Clarence died in 1368, in consequence of living too like an Englishman in the very different climate of Italy (Barnes, p. 719), whither he had gone to celebrate his marriage with Violante, the daughter of Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan. He was buried at Clare, and left one daughter by his first marriage with Elizabeth de Burgh, namely, Philippa, whose descendants intermarried with those of Edmund, 5th son of Edward III, and, as is well known, successfully vindicated their better title to the throne in the latter part of the following century. Since the reign of Edward III., the three following princes have been Dukes of Clarence: (1) Thomas, son of Henry IV., was so created in 1411, and was slain in a skirmish with some Scottish mercenaries in France, in 1421; (2) George, brother of Edward IV., was so created in 1461, and was put to death in the Tower in 1477; (3) William Henry, third son of George III., was so created in 1789, and died as King William IV., in 1837. The Earldom of Gloucester, which became extinct before the marriage which converted a Plantagenet into a Clarensis, has been, ever since the reign of Richard II., either represented by a

* The motive for the creation of this and other royal titles in the Parliament of 1362, seems to have been the celebra-

tion of King Edward's Jubilee. See Barnes, p. 625.

corresponding Royal Dukedom, or left dormant. The Dukedom was created in 1385 in favour of Thomas of Woodstock ; and it is worthy of remark that the three Plantagenets who bore the title met with violent deaths. Thomas of Woodstock was murdered at Calais in 1397 ; Humphrey, for whom the duchy was revived in 1414, perished by foul means in this very town in 1446 ; and Richard, who was raised to the same dignity in 1461, was slain at Bosworth on the 22nd August, 1485. The princes who bore this title in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, were at least allowed to die in their beds or their cradles.

II. In order to ascertain whence the County of Clare in Ireland derived its name, we have only to inquire what member of the de Clare family, or what possessor of the Honour of Clare, was most likely, by his acts or possessions, to lend his name as a territorial designation to a tract of land on the Western Coast of Connaught. The whole of the district now comprised within this county, together with the territory of the Cas tribe on the East of the Shannon, was called originally Thomond, i. e. *Tuaidh Muin*, or "North Munster". Now it was a king of "North Munster", a son-in-law of Dermot Mac Murrough, who first introduced the English into this part of Ireland, and the leader of the English adventurers was no other than Richard de Clare, commonly called Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. As he afterwards became a brother-in-law of the King of Thomond, it might be presumed that he was the first cause of the designation which afterwards distinguished an important part of North Munster. But there is no evidence that he obtained any great property in Munster. His acquisitions were limited to the province of Leinster, of which his father-in-law, Dermot, was King. On the contrary, there is good reason to believe that another member of the de Clare family, Thomas, son of the second Earl of Gloucester, and brother of Gilbert the Red, became possessed, about 1267, of a large tract of land in this part of Ireland, either by grant from the crown or by cession from the O'Brians ; and it is known that the passage across the river Shannon, at Killaloe, in Clare, was called Clarisford within 50 years of the date assigned to this grant. This is proved by the accompanying extracts, for

which I am indebted to Mr. Tymms*. As therefore the name had established itself in the district so many years before, it is very likely that this was not forgotten when Thomond was divided into three counties in Queen Elizabeth's reign: and whereas the other two shires were called after *Limerick* and *Tipperary*, their principal towns, Clare, which had no flourishing municipality, would naturally derive its name from the great family which had struck a deep root in the country some 300 years earlier. This is more probable than that the subsequent connexion of the Earls of Ulster with the de Clare family, or the vice-royalty of a Duke of Clarence in 1362, gave rise to a territorial appellation in a different part of the country.

III. We may now enter upon the consideration of the third particular—perhaps, in its results, the most interesting of the three—namely, the origin of the designation “Clarenceux”, given to one of the Kings at Arms in the Herald's College. You are aware that there are now three Kings at Arms, “Garter”, “Clarenceux”, and “Norroy”. Although this enumeration gives them in their precedence, the reverse order would probably place them according to the relative antiquity of their offices. For the “Garter King at Arms” was not created until the reign of Henry V., and the “Norroy” may be traced back to the reign of Edward II. In fact, it appears that there were originally two Kings at Arms, corresponding perhaps to the two Archbishopial provinces; one, to whom the jurisdiction north of the Trent was assigned, and who was consequently styled “Roi des armes des Norroys”, *i. e.* “King at Arms of the Northmen”, and the other, who had the control of the district south of the Trent, and who was called “Roi des Armes des

* According to Lodge “all that tract of Thomond which extends from Limerick to Ath Solais was bestowed by Bryan Ruadh, Prince of Thomond, upon Thomas de Clare, in consideration of this lord coming with the English troops to reinstate him in his kingdom.” But according to others, this immense property was a reckless gift from the Crown: and a grant Pat. Roll, 4 Edw. I., of ample liberties in his lands of Thomond to Thomas de Clare, seems to confirm this statement.—*Ryley's Placit. Parliamentar. Appx.*, 438; *Moore's Ireland*, ii., 32.

The passage across the river at Killaloe in Clare, was in the beginning of the 14th century “called *Claris ford*, from Thomas de Clare, who had obtained possessions in the east of Clare from one of the Princes of Thomond.”—*Hall's Ireland*, iii., 419.

This Thomas de Clare was a great favourite of Edw. I., with whom he had been in the Holy Land. Thomas Wyke calls him the prince's friend and bed-fellow (*familiaris et cubicularius*).

Surroys", or "King at Arms of the Southernns": and under this title he is mentioned in the reign of Edward III. It is perhaps as well to state that the termination of the words *Norroys* and *Surroys* is the French *-ois*, which represented the Latin *-ensis*; similarly we have *Albigensis* and *Vaudois* from *Albigenses* and *Waldenses*. Now the district assigned to the "Clarenceux" is co-extensive with that over which the "Surroy" was placed, and I think it may be demonstrated that the designations are feudally equivalent. Noble, indeed, tells us (p. 61) that the title "Clarenceux" is not older than the reign of King Henry the Vth, and that it is due to that King's preference for the herald of his brother as Constable of his army. This seems to be an unfounded conjecture, springing from a misapprehension of the meaning and formation of the plural adjective "Clarenceux". Besides, Thomas, Duke of Clarence, was not at the battle of Agincourt, nor was he constable of the army in any battle in which the King commanded in person*. Those who have studied philology do not need to be told that in French and old Norman the termination *-ux* implies an original *ls* or *les* (see *Varronianus*, p. 210). Thus we have *aux* for *a les*; *animaux* and *chevaux* are the plurals of *animal* and *cheval*, and *ceux* is the plural of *cel*. Consequently, *Clarenceux* is the plural of *Clarencel*. Now who were the *Clarencels*? We have already seen that *Clarencis* meant the man who had the "Honour of Clare"; and that *Clarence* or *Clarentia*, the substantive derived from this epithet, meant the territory of which he was feudal chief. As therefore *Provincialis* and *Provençal* are derived from *Provincia* or *Provence*, so *Clarentialis* or *Clarencel* would be regularly formed from *Clarentia* or *Clarence*. Accordingly, the *Clarencels* were all those who owed obedience or fealty to the feudal Lord of Clarence—the vassals, in fact, of the mighty Seneschal of Clare. Now it would be absurd to suppose that these vassals were merely the immediate dependents of the castle in Suffolk. With that interpretation

* The Duke of Clarence left the army and returned with the sick to England, after the siege of Harfleur, in which he greatly distinguished himself (N. H. Nicolas, *Battle of Agincourt*, p. ccxii). His post was that of chieftain of the king's first ward (Nicolas, p. xvi). The

Constable at this time was the Duke of York (Nicolas p. civ), who commanded the vanguard and right wing (Nicolas p. cxcii). At the time of his death, Thomas, Duke of Clarence, was Captain-General of Normandy (Monstrelet, chap. 249).

of the term, the "King at Arms of the Clarencels" would be a very unmeaning title. But the domains of Richard FitzGilbert and his descendants really included a large portion of the fairest lands south of the Trent. In addition to his fiefs in Wilts*, Devon, Cambridge, and Kent, the founder of this family had 38 Lordships in Surrey, 35 in Essex, and 95 in Suffolk. His grandson added to this the Earldom of Hertford and extensive possessions in Wales. The great-grandson of this nobleman became Earl of Gloucester; and when Gilbert the Red married Joane Plantagenet, there was scarcely a county in the breadth of England south of the Trent which did not own the influence of the great "Clarencis". It is impossible to say when the term "Surroys" gave place to its synonym "Clarenceux"; but it is most probable that this change was made when Prince Lionel assumed a ducal title from the Honour of Clare; so that the Duchy of Clarence and the Clarenceux King at Arms are to be considered as distinct but cognate records of an increase in the royal domains, analogous to those which led to the creations of the "Prince of Wales" and the "Duke of Cornwall".

Upon the whole then, it seems that we may safely refer to the Castle and Honour of Clare, in this County, the origin of the Royal Duchy, of the Irish Shire, and of the Heraldic King. If any one asks what advantage has been gained by this investigation, I think the answer is easy. Whatever is calculated to throw a new light on the most trivial particulars in the history of this great nation, is worthy of at least the same regard as that which we bestow upon the learned speculations of Classical historians. It is by our collective knowledge of these details that we are enabled to furnish the critical historian of our own and after days with the facts for his philosophical inferences. And if we cannot now discover and record the meaning of terms, which have taken their origin in our own neighbourhood, we are not to expect better results from the researches of a future generation. Some of you may tell me that you knew already all or nearly all the facts which I have detailed: and that my inferences and combinations were

* The village of Clarendon, celebrated for the Parliament held there in 1164, seems to have been originally *Clarensedunum*.

very near to the surface. Granting this, I would remark that the same is the case with nearly all antiquarian investigations. The last step is generally an easy one; but, as long as that step still remains to be taken, there is still the gap between ignorance and knowledge, or at least the interval between vague conjecture and certain information.

J. W. DONALDSON.

THE PRINCESS JOANNA OF ACRE AND HER ALLIANCES.

[READ SEPTEMBER 14, 1848.]

THE following account of the Princess JOANNA OF ACRE, Lady of Clare, her parentage and alliances, is offered with a view to shew the intimate connection of the Honor and Town of Clare with some of the most striking incidents in English History.

The father of Joanna was Edward the First, who, when Prince, so successfully asserted the kingly authority against the rebel barons; temporarily subjected the kingdom of Scotland, and finally annexed the principality of Wales to the English crown. But his great improvements in our laws won for him the yet more honorable title of "the English Justinian". He was the first Christian prince who passed an Act of Mortmain, and his reign was an epoch in the formation of our House of Commons. Royal by birth, the father of Joanna of Acre was valiant in battle, gallant in the tournament, wise in council, and affectionate in his family.

Nor was her mother less illustrious in her origin, or less distinguished by those virtues and accomplishments which grace and dignify even exalted station. Eleanor of Castile was the daughter of Frederick the Third of Castile, and sister to Alphonso, the royal philosopher of Spain. She was so elegant in her person that historians describe her as a model of feminine beauty; and so fondly affectioned as to obtain the honorable surname of "the Faithful". Her gentle manners, her sweet temper, her prudence and her charity, were crowned by a pure piety most rare in that age.

Ever by the side of her martial lord in his wars, she was blessed as the instrument of saving his life from the poisoned dagger of a treacherous agent of the "Old Man of the Mountains", if not, indeed, as tradition asserts, by heroically sucking the poison from the wound, yet by that tender care and assiduous attention to which the prince ever loved to attribute his recovery, and which obtained for her that endearing epithet of "*Ma chère Reine*", which is still perpetuated by the well-known "Charing Cross". Being seized with fever while on her way to join the king on the Scottish borders, she died at Herdeby, near Grantham, in her 47th year, in the year 1290, and was buried at Westminster Abbey. Her sorrowing lord accompanied the body throughout the mournful progress, and caused to be erected at every one of the nine principal resting-places of the body, a beautiful cross to her memory, two of which still remain, at Northampton and Waltham Cross, near London. Her elegant statue, on an altar-shaped tomb, cast in bronze by Master William Torel*, is a work of which any modern artist might be justly proud. It is said that with her originated the custom of using tapestry as hangings for walls, and coverings for floors; and the famous Cotswold breed of sheep is traditionally said to have been introduced by Queen Eleanor from her native Spain.

The Princess Joanna, the second child and eldest daughter of this truly royal couple, was born in the year 1272, at Acre, in the Holy Land, at a time when her father was scarcely recovered from his poisoned wound, and was named from the place of her birth and after her grandmother Joanna Countess of Ponthieu, daughter of that Princess of France whose betrothment to Richard Cœur de Lion involved Europe in a general war.

In the year 1290, being then in her 18th year, and renowned for her beauty and high spirit, she was given in marriage to Gilbert de Clare, surnamed the Red, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and Premier Peer of England.

This Earl commenced his career as the bosom friend of

* Believed to be the work of the celebrated Pietro Cavallini till Mr. Hunter, in a paper on the honours paid

to the memory of Eleanor (*Archæologia*, xxix. 191), shewed that it was the work of Torel.

the rebel Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester, and having mainly contributed to the capture of King Henry and Prince Edward at the battle of Lewes, he received his knighthood there, at the head of the victorious army, from the hand of Leicester; but afterwards becoming jealous of his friend's power he procured the release of the royal prisoners and commanded the second division of the royal army at the battle of Evesham, which, led on by Prince Edward, triumphed over the Barons, and restored the kingly power to its former amplitude. Gilbert de Clare received a full pardon and gained the friendship of Prince Edward, who knew so well how to appreciate the military skill and daring of this powerful Baron. The King, however, not duly rewarding his services, he rejoined the rebel ranks; but a prudent compliance on the part of Prince Edward with all his demands on account of the victory of Evesham, caused him again to become "a good and loyal subject". He afterwards obtained the entire confidence of King Henry, and being appointed one of the regency, and sworn peace-preserver, for the absent Edward, he proclaimed that Prince successor to the crown of his father, and on his return in 1274, gave the King and his retinue a magnificent entertainment, at his favourite castle of Tunbridge, in Kent.

In his youth he espoused the Lady Alice de la Marche, daughter of Guy Earl of Angoulême, and niece to the King of France; but that Princess having the heavy misfortune to be deprived of reason, he obtained a divorce in 1285, four or five years before his marriage with the beautiful Joanna.

At his second nuptials he gave up the inheritance of all his castles and manors, as well in England and Wales, to his royal father-in-law, to dispose of as he might think proper; and the King entailed them upon the Earl's issue by his daughter, and in default upon the Princess, her heirs, and assigns, should she survive the Earl.

The wedding was solemnized with great pomp, on the morrow preceding the calends of May, at the monastery of the Knights of St. John, at Clerkenwell; and in the spring of the following year the Countess of Gloucester gave birth to a beautiful boy at Tewkesbury, to the infinite joy and pleasure of Queen Eleanor. The royal parents

are recorded to have welcomed their first grandchild with the greatest delight, and as a mark of their respect for his father to have commanded that his name should be Gilbert. In the following year the Earl and Countess kept their Christmas with great magnificence at their Castle of Clare.

The union existed only a few years, the Earl dying at his Castle at Monmouth, in the year 1295, leaving issue Gilbert the Third, then between four and five years of age, and three daughters, Eleanor, Margaret, and Elizabeth.

The youthful widow mourned but a short season, for one of her late lord's esquires, Ralph de Monthermer, having found favour in her eyes, she entered into a clandestine marriage with him. This was a grievous blow to her father, as it was the first instance of a *mésalliance* in the royal house of Plantagenet. The King, in consequence, seized upon her lands and castles; and sent the husband a prisoner to Bristol Castle. He was afterwards released, and summoned to Parliament, by the title of Earl of Gloucester *jure uxoris*, from 1299 to 1306. Through the mediation of Anthony Beke, the celebrated Bishop of Durham, and on account of de Monthermer's great bravery in the Scottish wars, a reconciliation took place between the King and his daughter, and the fortunate "groom," as he is contemptuously called by some historians, became a great favourite with his father-in-law, who heaped riches and honour upon him; giving him the whole of Annandale, and creating him Earl of Athol. The King and Princess survived this restoration to favour but a short time, Edward dying on the 7th of July 1307, and Joanna of Acre a little later in the same year. She died, says Weever, at her Manor of Clare, and was buried in the Church of the Friars there; but a curious dialogue, between a Friar of the House and a Secular, which is supposed to have taken place at the tomb of the Princess, and is printed by the same author, implies that she was buried in a chapel there, built by her in honour of St. Vincent, "to whom she had singular affection." Her funeral was conducted with great pomp, and attended by King Edward the Second and most of the principal nobles of the kingdom.

Her eldest son, Gilbert de Clare, the third Earl of Gloucester, after a short but distinguished life, fell at the battle

of Bannockburn in 1314, in the 23rd year of his age, and leaving no issue by his Countess Maud de Burgh, daughter of John, Earl of Ulster, who died the following year, the illustrious line of the de Clares became extinct; and the Earldoms of Gloucester and Hertford, with the Honor of Clare, and other great estates, became divided among his three sisters.

The eldest daughter of Joanna, named Eleanor after her royal grandmother, had the honor of Gloucester for her share, and was married to Hugh le Despenser, the second unfortunate favorite of her uncle, Edward the Second. Having prevailed on the King to resume in his favour the grants of some of the castles in Wales, formerly occupied by Gilbert de Clare, but lately bestowed on the Mortimers, that rebellion ensued, which aided by Queen Isabella, "fair daughter of France", but foul Queen of England, and supported by the popular hatred of the favoritism by which the King had reigned, led to the destruction, by horrid cruelties, of both the monarch and his favorite. After the execution of Despenser in November, 1326, the Countess Eleanor, with her children, was imprisoned in the Tower till the following February; when she obtained her liberty and took to her second husband, William de la Zouch, of Mortimer. She survived him two years, and died in 1337.

The second daughter, Margaret, was also given in marriage by her uncle to one of his favorites—the companion of his youth, Piers de Gaveston, "the Adonis of the English court", whose knightly prowess and graceful manners excited the envy, and his bitter raillery the enmity, of the bold rude barons of England, who, disgusted with the odious favoritism by which the weak and ignoble Edward sought to reign, raised the standard of rebellion. Having fallen into the power of the Earl of Warwick, whom he had nicknamed "the Black Dog of Arden", that noble accomplished his prophetic retort, that "he would make him feel the Black Dog's teeth", by beheading him at Blacklow Hill, near Warwick, a spot to this day called Gaveshead. By this marriage Margaret had an only daughter Joane, who died young. She took for her second husband Hugh de Audley, and on the death of her sister Eleanor succeeded to the lands of the Earldom of Gloucester.

Hugh de Audley was then created Earl of Gloucester, but died without male issue, in 1347. From the Lady Margaret de Audley, their sole daughter and heiress, who married Ralph, Lord Stafford, is descended the illustrious hero of Waterloo.

The youngest daughter, Elizabeth, had the honor of Clare for her inheritance. She cemented the alliance between the de Clare and de Burgh families, by marrying John de Burgh, son and heir to the Earl of Ulster, whose sister had been married to her brother Gilbert, the last Earl de Clare. She bore her lord one son, William, at whose death the Earldom of Ulster became extinct. Her granddaughter Elizabeth re-united the family to the royal line of Plantagenet by marrying Lionel, third son of King Edward the Third, who, having thus become possessed of the Honor of Clare, was created Duke of Clarence. Through this alliance the House of York derived that claim to the throne which led to the long and bloody wars of the Roses. The Lady Elizabeth de Clare subsequently married Theobald de Verdon ; and at his death Roger d'Amory ; and added fresh lustre to her descent and alliances by re-founding Clare Hall, in the University of Cambridge, and by improving the buildings and decorations of the House of Friars at Clare. The rhythmical dialogue before mentioned thus alludes to this lady and her marriage with De Burgh :

“ so conioyned be
 “ Ulstris armes and Gloucestris thurgh and thurgh
 “ As she with our wyndowes in housis thre
 “ Dortour, chapiter house, and fraiture, which she
 “ Made oute the ground, both plauncher* and wal.”

The secular stranger having enquired “ And who the rofe ? ” is answered “ She alone did al ”.

The two sons of Joanna of Acre by her marriage with Ralph de Monthermer were named Thomas and Edward. Thomas was killed in a sea-fight with the French in the year 1340, in the life-time of his father, but left a daughter, who carried the Barony of Monthermer to the Montacute family, whence descended the celebrated king-making Earl of Warwick.

Edward, the second son, was summoned to Parliament

* Timber work ; Fr. *planche*, a plank. word is still occasionally used in East
 Shakspeare has “ a planched gate”. The Anelia.

as a Baron in the eleventh year of King Edward the Third, but never afterwards, and nothing further is known of him or his descendants. Weever, who calls him the eldest son, says that he was buried by the side of his mother in the Priory Chapel at Clare.

These few notices show in how short a time the chief line of this powerful family became extinct after its attainment of the highest honours. And it has been justly observed that "if a striking instance be wanting of the instability of human grandeur—the evanescent nature of human power, it may be found in the depth of humility into which the chief line of the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, and the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, sank before it was utterly extinguished". Roger Stafford, representative of these illustrious houses, and descended from the blood-royal of England, was compelled by the arbitrary government of Charles the First to surrender his claim to the Barony of Stafford, because he had no lands or means to support its dignity; and Jane his sister, great grand-daughter of the mighty Edward, Duke of Buckingham*, was the wife of a joiner of Newport, near Shiffnal, in Shropshire, where she was living his widow in 1637, and her son was by trade a cobbler—thus, says Burke, the great-great-grandson of Margaret Plantagenet, daughter and heiress of George, Duke of Clarence, and the last member of that royal and illustrious house, sunk to the grade of a mender of old shoes†!

S. TYMMS.

* Edward Stafford, K. G., Lord High Constable of England. Having excited the hatred of Cardinal Wolsey, he was accused of a design on the King's life, and being found guilty of treason on the oath of a false retainer, was beheaded on Tower Hill, May 17th,

1521. When the Emperor Charles V. heard of the event he is said to have exclaimed "A butcher's dog has killed the finest buck in England."

† This statement, though generally received, is considered by modern authorities to be very questionable.

ON FONTS.

Having been informed by the Secretary of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, that a short paper on the subject of Fonts, read to the Society at Clare, had been ordered for publication, I have ventured to recall it, and to send an improved copy, hoping by it to induce members, who have more leisure than myself, to undertake the study of fonts, and especially those of this neighbourhood, for the purpose of noting down their peculiarities, with a view to the ascertaining their ages and the subjects of the various sculptures on them. Trusting that the intent with which the paper is written and sent may excuse its many imperfections, I shall, without further comment, proceed to the subject, first premising that I have made use of what works I could, at all bearing on the point, extracting passages from them *verbatim* where sufficiently concise for such a paper, and leaving out irrelevant matter.

It was the custom of the early Christians, from the times of the Apostles to the conversion of Constantine, when their religion became tolerated, and for some time after, to baptize their converts in the rivers and streams near their churches and places of assembly. Of this going from the church to the water, both Tertullian and Justin Martyr make mention. That Baptisteries quickly sprung up after the conversion of Constantine, may be seen from the following quotation from Eusebius, given in Bingham's *Antiquities of the Church*. Speaking of the church of Paulinus at Tyre, he says: "When that curious artist had finished his famous structure within, he then set himself about the Exedræ, or buildings that joined one to another by the sides of the Church", by which buildings, he tells us, he chiefly meant the place which was for the use of those who needed the purgation and sprinkling of water and of the Holy Ghost; that is, doubtless, the baptistery of the church. Baptisteries were usually separate from the church. Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, says that Severus built two churches and a baptistery between them both. St. Cyril of Jerusalem describes the baptistery as a separate building, with a porch or ante-room, where the catechumens made their renuncia-

tion of Satan and confession of faith, and then its inner room, where the baptism was performed. Sidonius Apollinaris speaks of it as a distinct building. That they were buildings of considerable size may be learnt from the fact that a council of Constantinople was held in the baptistery of the church. There appears to have been but one baptistery in a city or district, and that at the Bishop's church; in after ages, however, they were set up in country parishes, for the Council of Auxerre speaks of baptizing in villages at Easter, by allowance from the Bishop; likewise, licences appear to have been granted to priests to minister baptism, in order that the sick should not die without that sacrament.

The earliest name applied to the font was *piscina*, probably in allusion to the Greek word *ἰχθυς*, which was much venerated by the early Christians, as containing the first two letters of the title of the Saviour. Our own, as well as the French and Italian name, is derived from the Latin; the German *taufstein* seems to show that the fonts in that country were of stone, and the same is required by our present canons. Durandus says the water that typified baptism in the wilderness, flowed from a rock, because Christ, who gives forth the living water, is called in Scripture the corner stone, and the rock. Fonts for the immersion of adults were divided for the different sexes.

It seems to be generally allowed that baptisms did not take place in churches until the sixth century.

There are several baptisteries remaining in Europe, and it is desirable to notice their peculiarities, as many of these would probably be transferred from the building to the font. The earliest baptistery is at Ravenna, dating A. D. 390, and is of octagonal form. The font is an octagonal bath in the centre of the building, in which is now placed a kind of vase, for ordinary use; there is also in the bath a round ambon, or pulpit, in which the priest stands to administer the sacrament. The baptistery of St. John at the Lateran Basilica dates, according to Mr. Gally Knight, A. D. 440: it is octagonal, and contains an oval bath of porphyry in the centre. This is still used, as visitors to Rome will remember, for the baptism of converted Jews during Holy Week. In A. D. 1153, Anastasius IV. made great alterations in this

building, by raising the walls, adding a second tier of pillars, and a new roof.

In the neighbourhood of Rome is another building erected by Constantine near the church of St. Agnes, circular in shape, and said to have been a baptistery; it seems immediately afterwards to have been used as the burial place for Constantia, the daughter of the Emperor. An early writer (Anastasius) says that Constantine *here* built a baptistery, and as there are remains of no other building on this spot, that could be so called, this building has been thought to be a circular baptistery.

St. Maria in Cosmedin, at Ravenna, is externally an octagon, built in the sixth century for an Arian baptistery.

The baptistery at Florence is octagonal, and owes its foundation to Grimoaldus, A. D. 671. It was at first the Cathedral of Florence. The font inside is hexagonal, and comparatively modern, being of the latter part of the 14th century. St. Stefano, at Bologna, is considered by some to be the ancient baptistery of that place, circular in shape, and built in the eighth century. The baptistery at Cremona is an octagon, built about A. D. 800, in the Lombardic style. It has five projecting porches, supported on lions; in the centre is a font, hewn out of a single block of marble.

At Ratisbon, adjoining the cathedral, and within the quadrangle of the cloisters, is a small octagonal building, stone-vaulted, in the Lombardic style, of the 10th or 11th centuries, supposed to be a baptistery. Near it, is the ancient church, of Basilican form and arrangement.

The baptistery at Parma was built about the end of the 12th century. The exterior is an octagon; the interior has sixteen sides. There are four portals towards the four points of the compass. In the centre stands an octagonal font, cut out of one immense block of marble, and, according to the inscription, made A. D. 1298.

The baptistery at Pisa is circular, and dates of the middle of the 12th century. The font is a large octagonal bath in the centre of the building, formed by a wall 2ft. 7in. high, and raised on three steps. There are smaller fonts attached inside, to each diagonal face of the great font, for the baptism of infants.

The ancient baptistery at Padua is square in plan, and circular above. A modern baptistery at Spoleto, in the *Renaissance* style, is likewise square in plan, but octagonal above.

Baptisteries occur at Verona (called St. Giovanni in Fonte), at Volterra and Pistoia, of octagonal form. Excepting the instance at Padua, all ancient baptisteries seem to have been round or octagonal, and the instances of the latter are far more numerous.

The fonts in these baptisteries generally followed in shape the outline of the buildings in which they were placed. I must here notice that some other churches, not baptisteries, were built in the octagonal form, as St. Vitale at Ravenna, St. Sophia, Saints Sergius and Bacchus, at Constantinople. It is suggested by the Rev. B. Webb, in his excellent work on *Continental Ecclesiology*, that this form may have been used in these churches to suit the dome, which had at that time been improved and adopted at Constantinople.

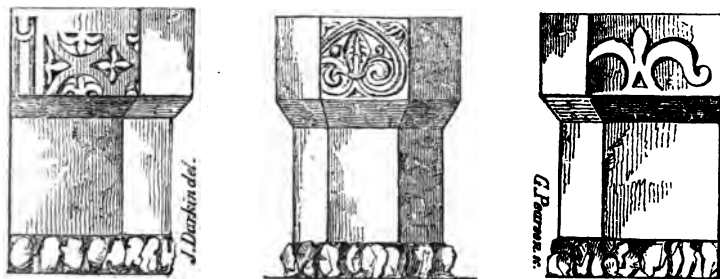
The circular form was more generally used for sepulchral edifices, as, that of Theodrick, at Ravenna. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, built by the Empress Helena, being the earliest Christian example in this shape. It was probably borrowed from the heathen Romans, who used circular tombs; as the tombs of Cecilia Metella, Augustus, and Hadrian, the latter known as the castle St. Angelo.

Having thus gone through all the most celebrated baptisteries abroad, we may next examine the accounts we have of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and what remains we find of that period. In Spelman's *Anglo-Saxon Councils* we learn that the council of Cloveshoe (A. D. 747) commanded that the Roman ritual should be universally followed. Lingard gives the following account of the mode of baptism in his *History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church*: "The regular manner of administering it was by immersion. The time—the two eves of Easter and Pentecost; the place—the baptistery, a small building contiguous to the church, in which had been constructed a convenient bath, called the font. The adult, after his profession, descended into the font; the priest depressed his head three times below the surface, with the necessary words of baptism. In the baptism of infants, the sponsors,

with the male children, stood on the right side of the font; those with the females on the left. The priest descended into the water which reached his knees; each child in succession was given into his hands and plunged thrice into the water, he pronouncing the proper words, and then returning it to its sponsors. Bede mentions that the missionaries did not wait for the construction of baptisteries and fonts, but baptized their proselytes in rivers and running water. After the conversion of a nation, in the course of a generation or two, the baptism of adults ceased, and none but infants, and those too of recent birth, were brought to the font at the appointed times. The single baptisms increased, and the baptisteries were neglected, and it was found more convenient to place a font of wood or stone in the parish church, for, on account of the great importance attached to this sacrament, laws were enacted by both ecclesiastical and civil authority, to secure its administration to all children soon after their birth. The parish priest was ordered to be always ready both day and night, and if through his neglect the child died unbaptized, a severe punishment awaited him, amounting to the forfeiture of his benefice and the privileges of his order. Parents were likewise commanded to present their children within 30 days after their birth in the South of England, and within 9 days in Northumbria. If the child died without this sacrament, they were variously punished in different parts of England". Such a writer as Lingard would not without good reason say "it was found more convenient to place a font of *wood* or stone in the parish church"; so in this we have a key to explain the circumstance that few if any fonts remain of a date anterior to the Norman conquest: such at least is the opinion of some of the best of our archæologists. Again, it is well known that the Normans, wherever they came, rebuilt, enlarged, and entirely changed the appearance of the cathedrals and churches of our Saxon fathers. It is not unreasonable to suppose that so prominent a piece of church furniture as the font could have escaped alteration or demolition. The *Glossary of Architecture* mentions (without description) that a remarkable instance of a baptistery yet remains in Cranbrook, Kent. Mere enclosures of either open wood or stone work, forming a canopy to the font, as at

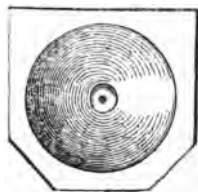
Luton, Bedfordshire, and St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, are not entitled to the name. Fonts occur in England of all shapes, from oval and square to the dodecagon, a nine-sided font excepted. The oldest form, according to Mr. Paley, is circular shaped, like a cylinder, and placed without any intermediate support on the ground; sometimes they are set on a mass of masonry, and sometimes on legs. The square font is perhaps the most common in the Norman period, though the octagon occasionally is met with, and this lasted until the transitional period, when the octagon form became general. The sculptures on the heavy Norman fonts are most curious and deserving of great attention. They are so numerous, and require so much explanation, that it will not be here possible to enter on the subject. Scriptural stories, legends of saints, and matters of topical interest, are often carved on them. Many sculptures are said to be figurative of the fall of man, and represent him as requiring the regenerating influence of baptism. These square fonts, when chamfered or bevilled round the edges and corners, soon advanced to the octagon form. The

FONT AT HAWKEDON CHURCH



ELEVATION

may be cited as an instance of transitional or late Norman style, where the angles are carved into engaged shafts, cushion capped, and possibly supported on legs below. On the parts remaining are some elegant Norman patterns, which first gave a clue to the original shape of the font, for the corners, where the engaged shafts remain, were entirely at that time concealed in the wall of the church, under mortar and whitewash.



PLAN

Early English fonts are more numerous than those of the decorated period, and are generally better carved; they are for the most part octagonal, with detached shafts, deep mouldings, and often with a sunken trefoil arch on the sides. A plain specimen of this date is to be seen in Drinkstone church. A few standing on arches are very beautiful.

Decorated fonts are comparatively rare, and with few exceptions octagonal, the diapers on them are very elegant, the canopies extremely rich, and the panels deeply recessed. In this and the following perpendicular period they seem to have been generally elevated on two or three steps.

Perpendicular fonts are more common than those of any other period, and present a greater sameness in appearance; they are almost all octagonal; the sides are panelled with quatrefoils, sometimes containing a Tudor-pattern rose or shield charged with emblems of the passion, or heraldic devices; on the alternate sides are generally the symbols of the four Evangelists, those at Pakenham and Little Whelnetham are of this kind. Inscriptions are not unfrequently found on fonts of this date; one in Greek, in this neighbourhood, at Hadleigh, and one exactly similar at Harlow, in Essex may be given here:—

N.I.Y.O.N.A.N.O.M.H.M.A.M.H.M.O.N.A.N.O.Y.I.N.

reading the same backwards and forwards—"Wash away my sin, and not my face only."

The material of fonts is generally stone, though some occur of lead, as at the contiguous villages of Dorchester, Warborough, and Long Wittenham. These are transitional or early English; that at the last mentioned place is circular, ornamented with small circles of foliage and a row of small figures under pointed arches. Mr. Paley's interesting work on fonts, enumerates as many as sixteen instances of leaden fonts of various dates. The font at Canterbury is said to have been of silver, that in Holyrood Chapel was of brass; it was afterwards presented to St. Alban's Abbey, and melted down during the civil wars. All fonts were required by a constitution of Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1236, to be covered and locked, some writers say in order to avoid sorcery, but more likely that they might be kept clean. No font-covers earlier than those of the perpendicular

period remain. Two, celebrated for their elaborate workmanship, remain in Suffolk, one at Ufford, near Woodbridge, and one at Sudbury. The basins of fonts were for the most part round, and lined with lead.

In the first part of this paper the shape of the ancient baptisteries has been mentioned as octagonal, and it has been shown that generally, except in the Norman period, this shape prevailed for fonts in our country, until the time of the Reformation. It may here be mentioned that the perpendicular font at Lavenham is hexagonal, and that at Elmswell heptagonal; other similar exceptions are so rare that an excuse and cause may easily be found, either in some flaw in the stone submitted to the workman for carving, or to some accident that induced a variation from the general form. It is a matter of enquiry, why Norman fonts should so differ in shape from those of all other periods, and a solution to the question may be derived from the circumstance, that the Normans symbolised facts rather than doctrines. The reason given in early times for the number eight being symbolical of Regeneration is, that as the old Creation was complete in seven days, so the next number ensuing may be considered symbolical of the new. Whether the Normans symbolised, under the circular form, the eternal life into which the newly baptised entered, and the square form, as typifying the completeness of the change made by the waters of baptism, must be left to those versed in medieval writings, for the enlightening those who are not. With Gothic architecture came the symbolising of doctrinal truths, and henceforward, in England, almost every font was octagonal. I cannot at all say when the Hawkedon font was shorn of its fair proportions, but I should suppose it a post-Reformation work.

In the subject of fonts, every member of our Institute may contribute to raise the knowledge of the archæologists of this neighbourhood, by sending to the Secretary an accurate account of the fonts—their shape, size, panelling, material, and whatever is remarkable in them—in the churches they may chance to visit. If this short account induces any person to collect a notice of the various fonts in this part of Suffolk the writer will be sincerely gratified.

J. H. P. OAKES.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

BURY, JUNE 8, 1848.—*The Rev. H. Hasted, M.A., in the Chair.*

The first Quarterly General Meeting of the Society took place on Thursday evening, the 8th of June, 1848, and was numerously attended. The Rev. Henry Hasted having been called to the chair, congratulated the members on the formation of such a society, which had long been wanted. Bury was a place rich in antiquities and in objects attractive to those devoted to archaeological pursuits, and the establishment of this Society reflected honour on the town.

The following presents were announced:—

A Roman vase made up from fragments of pottery, found in one of the smaller tumuli at Rougham, opened a few years since by the Rev. Professor Henslow, by whom the fragments had been put together; fragments of vessels from the Rougham tumuli; a variety of Roman coins, found at different times between Pakenham and Rougham; two Roman coins and some pieces of pottery, found on the borders of Dalham and Ousden; a signet ring found in the Abbey Grounds, Bury St. Edmund's; another ring found at Lidgate; a brass medallion of St. Ignatius Loyola, and another of St. Michael and the Dragon; by the Rev. C. H. Bennet.

A bronze celt, found in the county; by H. J. Oakes, Esq.

A variety of gutta percha impressions of seals; by the Rev. C. R. Manning.

A Roman glass unguentarium with unguent therein, found at Stonham Aspal; by the Rev. H. Creed. It is engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, iii. p. 69. The liquid, which half fills the cavity, and is slightly tinged with a pinkish colour, seemed to deposit a whitish sediment. The glass was of a pure white crystalline texture. Stow [London, b. ii. c. 5.] relates that amongst numerous Roman remains, found when the field antiently called Lolesworth, now Spittlefield, was broken up about the year 1576 to make bricks, "there were found divers vials, and other fashioned glasses, some most curiously wrought, and some of chrysell, all which had water in them, nothing differing in clearnesse, taste, or savour, from common spring water, whatever it was at the first. Some of these glasses had oyle in them very thick, and earthy in savour." In the Museum of Antiquities at Rouen, a small glass vial, accounted to be Roman, is preserved, hermetically sealed, and half full of liquid.

Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart., exhibited a small Roman vase containing a mass of coins, supposed for the payment of troops, found near Holywell Row, Mildenhall; another specimen of a similar vase; two celts of bronze, of different forms, found near Mildenhall; a Roman vase and a dish of Samian ware, found near Ingham; and a spear-head, camp candlestick, and stone shot, found near the Eriswell Lode, Mildenhall.

The Rev. Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart., sent a bronze sword, which was found about 70 years ago in the bed of the river Lark, near Icklingham. It was accompanied by a miniature copy of a large mosaic, discovered at Pompeii about ten years since, of the Battle of Issus, in which swords of a similar form are represented. Mr. S. Tymms observed that this kind of sword was considered by the late Sir S. Meyrick to be of Celtic workmanship. A very similar one is engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii, p. 67.

Mr. Porteus Oakes exhibited a beautiful silver-gilt chalice of the 15th century, with enamelled medallions, from Florence.

The Rev. H. Hasted exhibited a British vase with fragments of burnt bones, of birds and animals, found at Eye; and a smaller one found at Melford.

Mr. Donne exhibited an early pedigree of the family of Barnwell, with the arms of the alliances emblazoned.

The Rev. H. Creed exhibited a gold signet ring with the initial I., found some years since in the Abbey Grounds, Bury St. Edmund's; another of silver; and two small sepulchral brasses which had been offered for sale as old brass.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, sent a drawing of the monument of Richard Coddington,

with rubbings of the brasses thereon, in Ixworth Church; a rubbing from a stone on the south-east buttress of the tower of the same church, bearing the name of Abbot Schot;* and a variety of articles in bronze, found at Ixworth and Pakenham, including a fibula and ring of Roman workmanship; two iron spurs, and one of bronze, of very beautiful workmanship. The latter is engraved in No. 10 of the Journal of the British Archaeological Association.

Mr. Page, of Ampton, exhibited two original deeds relating to the Coket and Croftes families.

A letter was read from Mr. J. B. Armstead, of Clare, pointing out the antiquities worthy of inspection in that town and neighbourhood, in the event of the Institute visiting it, as the writer had been informed was contemplated. The thanks of the Institute were voted to Mr. Armstead, and the letter was referred to the Committee.

The Rev. J. W. Donaldson mentioned that Professor Willis had kindly promised to furnish the Institute with a plan of the Abbatial Church of St. Edmund, with suggestions for the examination of the site in certain spots, to ascertain the existence of the various lateral chapels, &c. Mr. Donaldson likewise suggested that an examination of the Jew's House (used as the Bridewell and Station-house), one of the very few Norman edifices of the kind now remaining, might also prove very interesting.

Mr. S. Tymms read a paper of Notes on the Medical History of Bury, from the time of Abbot Baldwin, who had been physician to St. Edward the Confessor, to the present century, accompanied by brief notices of some of the professors.

It was resolved to hold the December and March Quarterly meetings at Two o'clock in the afternoon, instead of Eight o'clock in the evening, as required by the rules.

CLARE, SEPT. 14, 1848.—*Col. Baker in the Chair.*

The Chairman having briefly stated the order in which the various objects were to be visited, the company proceeded to the Common, where, at the north-east corner, are the agger and fosse of a Roman encampment. The entrenchments are in very good preservation on the north and south sides; and may be clearly traced on the east and west.

The party then walked to the Castle, where Mr. S. Tymms read a paper, reciting the few historical notices of the place, and giving a description of the castrametation as confirmed by some recent excavations, made under the direction of Mr. J. B. Armstead.

The remains of the Augustinian Friary, now the residence of Colonel Baker, was next visited. The house, originally the Prior's lodgings, contains much to interest the visitor. Some early vaultings in the offices appeared to be nearly coeval with the foundation of the house in the latter part of the 13th century; and the dormitory, now and for several centuries used as a barn, but generally known as the chapel, with the cloistered wall, and the ruined priory bridge, were objects of much curiosity, and gave rise to many interesting conjectures.

The members then returned to the town, and having on their way inspected an interesting crypt, of decorated work, in the market place, believed to have been under the original Market Cross; and the curious carved work on several old timbered houses of the 15th century; visited the church, which is a spacious edifice in the perpendicular style, and particularly interesting from the crocketed hood-mouldings to the arches of the nave, and the elaborate frieze between them and the clerestory windows. The south porch has a crypt below and a room above, the latter of which is inaccessible, and a chapel, now used as the priory pew, on the side of it. A brass eagle, lectern, some screen work at the end of the South aisle of the nave, &c., were much noticed. A large gravestone, without inscription, in the Chancel, was pointed out as being traditionally that of Lionel Duke of Clarence; but it was remarked that

* Robert Coote, *alias* Robert de Ixworth, occurs Abbot in 1470, and again in 1473. He was son of Sir John Coote, of Norfolk.—*Yates's Hist. Bury Abbey*, p. 220.

this was irreconcilable with the fact, related by historians, that the remains of the Prince were interred in the chapel of the Friary.

The company then reassembled in the large room at the Half Moon Inn, the walls of which were covered with drawings, rubbings of brasses, &c.; and a variety of miscellaneous antiquities, most of which had some reference to the locality, were also arranged on the tables.

The following presents were announced:—

Gage's Histories of the Hundred of Thingoe, and Hengrave, 2 vols. 4to, large paper; by Sir Thomas R. Gage, Bart.

Ives's select papers relating to English Antiquities, 4to, 1773; by Mr. Donne.

Four bronze celts, found with 13 others in a heap in a field on the Poslingford Hall Farm, in or about the year 1844; by Mr. Isaacson, in the name of Samuel Ware, Esq., by whom the remainder, several of which were much ornamented and larger in size, had been presented to the British Museum.

A List of the Incumbents of Clare from the year 1307, copied from Bishop Tanner's MSS., with notes of some legacies extracted from Wills in the Bishop's Registry, Norwich; by J. Kitson, Esq., of Norwich, through Mr. Sams.

A notice of the various modes of emblazoning the arms of Mortimer, with a pedigree shewing the connexion of the De Clares with the Plantagenets, and the origin of the title of Duke of Clarence; a very accurate and well-executed ground plan of the Corona, or keep of Clare Castle, taken by the Rev. S. L. Harris, of Clare; and rubbings of the inscriptions on three bells at Ashen Church; by Mr. J. B. Armstead.

An ancient stone mortar, dug up in a garden at Clare, about eight feet below the surface, when a very old apple tree, which had died from natural decay, was removed, about five years since; by the Rev. J. Pemberton.

A spur, dug up within the Castle Bailey, Clare; by the Rev. C. H. Bennet.

Col. Baker exhibited nine views illustrative of the remains of the Priory, and several splendid monumental brasses. One of them, done with the metallic rubber, was a whole-length cross-legged figure of Sir Robert de Bures, who died 1302, and another that of Alice de Bures, his daughter, both from *Acton Church*. He also exhibited a rubbing of the brass of Thomas Martin, his wife, and two daughters, from *Melford Church*; a most beautiful cross, carved in wood, from the Grecian convent at Constantinople; and a brass fibula, surmounted by an Earl's coronet, found at Clare Priory.

Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart., exhibited an elevation and ground plan of the recently demolished Elizabethan Hall, at Little Thurlow, the seat of the Soame family.

Mr. P. Bennet, M.P., exhibited, by the kindness of Miss Colville, a spur recently dug up near to the tumulus at Eastlow Hill, Rougham, opened some time since by Professor Henslow.

Mr. Sams exhibited a Roman urn, and a fragment of another, with a human jaw bone, found at Melford; an impression in wax of Sigillum Joh'is: Bastard de Clyfforde, armig. with the arms; a key found in the Abbey grounds, Bury St. Edmund's; and the following metallic rubbings of brasses, taken by Mrs. Sams:

From Stoke near Clare Church.—1. Supposed to be the daughter of Sir Giles Allington, and wife of Sir Wm. Clopton, 16th century. 2. Alice Falkaner, widow, ob. 26 Nov., 1605; eldest daughter of Robert Allington, son and heir of Sir Giles Allington.

From Ashen Church.—Male and female figures of the early part of the 15th century; the former being clad in plate armour and having a lion under his feet, the latter attired in a hood and loose dress, a dog lying at her feet.

Mr. Tymms exhibited rubbings of the following nine brasses, taken by Mr. F. Ford, of Bury:

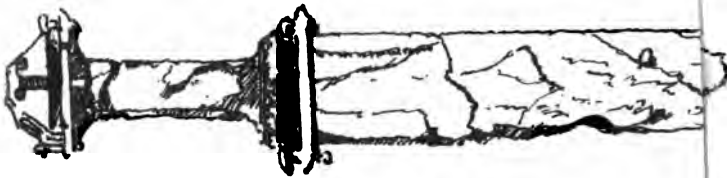
From Redgrave Church.—Mrs. Anne Butts, daughter and co-heir of Henry Bures, Esq.; widow of Edmund Butts, Esq., and mother of Anne, wife of Sir N. Bacon, kt. She died Dec. 21, 1609.

From St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's.—Jankyn Smith and his wife; Archdeacon Finers; Inscriptions from pillar in chancel, and east end of south aisle.

From Hawsted Church.—Ursula Drury; Sir Wm. Drury with his two wives and children; Tomb of Roger Drury, Esq.; Tomb of the first wife of Sir Wm. Drury; Male and Female Figures.



Copper Urn found at Co



Sword found

Mr. W. W. Boreham exhibited a variety of very interesting British Antiquities, obtained a short time since from a Barrow at Coomb, in Kent, about three miles from Richborough Castle. Mr. Boreham said that six feet below an artificial surface of a kind of clay, of about 20 yards diameter, were found in a kistvaen or grave, a copper urn, containing some human bones (burnt), portions of which have been identified as parts of the cheekbone or orbit and lower jaw. Beside this urn were found two swords, an iron spear-head, glass and amber beads, and part of a pendant set with garnet or coloured glass; all of which, except one sword, were on the table. The swords are said to have been wrapped in cloth, and a veil of cloth appears to have been placed over the urn, portions of which are still adhering to its edges. The construction of the copper urn is remarkable; the two handles, which are in good preservation, appear to have been soldered on, not riveted; they have both fallen from their position, merely leaving the marks of the places they occupied. The same may be said of the feet or support, the urn itself being soldered on a circular rim of copper, which had three rude feet. The solder with which this rim was fastened to the bottom of the urn has entirely oxidized and decayed, and no longer adheres. The body of the urn is extremely thin, except at the rim, and is much oxidized. The situation where these relics were found is one of peculiar interest, as being near that portion of Britain where the Romans landed, and where their first battles must have been fought with the Britons. That the sword is British Mr. Boreham thought could scarcely admit of a doubt. It was true that the earliest specimens of British swords were made of brass, but it was well known that they were superseded at a very early period by the more useful metal iron. They are generally described as being straight, and sometimes two-handed. One of this description was found about 20 miles from Carlisle, near five feet long, ornamented with silver. The present specimen is about 30 inches in length, has a transverse guard, and is ornamented with gold, still in excellent preservation. Of the cloth or veil with which the urn was covered, portions are still in good preservation; some still remains in the exact position it was placed by the affectionate hand of the mourning relative. Mr. Boreham had scrupulously left it there. The material itself is of good workmanship, and is woven with a sort of twill, indicating considerable advance in the art of weaving. Probably specimens of linen may have been imported from Egypt into Greece and Italy, and induced the improvement in the Italian manufactures, which were copied in her military settlements. The beads are of the ordinary kind found in early barrows, and formed of glass and amber. The pendant is worthy of notice for its elegance and workmanship. These circumstances—the presence of the swords, beads, spear-head, their rude workmanship, together with the probable tradition that there was a British town near Richborough—clearly point out the origin of the barrow as British, and of about the fourth century. Mr. Boreham also exhibited two celts of stone and bronze; some Kimmeridge coal money; a gold coin of Boadicea, found in a field near Haverhill; bronze human figure; silver and brass rings; piece of loadstone, mounted in silver, supposed to have been used as a mariner's compass; and a pear-shaped watch, by "Eduardus East, Londini," in gold, with catgut chain, chased gold face, and the back of the case glass, to allow of the works being seen.

Mr. Isaacson, of Clare, exhibited a MS. history of the town of Clare, written about forty years since by the late T. Walford, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S., and now the property of T. Selby, Esq., of Whitley.

Mr. J. B. Armstead exhibited a seal in the possession of Mr. Blackman, of Clare, with the inscription of S. RENAERD VAN HALEN, around a merchant's mark, and copies of the inscriptions on the 7th bell in Clare Church.

Mr. W. H. Howe exhibited a seal with the figure of St. Margaret, with a cross-staff in her hand, standing on a dragon, with this legend—SAVNTE MARGARET. An impression of a similar seal with the legend slightly varied, SAVNTA MERGGOR, is in the possession of the Institute.

Mr. W. Walford, of Stoke, exhibited a gold coin of Claudius Cæsar; two silver coins of Edward I. and III., taken from a coffin in Cavendish churchyard; and various other coins. A great variety of coins, medals, and tokens in gold, silver, copper, &c., were also exhibited by the Rev. J. Pemberton, Mr. Sams, Mr. W. H. Howe; (including several Clare tokens of much interest); Mr. Perry; Mr. Isaacson; and Mr. Joseph Clark, of Saffron Walden, who also contributed an interesting Romish Missal.

The Bury and West Suffolk Museum exhibited an earthen Roman sacrificial vessel, and a pair of stays, of iron, worn by ladies in the time of Henry VIII., which had been presented to the Museum by Mr. C. Baker, formerly of Ashen Hall, near Clare, in whose family they had been preserved a great many years as local antiquities.

Between forty and fifty gentlemen sat down to a cold collation in the room, Col. Baker in the Chair; after which the following papers were read:—

Col. Baker, on the history of the Priory.

The Rev. Dr. Wightman produced a variety of papers relating to the Castle, Priory, Church, &c., of Clare, a portion of which he read.

Mr. S. Tymms, on the Princess Joanna of Acre, Lady of Clare.

Mr. Almack, on the carved sign outside the Swan Inn, Clare.

Mr. H. P. Oakes, on the various forms of Fonts in different periods, with a special reference to the Norman font in Hawkedon Church, a drawing of which was furnished by Mr. John Darkin. It was hoped that every member of the Institute would send to the Secretary drawings of the fonts in their respective neighbourhoods, with a view to a complete history of this interesting feature of Church furniture in our county.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bury & West Suffolk Archaeological Institute.

MAY, 1849.

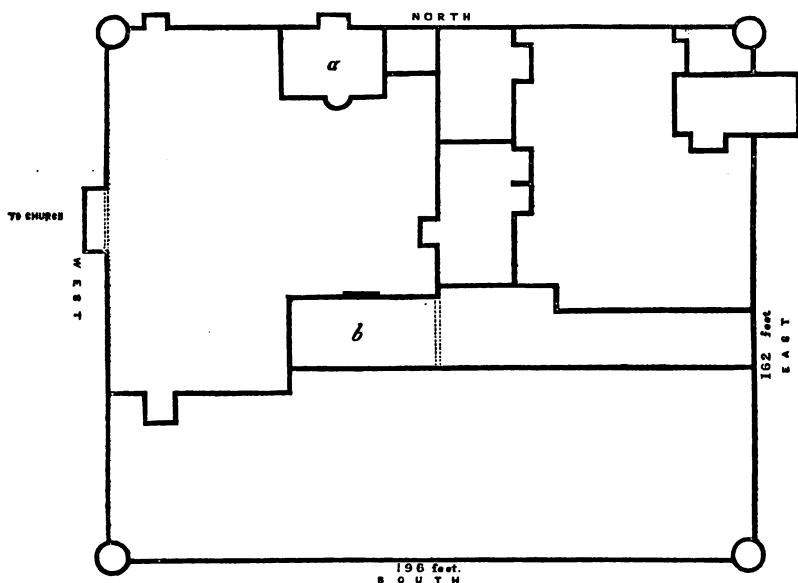
ICKWORTH MANOR HOUSE.

[READ DECEMBER 14, 1848.]

There is a family tradition that at some time or other the old Manor House at Ickworth was destroyed by fire. The late General Hervey, who might have heard it from his grandfather, Lord Bristol, used often to speak of it, and it was always understood that the house where the family resided, called Ickworth Lodge, and now the Rectory House, was only a temporary residence—originally, to all appearance, a farm-house; and added to from time to time, as necessity or convenience required. In the first Lord Bristol's MS. letters, repeated allusion is made to his very humble dwelling, and the scanty accommodation it afforded. But I have never been able to discover any hint as to the fact of an older family dwelling having been burnt, or the period when such event took place, in his or any other family papers, or in any book.

That the tradition, however, of the former existence of such a Manor House and its destruction, is a truth, is abundantly proved by the evident remains of roads, enclosures, gardens, and foundations on the crown of the hill, immediately to the east of Ickworth Church, and close to a fine clump of old elms, which grow almost from one stem. In the dry spring and summer of 1844 the foundations were unusually plain, and my attention having been accidentally drawn to the spot, I made frequent and careful examination

of it, and had the accompanying plan made from my own drawings. In most parts the lines of the foundations were



very distinct; but they were least so at the north-eastern corner, at which I conjecture were some kind of outbuildings. The circular or hexagonal turrets at the four corners of the garden wall were not all equally clearly marked. Those at the south-east and south-west angles were the most so. The two wings (a) and (b) were extremely clearly defined, and in the *door* or *chimney* and window of the room (a) both stone and brick were visible.

But further as to the fact of its having been burnt, I think I discovered some curious corroborative evidence. While I was examining the ground, I was led to look at the churchyard wall, and soon perceived that it was evidently built of old materials, and found that a great many pieces of hewn stone, of exactly similar character to what I had observed among the foundations of the house, were built in with old bricks. Some of these stones were carved or grooved, and one especially was evidently part of a pilaster, such as one sees in old porches. But amongst the hewn stone, which was of a grey colour, was some which to all

appearance had been subjected to the action of fire, and had acquired a redder hue. This I noticed especially at the south-eastern angle of the churchyard. I also learnt from one of the workmen who were employed in repairing Ickworth Church in the year 1833, that they found burnt timbers in the roof of the church. It seems highly probable, therefore, that when the house was burnt down, the timbers were used to repair the roof of the church, and the materials of brick and stone went to build up the churchyard wall.

As regards the period when this catastrophe occurred, I have not been able to make out anything certain; but the following considerations may lead to a proximate estimation.

It is known that the first Lord Bristol, who was born A.D. 1665, and became possessed of Ickworth A.D. 1694, lived in the Lodge; and as, in his numerous MS. letters, he makes no allusion whatever to the destruction of an older house, it probably did not occur within his memory. It is also probable that Sir Thomas Hervey, his father, lived in the Lodge, from the number of books in the library having his name written in them, as well as from the negative evidence of his letters and MS. poems making no allusion to the burning down of his house. Sir Thomas came into possession of the property in the year 1679. Now it appears that his father, Sir William Hervey, after his marriage with Lady Penelope Gage (1642) lived at Hengrave*, and only came over to Ickworth occasionally for a few days†. Is it probable that Ickworth Manor House may have been destroyed about that time on account of Sir William Hervey's loyalty to Charles I.? May this have been one reason why his eldest son, Mr. John Hervey, was allowed to compound for the estate for so moderate a sum as 24 pounds‡.

It may be worth while to notice a few other circumstances which tally with the fact of the existence of the Manor House in the situation above described, and which also throw light upon the topology of the parish. I traced distinctly a road, with only two gaps of twenty or thirty yards each, from the old Chevington and Bury road, at the Morterboys or

* Gage's Thingoe Hundred, p. 295.

† MS. Letters of Sir Thos. Hervey, about the year 1650.

‡ Gage, p. 295.

Mordaboys cottages (the present entrance from Newmarket), to the north of the rectory premises, straight up to the site of the old Manor House. Just before reaching the church, another road branches off to the west of the church, runs through the middle of the present kitchen garden, emerges on the other side of the canal, goes up the opposite slope, through New Lown Wood, leaves the obelisk several hundred yards to the right, and goes up to the park paling, on the other side of which it is obliterated by the ploughed land. That part of the road which ran between the church and the corner of the present terrace wall, is just where some old people, now dead, told me they had heard the village used to stand. Close by was the Parsonage, pulled down above 100 years ago, the situation of which is still attested by "the Parson's Pond," by some loose stones lying near it, and by a barn, which, in the memory of persons living, used to stand there. The situation of the present kitchen garden (though it has been much enlarged to the west) is also thus accounted for; and the situation of the pond called the Golden Pond, which was doubtless a fish pond; and of the Dog-kennel Park.

I think there are traces of a moat round the House, but of this I am not confident.

I have no doubt the building was of brick, with grey stone quoins, window frames, weatherings, &c., and from the shape of the windows, I should guess Elizabethan.

In the garden of the park-keeper, close to the Rectory, were found buried in the ground, some 20 or 30 years ago, two large stone balls, similar to those at Hawstead Place, which I conjecture were brought from the Old Manor House.

A curious confirmation of the line of road as I traced it, just to the north and west of the rectory premises, is in the evident remains of an old lane, with thorn and maple hedge, running at right angles to it, by which the rectory was evidently approached from the west, where the stable yard now is.

ARTHUR HERVEY.

NOTES TOWARDS A MEDICAL HISTORY OF BURY.

[READ JUNE 8, 1848.]

The science of medicine, in early times, was professed chiefly by monks and clerks in orders, because they alone were capable of reading the Latin works on the art of healing.

Baldwin, the builder of that magnificent abbatial church, the remains of which still excite our surprise and admiration, previous to his election as Abbot of Bury, acted as physician to King Edward the Confessor. Lydgate, the poet of the abbey, says he was "gretly expert in crafft off medycyne", and declares that "to many sicknes he did remedye". Among others, his hostile neighbour Herfastus, Bishop of Hulm, was indebted to his collirium for the restoration of his sight, though the monkish chroniclers attribute more efficacy to the favor of St. Edmund than to the skill of the Abbot. Archdeacon Herman* relates that—

"as the Bishop was riding and conversing with his attendants on some injuries meditated by him against the Monastery of St. Edmund, a branch of a tree struck his eyes, and a violent and painful suffusion of blood occasioned immediate blindness: St. Edmund thus avenging himself and punishing the temerity of the invader of his rights. Having long remained entirely blind, without the prospect of relief, the Archdeacon ventured to say to him, 'My Lord Bishop, your endeavours are useless, no collirium will avail; you should seek the favour of God and St. Edmund. Hasten to Abbot Baldwin that his prayers to God and St. Edmund may provide an efficacious medicine.' This counsel, at first despised, was at length assented to. Herman undertook the embassy, and executed it on the same day, the festival of St. Simon and St. Jude. The Abbot benignantly granted the request; and the enfeebled Bishop came to the monastery, being graciously received by the Abbot, and admonished by him to reflect, that as offences against God and St. Edmund were diminished, the medicine to be applied would more certainly alleviate his sufferings. They proceeded into the church, where, in the presence of the elder brethren, and certain peers of the realm, &c., the Bishop declares the cause of his misfortune; recites the injuries he had conceived against this holy place; confesses himself culpable; condemns under an anathema his advisers; and binds himself by a vow to reject such counsels. He then advances, with sighs and tears, to the foot of the altar; replaces [surrenders] on it the pastoral staff; prostrates himself before God and St. Edmund; performs his devotions, and receives absolution from the Abbot and Brethren. Then having made trial of the Abbot's medicine, and, as I saw, by the application of cauteries and colliriums, assisted by the prayers of the brethren, in a short time he returned perfectly healed; only a small obscurity remaining in the pupil of one eye as a memorial of his audacity."

Another eminent practitioner connected with the abbey was Walter the Physician, who is mentioned by Jocelin de Brakelond as contributing "much of what he had acquired by his practice of physic" to the erection, in 1198, of the

* Regist. Rub. Coll. Bur. 330, &c.—Yates's Hist. Bury Abbey, p. 99.

new stone almonry, or guest-room for indigent strangers. His contemporaries, however, were not all equally skilful; for the same amusing chronicler, recording the accident which happened to Abbot Hugh, while on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury, in 1180, says the "physicians came about him and sorely tormented him, but they healed him not." The poor old Abbot, it seems, had fallen from his horse, and his knee-pan being put out was lodged in the ham of his leg. He was removed to Bury, where "his thigh mortified and the disorder mounted to his heart; the pain brought on a tertian fever, and on the fourth fit he expired*."

Leprosy, a disease now almost extinct in Europe, was one of the most fearful scourges of the middle ages. It was so prevalent that at one time there were no less than 9000 houses in Europe for the reception of lazars or lepers. The hospital of St. Peter without the Risby gate was founded for the maintenance of leprous priests, and the hospital of St. Petronilla, or St. Parnell, without the South gate, for leprous maidens. A cure of the disease was then deemed unattainable.

The monks of Bury, with the *obedientiarii*, were well cared for in times of sickness. An Infirmarer, or Curator of the Infirmary, was an established officer; a large stone building, of many apartments, "fitted up with every convenience", was built in 1150, by Hugo the Sacrist, "below the great churchyard", for an Infirmary or *Nosocomium*; and the Vineyard, the site of which is still partially surrounded by the original wall, was purchased in the same century by Robert de Gravelle, another Sacrist, "for the solace of the invalids."

* "The extraordinary helplessness of early surgery is little appreciated by us, nor are we duly grateful for the advance in that most noble study which now secures to the lowest and poorest sufferer alleviations once inaccessible to the wealthiest and most powerful. An example in point occurs to me in the case of Leopold, Duke of Austria, the captor of Cœur de Lion, in 1195. A fall from his horse produced a compound fracture of the leg, which, from the treatment it received, soon mortified. Amputation was necessary, and it was performed by the Duke himself, holding an axe to the limb, which his chamberlain

struck with a beetle. 'Acciti mox medici apposuerant quæ expedire credebant: in crastino vero pes ita denigratus apparuit, ut a medicis incidendus decerneretur, et cum non inveniretur qui hoc faceret, accitus tandem cubicularius ejus, et ad hoc coactus, dum ipse dux dolabrum manu propria tibiæ apponeret, malleo vibrato, vix trina percussione pedem ejus abscidit.'—Galt. Heming, i. 210.—Wendov. iii. 88. We feel no surprise that death followed such treatment, even without the excommunication under which the savage duke laboured."—Kemble's *Saxons in England*, ii. p. 438.

One of the chief sanitary regulations of the house enjoined a periodic "blood-letting" (*tempore minucionis**); at which time there was a general blood-letting†, and the gush of the living stream appears to have been accompanied by a corresponding flow of secrets; for our entertaining friend Jocelin writes:

"I observed Sampson, the Sub-sacrist (afterwards the famous Abbot), as he was sitting along with others (since at these private assemblies, at blood-letting season, the cloister monks were wont mutually to reveal to each other the secrets of the heart, and to talk over matters with every one), I saw him, I say, sitting along with the others, quietly chuckling, and noting the words of each, and after a lapse of twenty years, calling to mind some of the before-written opinions.... Upon one particular occasion I was unable to restrain myself, but must needs blurt out my own private opinion, thinking that I spoke to trusty ears.... And behold one of the sons of Belial disclosed my saying to my friend and benefactor; for which reason, even to this day, never could I since, *nec prece nec pretio*, fully regain his good-will."

The manner in which this blood-letting was performed, is related in the following extract from a MS. entitled "Liber Albus Monasterii B. S. Edmundi", preserved in the Harleian collection at the British Museum, No. 1005, fol. 193 b., for which, with the accompanying translation, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. John Gough Nichols:—

DE MINUTIS SANGUINE.

Prima die sint minuendi in choro usque post ewangelium, et tunc faciant ante et retro et exeant; et cantent vespervas si sit in xl^a. et si sit aliud tempus anni cantent vjtm. et tunc faciant oracionem ante altare beate Marie. Si conventus non sit super formas fiat oracio tantum inclinando; si super formas tunc faciant oracionem cum longa venia. Postea eant in dormitorium, et si debeant comedere in refectorio debent capere nocturnalia sua et cingula nocturnalia. Debent† pergentes in infirmariam debent deponere froggos suos ibidem et ponere super bancum ex parte orientis, primo priores versus ostium celarij infirmarie, deinde ceteri prout se habuerint in ordine. Si autem debeant comedere extra refectorium, tunc nichil mutabunt, sed directe pergent in infirmariam ut dictum est. Deinde ad minutorium. Cum autem minuti fuerint, si debeant comedere illac, capient froggos suos et facient quod sibi visum fuerit utile et honestum; si in refectorio, captis froggis adibunt parvum locutorium et ibi sedebunt ad terram donec venient hora reficiendi. Prior illorum qui sunt minuti sedebit in angulo, et ceteri prout sunt hac et illac. Si autem abbas vel prior illa die ad eos accesserit, aut quivis alius, non debent assurgere ei prima die qui minuti sunt.

De 2^a die. Prima autem die minucionis non debent minuti esse in conventu nisi ad prandium, et tunc eunte conventu in ecclesiam cum *Miserere mihi deus*, ipsi diverters

* Among the officers of the Infirmary are enumerated "*Minutor, cum garcione*."

† The blood-letting house of the Monastery of St. Gall, appears from a plan made in the 9th century (Arch. Journal, v., p. 3), to have been a large quadrangular apartment, furnished with six tables, *mense*, and the same number of benches, and heated by four stoves in the corners. It was separated by a wall or fence from the "*Domus Medicorum*",

or dwelling of the physicians, behind which was the physic garden; all in the north-east corner of the Monastery. The Infirmary of Bury Abbey was, says Gillingwater (Hist. Bury, p. 97), in St. Edmund's Fields, on the north side of Eastgate Street; and the Vineyard, for the solace of the invalids, was at the north-east corner of the Abbey precinct.

‡ Sic MS. forsan pro Deinde.

debet ad librum ante altare beate Marie et ibi percantare gratias suas et tunc redire ad parvum parlorium. Si vero comederint in refectorio, interesse debent lectioni collacionis. Si dies solemnis jejuniij fuerit, lecta lectione debent capere licenciam ad ostium capituli nisi mandatum fuerit ipso die; tunc ij debunt ire cum conventu in refectorio, et esse ad illum potum, et capere licenciam ad ostium refectorij; et hæc est generalis regula semper quando potus sequitur lectionem. Sed si solempne jejunium sit, tunc tam illi qui comedunt in infirmaria quam illi qui in refectorio interesse debent lectioni et potui supradictis. Si vero jejunium solempne non* sit, ipsi qui comedunt in infirmaria tantum ad lectionem accedent. Sed si duo fuerint potus, ad primum nullo modo accedent minuti. Si tantum unus, constitutum fuit in capitulo in crastino sancti Gregorij, A.D. M^o. cc^o. xlvij^o. quod ipsi qui comederint in refectorio potabunt cum conventu ad illum potum. Qui autem alibi ubi se refecerunt. Minuti venientes ad mandatum debent intrare quando ipsi exeunt qui pedes laverunt; sed lavacioni manuum debent interesse.

De ij^a. Et quod dictum est de prima die, idem considerandum est de secunda die.

De iij^a. Tertia die, si alta prima fuerit, non debent interesse alte prime, sed post oraciones ante iij^{am}. intrent, quia ipsi oraciones illas cantabunt privatim ante altare beate Marie, et dicto versiculo post capitulum. iij^a. exeant ad claustrum†. Ad vj^{am}. sint, et cum pulsatum fuerit ad ix^{am}. et xl^a. fuerit cantent illi ante altare sancte Marie ix^{am}. et vespervas, nisi processio sit eadem die, ut feria iiii^a. et vi^a. et tunc non erunt ad ix^{am}. sed privatim dicent ix^{am}. inter se, ut dictum est. Et debent intrare chorum cum cantor inceperit *Exurge Domine*, et discalcient se, et sint in ordine suo ad processionem. Finita processione, exire debent et comedere ante conventum. Post prandium suum, dum conventus comederit, esse debent in parvo parlorio, quia non possunt alibi loqui nisi super hoc spiritualiter fuerint licenciat. Post prandium vero servitorum si cantatur *Dirige*, cum conventu esse tenentur, et ad potum post *dirige*. Si extra refectorium comederint tertia die, non sint ad potum cum conventu, sed ad *dirige*.

CONCERNING THOSE THAT ARE BLED.

On the first day those about to be bled are to be in the choir until after the gospel, and then make obeisance, before and behind, and go forth; and they shall chant vespers if it be in Lent, and if it be another time of the year they shall chant sext, and then shall make their prayer before the altar of the blessed Virgin. If the community be not upon the forms (?), the prayer shall be made with bending only; if it be upon the forms, then they shall make the prayer with the long prostration. Afterwards let them go into the dormitory, and if they ought to eat in the refectory, they ought to take their night clothes and their night girdles. Then proceeding into the infirmary they ought to put off their frocks there, and place them on the bench on the east side; first the foremost next the door of the cellar of the infirmary, then the rest as they come in order. But if they ought to eat without the refectory, then they shall change nothing, but shall proceed at once into the infirmary as aforesaid. Then to the bleeding room. And when they have been bled, if they ought to eat there (in the infirmary), they shall take their frocks, and do as seems to them good and right; if in the refectory, taking their frocks, they shall go to the little parlour, and sit there upon the floor until the hour of refecton arrive. The first of those who are bled shall sit in the corner, and the rest as they are, here and there. But if the abbat, or prior, or any one else, should come near those that have been bled that day, they need not rise to him for the first day.

[*Further*] respecting the first day. On the first day of bleeding those that are bled need not be in convent except at dinner; after which, when the community goes into the church with *Miserere mihi Deus*, they ought to turn aside to the book before the altar of the blessed Virgin, and there chant their graces, and then return to the little parlour. But if they eat in the refectory, they ought to be present at the reading of the collation†. If it should be a day of solemn fast, after the reading of the lesson they ought to take leave at the door of the chapter-house, unless there

* *Hoc verbum non deletur in MS., sed in errore?*

† *Hæc verba ad claus. delentur in MS.*

† The collatio is the same as is presently called the *lectio* or lesson, a short homily or exposition of scripture.

should be a maundy* on that day: in which case they ought to go with the community into the refectory, and be at that potation, and take leave at the door of the refectory; and this is the general rule always when a potation follows the lesson. But if it should be a solemn fast, then as well those who eat in the infirmary as those who eat in the refectory ought to be present at the aforesaid lesson and potation. But if it should not be a solemn fast, those who eat in the infirmary shall come only to the lesson. But if there should be two potations, those that are bled shall on no account come to the first. If only one, it was ordained in chapter on the morrow of saint Gregory, 1247, that they who eat in the refectory shall drink with the community at that potation; but those who eat elsewhere, in that place, wherever it be. Those who have been bled, on coming to the maundy, ought to enter when those go out who have washed the feet, but they ought to be present at the washing of hands.

Respecting the second day. And what has been said of the first day, the same is to be observed of the second day.

Respecting the third day. On the third day, if there be high prime, they need not be present at high prime; but after the prayers before tierce they shall come in, because they shall themselves chant those prayers privately before the altar of the blessed Virgin, and the versicle having been said after the chapter of tierce, they may go forth [to the cloister]; they shall be present at sext; and when the bells are rung for none, and it happens to be Lent, they shall chant, before the altar of the blessed Virgin, none and vespers, unless procession should occur on the same day, as on a Wednesday or Friday, and then they shall not be present at none, but shall say none privately among themselves, as is aforesaid. And they ought to enter the choir when the precentor begins Exurge Domine, and put off their shoes, and be in order for the procession. The procession being over, they ought to go out, and eat before the community does. After their dinner, whilst the community is eating, they ought to remain in the little parlour, because they cannot speak anywhere else, unless they should be spiritually licensed for that purpose. But after the servitors' dinner, if Dirige be chanted, they are bound to be with the community, and at the potation after Dirige. If they eat without the refectory on the third day, they are not to be with the community at the potation, but only at Dirige.

A faith in the blood-letting season prevailed even into the present century. An octogenarian author, deceased within the last few years, was so impressed with the importance of this process at stated seasons, that he had his man-servant instructed in the art, and he himself superintended the "periodic blood-letting" of his household.

Originally the chirurgic art and that of shaving went hand in hand, as they do to this day in several parts of Europe. The barbers in London, says Pennant†, were incorporated by Edward the IVth in 1461, but finding that numbers had crept in among them less skilled in the lancet than the razor, from the want of power of examining into the skill of the chirurgical members, they obtained a new charter from Henry the VIIIth, in which both professions were

* This *mandatum* was a potation (as it is termed in the next line), accompanied with the ceremonies of washing feet and hands, in imitation of our Lord.

† Holbein's picture in the Hall of the College of Surgeons—one of the artist's finest works—represents the barber-sur-

geons receiving their new charter from the king.—See also Don Quixote, part i. book iii. ch. 7; and Arabian Nights—Story of the Hunchback (Lane's Edn., vol. i. p. 372.

‡ Hist. London, 255.

united. By this charter barbers were not to practise surgery further "than drawing of teeth and blood-letting, and that only at a distance of one mile from London, and surgeons were strictly prohibited from the fact or craft of barberie or shaving, The painted poles which are still occasionally to be seen on the outside of barbers' establishments, are believed to have a reference to the phlebotomizing branch of the profession—the pole representing the stick which the patient grasped with his hand to cause the necessary effusion of blood; and the spiral coloured band, the ribbon or bandage which was bound around the arm to stay it. Some authors assert that the barbers hung their basins out at the ends of these poles, as a sign. The will of Andrew Cranewyse, a barber of this ancient town* who died in 1558, mentions his "hanging basins, of latten", but as he had twelve of them to devise, there must have been some other use for them.

"It'm I giue, will, and bequeath to my sonne John Cranewyse all that my ten't wth thapp'ten'nces in Bury aforesaide, in the streete there called the Mustowe, wherin Robert Jollye, the sonne of my saide wife, now teachethe children, to haue and to holde the saide ten't wth thapp'ten'nces to the saide John my sonne, his heires and assignes for ever. It'm I giue and bequeath to the saide John, my sonne, syxe hanginge basons of latton, iij wasshinge basons of latton, iij barbors potts of latten, tenne shavinge clothes, one hone, and my case wth knyves holle. It'm I giue and bequeath to the saide John my sonne my brasen mortar and my leaden mortar wth the pestells, the bedde holle complet that he lieth in, iij barbors chaires, a dryeng bason as it standeth, my case wth instruments p'teyninge to surgery, wth all my glasses and boxes belonginge to the same. It'm I giue and bequeath vnto the saide John my sonne a great cofor in his custodie all readie, and a meane cofer standinge at my beddes feet in my chamber, wth locke and key there vnto, also my foulte table in the p'loure, ij molver stones wth the runners, one postnet of brasse y^e I boile my salve in. (All theise p'ticuler things to him before bequeathed to be delyvered to him the saide John wⁱⁿ a quarter of one yeare after my dep'ture.)"

"It'm I bequeath to Rob't Jolly my wifes sonne, vj hanginge basons of latton, ij wasshinge basons of latton, ij barbor's potts of latton, one rounde molver stonne wth a runnor, ij barbors chaires, and one fyne hone; all wth things I will to be delyvered to the saide Rob't wⁱⁿ one moneth after my decease."

The use of the hanging bason is shown in the representation of the interior of a German barber's shop, by Jost Amman, engraved as a vignette to this paper, where a man, whose head has been shaved, appears kneeling on the second step of a piece of furniture resembling modern bed-steps, and holding his head over a large basin let into the top, while water trickles down upon it from a bason hanging by a hook to a peg projecting from the wall, and the barber rubs it with a cloth.

* A portion of the present Abbeygate Street was formerly known as "Barbers' Row".

Even barber-surgeons were so few, that the poor could rarely obtain any "skilled" advice and assistance, being constrained, according to a writer of the time of Henry the VIIIth, to resort to "sow-gelders, horse-gelders, tinkers, and cobblers", with old women and their simples. Many "extraordinary cures" are related to have been performed by them. In Bury St. Edmund's, when any wonderful case was successfully treated, the Guildhall Feoffees—then ever ready to relieve the town of an extra burden—stepped in, and remunerated the fortunate "healer."

In their Accounts for the year 1575 occur these two entries:

"xxvjs. viij*d*. paid to John Bearh^m for the healinge of a pore dyseased wenche.
"xiijs. iiij*d*. to Lichefild for the healing of Clayden's legges."

Lichfield, it appears, was a professional man; for in 1581 we find

"xl*s*. to Lichfild surgen for curinge of a pore man grievously skalt wth hote water."

In the following year a travelling female practitioner divided the emoluments as well as the honour: there was bestowed

"xl*i*s. vpon a woman surgen of Colchester and Lychfild for curing of the wife of John Willye of Bury, sherman (doubtless a respectable burgesse), and diuerse other."

The following items occur in the Accounts of the same body between the above period and the year 1622:

"1584. lv*s*., viij*d*. bestowed in chirurgery for the curing of Tosse and his wife, of Willis infected wth the Frenche pocke."

"1596. xs. to Atkin for setting of Godfreis legge w^{ch} was broken."

"1597. x*s*s. to old Wreth^m for cures of certeine poore diseased p[']sons."

"1606. i*j*s. to Dickenson's wief for taking in hand of a poore woman to hele hir of a fistula."

"1614. x*s*. to Ambrose Lichefeild for healinge of a poore woman's legg sore hurt wth a boare."

"iiij*s*. given to Johnson a poore man in relief that went to the bathe."*

"1618. To Oliver Tebold for healinge Butteries daughter of the falling sicknes."†

Previous to the Commonwealth, the observance of Lent was rigidly enforced by Acts of Parliament and royal proclamations; but afflicted persons might obtain licenses "to eate fleshe" on putting the sum of 6*s*. 8*d*. into "the poor

* Went to the famed city of Bath, where, till the year 1742, when the General Hospital was founded, the poorer sufferers who went to the bath were in a great degree dependent upon the charity of their richer fellow-patients. Bishop Ken, in 1685, published a volume of

"Prayers for the use of all persons who come to the baths of Bath for cure", in which petitions are offered "for destitute persons unable to avail themselves of the waters from want of means".

† Epilepsy?—See *Gent. Mag.* 1848, i. p. 384.

men's boxe" of their parish church. Several licenses are preserved in the registers of St. Mary's parish in this town, one of which, granted in 1566, to Henry Payne, Esq., of the College Hall, College Street, recites as the cause "the sharpness and burnynge of his vryne"!*

The same registers record the death, in 1654, of a child of William Canoyes who had been "cut of the stone"; and in 1662 the death of "Ann the wife of Thomas Raison who had a stoone taken from her when she was dead that did waighe 2 pounds 3 quarteres". The late Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart., in 1780, had a very large rough purplish stone which was found in a grave in the churchyard, Bury, and was supposed to have dropped out of a decayed body; and the late Rev. G. Ashby, of Barrow, saw in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, a stone taken from a locksmith's wife at Bury St. Edmund's, after death, which weighed 33 oz. 3 dr. 36gr. troy, and had the appearance of having had a piece broken off equal to half an ounce at least. A wager had been won that it was bigger than the then College rolls.†

Bury suffered severely from the Plague on several occasions. In the year 1257, one thousand persons died of it. In 1557 there was a great mortality; and from August, 1578, to March, 1579-80, as many as 164 persons are entered in the St. Mary's register alone as dying of it.‡ Entire families were swept away. In 1587, the plague again appeared; when the infected inhabitants were removed to tents erected for their reception in the fields around the town. On this occasion the Guildhall Feoffees bestowed 10*l.* 3*s.* "towards the charges of the kepers and bearers, and in the reliefe of the poore beinge visited with sikeness"; and "paid 5*s.* to Joseph Nunne for a loode of pooles bought of hym & imploied abowt the making of tents for thinfected". In the St. James's Register 89 deaths from plague are entered from April to November in this year; of which number 37 are in August, 24 in September, and 17 in

* Mr. Payne died two years afterwards, and was buried at Nowton, of which he possessed the manor and advowson.—*Hist. Thingoe*, p. 490.

† Ashby's MS. notes on Bury.

‡ In the St. James's Register only 30

are recorded as dying of the plague between September, 1578, and September, 1579. In the latter month there is no entry; but in August 4 out of the 7 deaths have the plague-mark prefixed.

October. The first death in April was an inmate of "the sick-house." In 1592, 1603, and 1605-6, its victims were but few; but in 1637 the sufferings of the town were very great. Four hundred and thirty-five persons are entered in the St. Mary's register as dying between July and December, the months of greatest mortality being August and September. The entries are not so clear in the St. James's Register; but in the month of May is this marginal note against the name of "Christopher Langrigg, 5th day", "This was the first person that was supposed to dye of the plague in the Risbygate street". Many of the dead appear to have been buried on the site of St. Peter's Hospital, without Risbygate street. On the 29th May, two females are entered as "buried at St. Peter's"; and in the following month the plague entries, seven in number, are thus prefaced:—"The names of such as either are known or supposed to dy of the plague this present June, buried at St. Peter's or in the churchyard without solemnity." In the month of August, there are 28 entries; 47 in September; 34 in October; 16 in November; and 15 in December. In the margin opposite this month is written "Here the plague stayed in this parish, God be thanked"; but in another hand is appended "for a while". From the brief, dated Nov. 27, 1638, granted by the king for a general collection over the kingdom, it appears that

"almost all y^e chieffest inhabitants and tradesmen of Bury St. Edmund's being withdrawn into the country for fear of infection of the plague, yet there were 4000 persons remaining unvisited, and 103 families shut up, 117 sick of sores and under cure at that time, besides 439 persons that had been cured, above 600 dead, and 263 families then infected, all of them to be maintained at y^e common charge of the said town at the expense of above 200*l.* per week, and they had already disbursed above 2000*l.* So they desired relief."

The following items in the will of Francis Pynner, gentleman, dated 26 April, 1639, will convey some idea of the state of distress into which the town was placed by this awful visitation:—

"Item: Whereas my late wive's kinsman, Francis Potter, of Bury St. Edmund, baker, at the late heavy visitation did take great paines about me in the time of my trouble, in regard I cold gett noe body to help me, & that all my household fledd from me & left me both comfortles & helples (in respect that at that time I had my man dyed of the sicknes), when my selfe & my wife were boeth lame. In considerac'on thereof I haue infeoffed the said Francis Potter & his heires for ever in twoe messuages or tenem^t in Bury St. Edmund aforesaid, in th'occupac'ons of the said Francis Potter & John Kinge, the said Francis Potter payeing vnto mee the said Francis Pynner, or my assignes, during my naturall life, the su^me of Ten pounds per

annum of lawfull money of England (as by the feoffm^t thereof made more at large it may and doth appeare). Item: whereas Elizabeth Pell, the wife of Will^m Pell, thelder, and John Pell, their sonne, did take like paines about me, as is before menc^doned, in the time of my great callamity & heaue visitation, as is aboue specified, I doe giue and bequeath vnto the said Will^m Pell & John Pell all & singler such su^me & su^mes of money as the said Will^m & John doe owe vnto mee, either by lond, bills, or any waies or meanes what soeu^r. Item: in considerac^on that John Newgate, of Bury St. Edmund, malster, diuers & sondry times hath come and resorted to comfort & conferr wth me in the time of my sorrowe & heavines, I doe giue & bequeath vnto him the said John Newgate the su^me of ffoure pounds of lawfull money of England, to be paid vnto him wthin one yere next after my decease. Item: whereas Rob^t Walker, of Bury aforesaid, stationer, was somewhat helpfull vnto me at the said time of my visitac^on, I doe giue & bequeath vnto the said Rob^t Walker the su^me of fortie shillings of lawfull money of England, to be paid vnto him within one yere next after my decease.”*

In 1665, in anticipation of the coming of the plague, the Corporation, on the 10th of August, directed “the greate Barne, called Almoner’s Barne”, to be provided as a pest-house†.

The last visitation of the plague in this country was in this year, when, in about six months, by the smallest computation, made by the Earl of Clarendon (who thought it much underrated), 160,000 people in London fell by the destroying angel. The plague never appeared there again after the rebuilding of the city in a more open and airy manner; “which removed several nuisances, which, if not the actual origin of a plague, was assuredly one great *pabuluin* when it had seized our streets”.‡

The Small-pox has been a frequent visitant of Bury in its most terrible forms. In 1677 (says Gillingwater§) it was so prevalent that the people resorting to the market, by the Risbygate road, were accustomed to dip their money in water (tradition says vinegar) which had been placed in the cavity of the ruined base of the boundary cross, situate at the bottom of Chalk Lane, with the view of preventing any infection being conveyed to the neighbouring towns and villages.

In 1684, the town was so severely visited, that the Corporation appointed persons to ascertain the number of families visited by the disease, and desired the churchwardens to make returns of the numbers who had died between May in that year and 20th January, 1684-5. These documents, it is believed, are no longer in existence. The deaths

* Bury Wills, p. 172.

† Corporation Minutes.

‡ Pennant’s London, p. 348.

§ Hist. Bury, p. 226.

are not distinguished in the Parish Registers; but the mortality appears to have been great during the two preceding years. Another severe visitation of the same terrible scourge occurred in 1718, on which occasion the then Earl of Bristol gave the sum of 100*l.* to the Corporation "to be disposed of to such families as have been and are the greatest sufferers thereby". But the most fatal year was that of 1756-7, when the small pox "came into the town" in November, 1756, and continued till the August following; during which period 166 persons are recorded as dying of it in the parish of St. Mary alone.* Between April, 1767, and February, 1768, 76 persons are entered in the Register* of the same parish as dying of this disease, several of whom are stated to have been "inoculated"; a means of alleviation introduced but a few years previous by Dr. Dimsdale† of Hertford, afterwards Baron Dimsdale of the Russian Empire, so created for his successful inoculation of the Empress Catherine and the Grand-Duke Paul.

The epidemic disease called the Influenza raged in the town in the month of May, 1782. No rank or condition, age, sex, or temperament escaped; but very few died save old, asthmatic, and persons previously ill. It continued not above six weeks, and seldom held any one above a fortnight, though relapses, even a third and fourth, were common. It sometimes went successively through families; at other times they were all seized at once; and to others very few were in each attacked.‡

These brief notes may not inappropriately be concluded by an attempt to preserve the names of some of the deceased professors.

Thomas Stacy, the elder, surgeon, was executor to the will of Agas Herte, 1522.§

Andrew Turner, Doctor of Physic, died in 1623. By his will, dated 15th September, 1621,|| it appears that he possessed an estate at Stoke by Clare; and having left it with his other property to the uses of his wife Anne, and their

* In the St. James's Register the deaths are not distinguished, except by the repetition of infantile ages.

† Author of a work on Inoculation, in 8vo, for many years the standard work

on variolous diseases.

‡ See Med. Trans. Coll. Physic, iii. art. 8.

§ Bury Wills, p. 118.

|| Registr. Wills, Lib. Harrild, f. 624.

three children, Andrew, Anne, and Marie, directed that all his deeds and evidences should be kept in a box or coffer with three locks, till the youngest child should be of age ; and that one key should be kept by the executor ; another by the wife ; and the third by the Minister of Stoke, or of the place wherein his wife should reside.

Thomas Perkyn, physician, died in 1630 ; leaving property* at Tarlinge, in Essex, to his wife Lettice, and his two daughters, Rebecca and Mary.

Thomas Goodchild, also a physician, died the same year ; leaving issue one son, Thomas, and one daughter, Elizabeth. By his will † he left his tenement in Raught Street to his wife Luce for life.

Jasper Despotine, an Italian physician, settled at Bury about the year 1611, being introduced into practice by his friend Bishop Bedell, whom he accompanied to England on his return from the chaplaincy of the Embassy at Venice. It is probable that Despotine was a convert from Rome through the zeal and abilities of that distinguished prelate, for it is stated in the life of Bedell that “ being disgusted with the corruptions of Romish worship, he came over to breathe a freer air”. He became eminent in his profession, and dying in 1650, bequeathed his manor of Nedging in this county, with other property, to his widow and daughters.‡

Matthew Nelson, doctor of physick, is recorded in St. Mary's register as being buried Dec. 19, 1681.

John Vivion, doctor of physick, was buried in St. Mary's parish Nov. 28, 1698.

T. Crask, M. D., by will dated 1718, gave 100*l.* for the support of the charity schools of this town.§

Richard Child, M.D., commenced his professional career in this town. He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and took his degree of M. D. in 1650. He married Margaret, sister of his college friend, the Rev. John Meadows, of Ousden, ejected for nonconformity. In 1656, as appears from the Corporation Minutes (vol. 1, fol. 16), “ Richard Child, Doctor of phisicke, did by a friend of his freelie offer to the Corporac'on to give his advise to the poore sick people within this burgh, not expecting anie fee or reward

* Registr. Wills, Lib. Corner, f. 27.

† Ibid. f. 129.

‡ Bury Wills, p. 200.

§ Gillingwater's Hist. Bury, p. 260.

for the same, which free and charitable offer was verie kindlie accepted of by the Corporacion, and therevpon ordered that thanks bee given to the said Doctor for his said free and charitable offer." Dr. Child died about 1662, leaving a widow and several children.

The beneficent *Dr. Poley Clopton* was a resident practitioner. He was the second son of William Clopton, Esq., of Liston Hall, Essex, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Wm. Poley, of Boxted, Kt. Dying Oct. 31, 1730, aged 56, he left the greater part of his estate for the founding of the asylum in this town which bears his name. A monument to his memory is in Liston church.

To his contemporary, *Dr. Martin Warren*, and his two wives, there are monuments in St. Mary's church.

The eccentric *Messenger Monsey* here commenced the practice of medicine. He was the son of a Norfolk clergyman, received his education at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and studied physick under Sir Benjamin Wrench, at Norwich. A "fortunate accident" was the occasion of his leaving Bury. Lord Godolphin, grandson of the Duke of Marlborough, being on a journey to his seat at Gogmagog, near Newmarket, was taken exceedingly ill. The only medical aid next at hand was at the town of Bury. Dr. Monsey was called in, and proved so successful in his applications, as not only to reinstate his lordship in a comfortable degree of health, but to engage also throughout life the warmest gratitude of his noble patient. Lord Godolphin found with surprise his rural physician to be a man of candour, of cheerfulness, of literary talents, and of convivial wit; and felt strongly disposed to patronise one so very superior in all respects to the situation in which he found him. Upon his lordship's recovery his offers were so very liberal and kind, that Dr. Monsey could not hesitate to accompany his patron to town. A vacancy occurring in Chelsea Hospital, by his lordship's interest he was appointed, in 1742, Physician to the Royal Hospital; but so necessary had the Doctor's company become to his patron, that he was to be allowed to reside as usual at St. James's, which he did till his lordship's decease, when he removed to Chelsea, where he died Dec. 26, 1788, at the advanced age of 94. Monsey was also the companion of Sir Robert Walpole, who used

to call him "his Norfolk Doctor". He was a great billiard player. Sir Robert said one day to him, "I don't know how it is, Monsey, but you are the only man I can't beat." "They get places", replied the Doctor; "I get a dinner and praise." As a physician he was skilful and benevolent, and much respected by all the pensioners, particularly for his marked attention to them. But his reputation rests principally upon his wit, in which he bore a great resemblance to Dean Swift. "The exuberance of his wit (says Boswell), which, like the web of life, was of a mingled yarn, often rendered his conversation exceedingly entertaining, sometimes indeed alarmingly offensive, and at other times pointedly pathetic and instructive." The following anecdote is said to be well attested.* He lived so long in his office of Physician to Chelsea Hospital, that the reversion of his place had been successively promised to medical friends of the various Paymasters General of the Forces. Looking out of his window one day, and observing a gentleman below examining the college and gardens, who he knew had secured the reversion of his place, the Doctor came down stairs and accosted him with, "Well, Sir, I see you are examining your house and gardens that *are to be*, and I will assure you that they are both very pleasant and very convenient. But I must tell you one circumstance: you are the fifth man that has had the reversion of the place, and I have buried them all. And what is more," continued he, looking very scientifically at him, "there is something in your face that tells me I shall bury you too." The event justified the prediction; and what is more extraordinary, at the time of the Doctor's death there was not a person who seems to have even solicited the promise of a reversion.

On the morning of the day of his death, being at breakfast, he said to his attendant, "I shall certainly lose the game"; and upon her asking him what game? he replied, "The game of *a hundred*, which I have played for very earnestly many years, but I shall lose it now; for I expect to die in a few hours."

By his will he left his body to Mr. Forster, surgeon, of Union's Court, Broad Street, for dissection, and afterwards "the remainder of his carcase may be put into a hole, or

* Faulkner's Hist. Chelsea, ii. 270.

crammed into a box with holes, and thrown into the Thames, at the pleasure of the surgeon." Mr. Forster delivered a discourse in the theatre of Guy's Hospital at the dissection, and made a sketch of the Doctor, from which Bromley engraved a good portrait. His epitaph, by himself, was very curious and profane, quite in accordance with his directions as to his body.

John Kerrich, M.D., a native of Norfolk, educated at Caius College, Cambridge, commenced and ended his professional career in this town. He died on the 9th of October, 1765, aged 70; and a monument, with a highly eulogistic epitaph, was erected to his memory in St. Mary's church by his widow. "He was never at ease himself whilst his patient was in pain or danger; nor found any diminution of his fellow feeling in the misery of others from a long acquaintance by his practice with sickness or suffering. The profession of physic was in his hands a general fund of charity for the indigent, for he chose to make it subservient to the acquisition of treasures in heaven rather than upon earth."

Misael Remon Malfalqueyrat, M.D., a native of France, carried on an extensive practice in midwifery in this town. He was supposed to have brought more children into the world than any person then living. He died Nov. 20, 1789, aged 87, seventy of which had been passed in Bury, and was buried in the churchyard, where there is a monument to his memory.*

His contemporary, *William Norford*, M.D., died in March, 1793, aged 73. His monument in St. James's church states that "in an extensive practice of more than 32 years," he was "universally respected for his professional talents, and beloved for his private virtues." He was the author of a work entitled "*Concisæ et Practicæ Observationes de Intermittentibus Febribus curandis*," &c., 4to, Bury, 1780.

In 1783, *Dr. Berkenhout*, from Winchester, settled in the town, and as there was "no public hospital in the county of Suffolk for the relief of diseased poor people", advertised

* Till within a few years there was also a monument to a midwife who "had assisted at the births of 4323 living children"; and a memorial still exists to *Mary Martin*, a midwife of an earlier

date, of whom it is recorded in the Register of St. Mary's that she died at the age of 83, "and by her office brought into the world 2237 children, as by her book it doth at large appears."

his intention to give gratuitous advice to all who should present to him on the Wednesday certificates signed by the minister, &c., of the parishes to which they belonged. So great was the opposition to this step, on the part of his professional brethren, that he felt it necessary in the following year to defend himself by public advertisement, and to declare his reasons for coming to Bury. These were, that there was then

"no physician in that town or neighbourhood; that there was indeed a surgeon and man-midwife, who practised also as a physician; but that as there is no example of these three faculties being practically accumulated in one person, that gentleman, if he even had an academical education, could not be considered as a physician; that the surgeons in Bury and its environs were justly offended at this unfair, unprecedented monopoly of medical practice, which they would certainly resent the moment a proper opportunity should be afforded them." He then proceeds: "To evince the impracticability of opposing Dr. N. (Norford?) with success, it has been asserted that no less than *nine* successive physicians had tried the experiment in vain. The truth of this assertion is best known to the inhabitants, but it is impossible to avoid observing that if among these nine there were one regular physician, this story is the keenest satire on the town and neighbourhood that could possibly have been imagined."

Dr. Berkenhout died on the 4th of April, 1791, at Besselsleigh, in Oxford, where he had gone for change of air, in his 61st year. He was the son of a Dutch merchant, settled at Leeds, in Yorkshire, and was designed for the same profession, but going to the Continent to study Foreign languages, he entered into the military service of the King of Prussia, in which he attained the rank of Captain. On the commencement of war between England and France in 1756, he came home and had a similar commission in the English service. Peace taking place in 1760, he studied physic at Edinburgh, and in 1765 took his degree of M.D. at the university of Leyden. Having gone to America with the Commissioners sent to treat with the Colonies, he was taken prisoner; and for his sufferings and services he enjoyed a pension from Government. He was the author of "*Clavis Anglica Linguae Botanicae*," "*Outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain*," "*Symptomatology*," "*Biographia Literaria*," "*First Lines of the Theory and Practice of Chemistry*," and a continuation of "*Campbell's Lives of Admirals*". Of the "*Biographia Literaria*" only the first volume was published, containing an historical survey of British Literature to the reign of Elizabeth.

At Bury also, *Dr. Hyde Wollaston*, a name inseparably connected with chemical science, practised for some years

before his removal to London, for the meridian of which his friends thought him more particularly qualified; but after some years he relinquished his professional practice, and directed his thoughts more to matters of general science, in the cultivation of which his name is eminently conspicuous. His discovery of the malleability of platinum, it has been asserted, produced him 30,000*l.*; and the Royal Society, a few weeks before his death, awarded him one of the Royal medals for his paper on the subject, read during that session. He died unmarried on the 22nd of December, 1828, aged 62, and was buried at Chiselhurst, in Kent. A short time before his death, Dr. Wollaston presented to the Royal Society the sum of 1000*l.*, the interest of which to be annually employed towards the encouragement of experiments.

SAMUEL TYMMS.



SIGN OF THE WHITE SWAN.

[READ SEPTEMBER 14, 1848.]



I beg to point out an object of interest in the ancient town of Clare, which has been little noticed.

In front of the Swan Inn is an antient sign of a white swan and other figures, carved in bold relief, and recently painted and gilded. The swan is about the natural size. On one side is a shield bearing *France* and *England*, and a



label. On the other side is a shield bearing, 1st and 4th, Barry of six, or and sable, an inescutcheon argent, on a chief of the first 2 pallets, between 2 Gyronny cantons of the second, for *Mortimer*; 2nd and 3rd, or, a cross gules, for *De Burgh* or *Ulster*.

The sign is over the door; it may have been originally (I judge from its shape) the support of a window. The corbel is 9 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 4 inches.

This carving probably alludes to the regal pretensions of the ancient Lords of Clare. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, married Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I. On the death of their son Gilbert de Clare, the last Earl of Gloucester of this great family, the Honor of Clare came to

his sister and coheiress Elizabeth de Clare, who married John de Burgh, by whom she had William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. She rebuilt and endowed University Hall, in Cambridge, after its total destruction by fire, and it has since been called Clare Hall.

Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, married Lionel, third son of Edward III., who obtained with her the Honor of Clare, and was created Duke of Clarence.

Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was buried in the chancel of the Priory Church, about 1368. His daughter and heir Philippa, by his first wife Elizabeth de Burgh, married Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and through her the House of York derived its claim to the throne. The grandson of this marriage, Edmund Mortimer, was born in the Castle of Clare, and died in 1424.

Ann Mortimer, his sister, and ultimately sole heir, married Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge. Their son, Richard, Duke of York, was heir to the Honor of Clare, and, by the same descent, to the crown of England.

His son became King of England as Edward IV., after the long struggle between the Houses of York and Lancaster. He would be entitled to the arms of France and England, or Plantagenet, by his descent from Edward III., and to the arms of Mortimer and De Burgh or Ulster, in right of his grandmother, Ann Mortimer.

Probably the suns and the crescent and star on the sign, have some allusion to the three suns, afterwards conjoining in one sun, seen at the battle of Mortimer's Cross*, which gave the crown to Edward IV., and which was the reason of his using as his cognizance, when King, the sun, generally with a white rose in the centre.†

Is it too much to suppose that the swan *chained* has some

* Shakspeare's Henry VI. (3rd Part) Act 2, Sc. 1.—The stage-direction is—"a Plain near Mortimer's Cross, in Herefordshire."

"Dazzle mine eyes, or do I see three suns?"

"Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun." &c.

Ib. Sc. 3.—"Edward's sun."

Richard III. Act 1, Sc. 1.

"Now is the winter of our discontent

"Made glorious summer by this *sun* of York."

† So sculptured on the font in the Church of Stoke by Neyland, in this County.

allusion to the subjugated, usurping line of Lancaster, the swan being one of the supporters to the arms of Henry IV?

RICHARD ALMACK.

[Mr. Almack's suggestion that the "swan *chained* has some allusion to the subjugated usurping line of Lancaster" is not tenable; for the *chained* swan was a supporter of Henry IV and V., and was assumed as a badge by Edward III., who appeared at a tournament with swans on the trappings of his steed, and with this profane and boasting motto:

"Ha! ha! the white swan!

"By God's soul I'm the man."

The frequent occurrence of the "Swan" and the "Peacock" as the signs of great inns, and consequently as surnames of individuals (*Camden Remains*, p. 102) is due to the fact that no state entertainment was considered complete in the middle ages unless one of these birds was served up whole: and it was the practice for knights to take solemn vows before "the Peacock" or "the Swan," and "the ladies." Perhaps the motto quoted above may have been assumed by Edward III. in consequence of some such vow. Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1323, is represented on his tomb in Westminster Abbey in a tilting dress, and with a swan's head for the crest of his helmet.

J. W. DONALDSON.]

church there is still a poppy-head of a pew, with King Edmund's head, surrounded by a crown, supported by wolves' paws."

A piece of one of the trees forming the wall of the nave of the Anglo-Saxon Church of Greensted, in Essex, which it is believed was erected or used as a shrine for the reception of the corpse of St. Edmund, on its return to Bury from London, whither it had been removed for safety during the Danish invasions. It was accompanied by an engraved representation of the church.

A locket containing a portion of hair which Mr. Hasted saw cut a few years since from the body of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, who died in 1427, and was buried in the Abbatial Church of St. Edmund. The body was re-interred at the foot of the pillar in the grounds of J. Muskett, Esq.

A ring containing a portion of the hair of Mary Tudor, Queen of France, taken from her corpse when the leaden coffin in which it was interred in St. Mary's Church, Bury was opened. There can be no question as to the authenticity of this hair, it having been cut either by or in the presence of the Reader of the Parish, from whom Mr. Hasted inherited it.

Mr. S. Tymms observed that another lock of this hair, formerly in the possession of the Rev. George Ashby, of Barrow, was in the Bury and West Suffolk Museum, to which institution it had been presented by Mr. Deck; and several others were preserved in the town and neighbourhood. One lock, set in a plain gold locket, presented to Horace Walpole by Miss Fauquier, was sold, at the Strawberry Hill sale in 1842, to the Earl of Derby, for £2. 12s. 6d.

Another lock was presented to the Duchess Dowager of Portland, by the late Sir John Cullum, Bart., with an account, "as meagre," he writes to her Grace, "as the poor Queen's own skeleton," of this royal lady, and "the circumstances under which the coffin was opened." That part of the document which relates to the exhumation runs as follows* :—

"6th September, 1784. The Churchwardens of St. Mary's, at Bury St. Edmund's, designing to remove the altar monument of the French Queen, which stood in the north-east corner of the chancel, and obstructed the approach to the rails of the communion table in that part, myself and a few more had notice of it.

"The coffin rested on a plank within the tomb, not sunk into the ground; it was of lead, 6 feet 2 inches long, nearly of the shape of the body, with a coarse representation of the face, like the mummy coffins. Upon the breast, which had been smoothed and polished, was rudely scratched,

"Mary Quene
1553
of Ffraunc
Edmund H.

"Upon opening the coffin, the corpse appeared of a deep chestnut colour: it had been embalmed, as Sandford says, but the whole was become extremely moist, perhaps from a small incision that had been made in the coffin about fifteen years before, which, though soldered up again, had doubtless admitted a fresh mass of air. Whatever gums and resins had been used, they had lost their tenacity. The swathings were of coarse linen, and, as well as their extreme tenderness would suffer me to handle a piece of them, seemed to be at least tenfold; they had given way about the stomach, by which it appeared that the inside of the body had been filled up with some calcareous substance, doubtless to absorb any moisture that might exude. The sockets of the eyes were also filled with the same substance, as was also probably the cranium, if the brains had been taken out; but this was not examined, as very little disturbance was given to the royal remains. The hair was perfectly sound, retaining the original strength, and adhering very closely to the skull. It was of considerable length, some perhaps near two feet long, and of a beautiful golden colour, as was that of her mother at the time of her marriage. (See Mr. Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. i. p. 51.) The teeth were all entire and even, both above and below.

"Some parts of the envelopes had perforations in them of about the size of a small knitting needle; if these were made by insects (as they have the appearance) the eggs of these insects must have been deposited either before the original closing of the coffin, or at its opening about fifteen years ago, before mentioned. In either case, it is a curious instance how animal life can exist without the renovation of air."

* Forster's Stowe Catalogue, Appx. p. 297.

At the sale of the Duchess of Portland's effects, this lock of hair passed into the hands of the Duke of Chandos, under the circumstances related in the following letter of the agent employed by his Grace to purchase it :—

“ *Margaret Street, May 8, 1786.*”

“ My Lord Duke,

“ The ringlet of the French Queen's hair, from which you are descended, the historical MS. account of her Majesty, and of the appearance of her body when the tomb was opened, together with Sir John Cullum's notes to the Duchess when he sent her the ringlet (which I required first of all to see, and to have with the lot), are now your Grace's own property in my possession, and which I as firmly believe to have been cut from the head of the Queen as I believe my own existence. Upon my making that observation immediately after the lot was knocked down to me, a gentleman who sat next to me replied, ‘ Sir, that you may indeed, for I was with Sir John Cullum when he cut the hair off, as I did at the same time some for myself.’ The gentleman's name was Orde, nephew to the Master in Chancery of that name, and lives near Bedford Row. Now, my Lord, for the purchase your Grace gave me leave to go as far as twenty pounds. At first, there was a smart bidding, but I pushed boldly with a determined face that I would have it, and which I got for £6. 10s. If your Grace wishes to have them sent to Bath, I shall obey your commands, otherwise I shall keep the golden treasure at Castle Reynell, and venerate it with reverential regard each morning, till I deliver it into the hands of the ‘ pious Æneas,’ whose commands no one receives with more pleasure, whose health, with that of his Lavinia, none more fervently wishes, than,

“ My Lord Duke,

“ Your Grace's most obedient, and most humble servant,

“ RICHARD REYNELL.”

At the sale of the Duke of Buckingham's effects at Stowe, on September 13, 1848, this lock was sold for 7l. 10s. to Mr. Owen, of New Bond-street, London.

Of the colour of the hair there seems to have been a dispute. A MS. note of the Rev. George Ashby, of Barrow, in his copy of the “ Description of Bury,” 1782, says “ Her hair, which was in quantity, was the *high red* of a lady living in Bury in 1789, who has often been asked to part with a lock to be passed off for the Queen's. Miss Harmer, of Watisfield, shewed me a lock, very clean and nice, a little curled, or in a ring [shape at the end]. It was certainly red and not auburn. Mr. Pate, attorney of Bury, assures me that he had some [which was cut off by Mr. Cooke, one of the then churchwardens] and that it was plainly of two colours, which he accounted for by the lower part lying immersed in pickle. He said one was of the colour of the lady's hair before mentioned.”

“ The Queen (says Sir John Cullum's MS. account) died at the manor of Westhorpe, 25th June, 1553, and after being embalmed, lying in state, &c., was conducted to Bury with royal magnificence on the 21st of July following, and buried in the monastery there on the next day.—(Sandford's Geneal. Hist.) Upon the dissolution of the monastery, but little more than six years' afterwards, her tomb was probably the only one that was saved from the destruction that involved the abbey and its noble church, with all its monuments, in one common ruin. This preservation was doubtless owing to the influence of her royal brother, and of her husband. It was a plain altar monument of stone, with the upper slab of Petworth marble, marked at each corner and at the centre with a small cross, which shows it was consecrated for an altar. It was removed to the north-east corner of the chancel of St. Mary's church, where it stood till September 6, 1784, as before mentioned. It was then taken down, and the coffin deposited in the same place, in a grave no deeper than was necessary for the slab to lie over it, level with the rest of the pavement.”

The altar tomb was first opened in 1731, when the churchwardens had a design to remove it, believing it to be only a cenotaph; but on the then discovery that it contained the coffin of the royal lady, they abandoned their intention. In 1758, the Rev. Dr. Symonds caused the tomb to be repaired at his own expence, and placed on its western face the inscribed marble tablet which is now let into the north wall of the chancel; but which, on the removal of the tomb in 1784, was placed in one of the panels of the tasteless wood-work which then existed at the back of the communion table. The stone which surmounted the altar tomb, and had originally been an altar stone, as indicated by the five crosses yet remaining on it, still indicates the spot where the royal remains lie.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

BURY, DECEMBER 14, 1848.

The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, V. P., in the Chair.

The following presents were announced:—

An Etruscan patella, found in a tomb in the neighbourhood of Chiusi, with the inscription—" *stem tenulaeth n fatua*," by Mr. Porteus Oakes.

A leather drinking mug, edged with silver, of the 17th century; by Mr. Donne.

Silver pennies of William the Lion and Alexander the Third of Scotland; by the Rev. H. Creed.

Impressions, in gutta percha, of the seal of Mettingham College, and of a piece of solid silver chased with the Evangelistic symbols; by the Rev. C. R. Manning, of Tilney St. Lawrence, Lynn. The seal of Mettingham college, is additionally interesting because, in the MS. accounts of the College for the year 1405-6, is the entry of a sum of 20s. paid for its fabrication. The deed from which the impression was copied is of the time of Henry the VIIIth. The enchased piece of silver is probably in an incomplete state. Its date is clearly of the 14th century.

An impression, in sulphur, of a seal in the possession of Mr. Bernard Barton, of Woodbridge, found a few years since in a field near to the collegiate church of Stoke by Clare; by Mr. S. Tymms. The device is an antique intaglio, a cornelian set in silver, with the legend *IESVS : EST : AMOR : MEVS*, the setting being apparently work of the fourteenth century. The device represents a genius holding in the hand a head, probably a mask, and about to deliver it into the hands of a little faun, which is seen skipping before him. It has been conjectured that this antique had been chosen as a device by one of the deans or members of the church of Stoke, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, from a supposed assimilation to the scriptural history of the delivery of the head of St. John, by the executioner, to the daughter of Herodias. The legend is of frequent occurrence on medieval seals and ornaments, and possibly was regarded as a charm.* The use of antique seals, with pagan devices, was common. Mr. Raine, in his life of St. Cuthbert, states that the seal "*Caput Sancti Oswaldi Regis*," used by the Monks of Durham, is an antique head of Jupiter Tonans. An impression, in sulphur, of this seal, was also presented by Mr. S. Tymms.

A rubbing of the brass in memory of George Duke, Gent., in the chancel of Honington Church; by Mr. Page. Mr. Duke was member of a knightly family long seated at Brampton, in Suffolk, and deriving its descent from Roger Duke, Sheriff of London in Richard the First's time. George Duke was second son of George Duke, of Brampton, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Blennerhasset, of Frenze, in Norfolk, knt., and married Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heir of Augustin Curties, of Honington, and Anne his wife, and had issue. An elder branch of this family subsequently became seated at Benhall, in Suffolk, and were created baronets in 1661; but in 1732 the title became extinct.

A rubbing of the inscription on brass in memory of Katherine Chetham, in the chancel of Great Livermere church; by Mr. Page. Mrs. Chetham was the wife of John Chetham, gent., of that parish, temp. Queen Elizabeth. He was patron of the church of Oxburgh, in Norfolk; and gave the advowson of Little Eversden, in Cambridgeshire, to Queen's college, Cambridge, upon condition that he and his heirs were to nominate to one of the smaller scholarships there. Mr. Page also presented



* *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii. p. 76.

A rubbing of the brass in the aisle of Ampton church, to Joan, the widow of Thomas Heigham, Gent., whose remains were deposited there Oct. 2, 1611. Mr. Heigham died at Ampton in Dec. 1597, and was also buried there. He was second son of Sir Clement Heigham, of Barrow, knt., Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by Anna his second wife, daughter of Sir George Waldegrave, of Smallbridge, knt., and widow of Henry Bures, of Acton. At his decease he held by lease, from Thomas Crofts, of Little Saxham, esq., a tenement called Cocketta, and divers lands in Ampton, at the yearly rent of £50., with other lands in Little Livermere, the property of the said Thomas Crofts, esq. The family pedigree makes this Thos. Heigham to have died issueless; but this is probably a mistake, as the following entries occur in the parish register of Ampton:—"1598. Robert Morris and Dorothy Heigham were married April 21." "1599. Robert Kemp, gent., and Susan Heigham were married April 12. These were most likely the daughters and co-heirs of the above Thomas Heigham, gent., and Joan his wife.

A medallion, of good design but inferior metal, of "Our Lady of Pity," by Mr. J. Darkin. It was found on the removal of the stalls from the north chancel aisle of St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, in 1843. It represents the weeping Mother of our Lord, sitting at the foot of the cross with the body of the crucified Saviour in her lap, waiting the preparation of the tomb for its reception.

The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, V. P., exhibited a collection of Roman coins, collected by his Lordship in Italy; and Mr. Donne a variety of gold, silver, and other coins, Roman, English, and foreign, of great beauty or rarity.

The Rev. Henry Hasted exhibited a deed relative to an exchange of Charity lands at Horningsheath, with the seal of Bishop Bedell attached. The device is a flaming crucible with the Hebrew words from the 1st of Isaiah, v. 25. "Take from me all my tin." The term *tin* is *Bedil* in the original. The ingenious device reminded him that everything in himself was but base alloy, and therefore he prayed that God would cleanse him from it. The deed, which is preserved among the church papers at Horningsheath, was accompanied by the Register of the Parish with the entries in the very neat hand of the prelate.



A piece of King Edmund's Oak, which recently fell down in Hoxne Wood. Mr. Hasted observed that as some doubt had been cast even upon the existence of an oak to which such a tradition was attached, it would be gratifying to know that Sir Edward Kerrison, on whose grounds the interesting tree had stood, had stated in a letter to him, that for generations it had been considered the *royal* oak; that the country was full of legends and tales respecting it; and that its fall was considered to be quite an unhappy event. The arrow-head, with the piece of wood in which it was embedded, has been exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries by Lord Mahon, the President, and no doubt seemed to be entertained on the subject. It was accompanied by the following notice:—

"King Edmund's Oak fell on the 11th of September, 1848, apparently in the vigour of health; but the foliage this year was probably beyond the weight of the trunk to support. The trunk was shivered in the middle, and was 20 feet in circumference. The tree contained 17 loads of timber; the branches being the size of ordinary oaks, and spread over 28 yards in width. An enquiry from Bury being made respecting the arrows, search was immediately made in the trunk, about a man's height from the ground, when, in a sound piece of wood, an arrow-head or spike was found, covered a little more than a foot thick with sound material, the rest of the trunk being warted nearly two feet quite through the inside, and perfectly decayed, as saw dust. The annual ring, or layer, of this magnificent tree, is considered by competent judges to shew the growth of more than a thousand years. In Hoxne



OUR LADY OF PITYE.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, March 1, 1849.

DR.	£.	s.	d.	CR.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions received	26	5	0	Printing Part I. of Proceedings	8	10	0
Donation from the Marquess of Bristol	20	0	0	Rules, Notices, &c. ...	5	9	6
Ditto, Sir T. R. Gage, Bart.	10	0	0	Engraving Wood Cuts	1	15	0
				Stationery	1	16	11
				Books for Institute Library ...	1	1	0
				Costs of near 600 Suffolk Seals	4	6	0
				Case for Antiquities, &c.	11	7	0
				Expenses of Meetings	2	8	0
				Postage, Parcels, Portorage, &c.	4	14	5
				Balance in hands of Treasurer	14	17	1
	£56	5	0		£56	5	0

It was unanimously resolved—

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. Johnson :

I. "That the Report now read, and the alterations in the rules therein recommended, be adopted, and printed with the proceedings of the Institute."

On the motion of the Rev. H. Creed, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Jackson:

II. "That the best thanks of the Institute are due to the President, Vice-Presidents, and other officers, who are hereby requested to continue their valuable services."

On the motion of the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, seconded by the Rev. N. P. Lathbury:

III. "That the Rev. C. H. Bennet, the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, W. B. Donne, Esq., and the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, the retiring Members of the Committee, be re-elected, with the best thanks of the Institute for their services during the past year."

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Donne:

IV. "That the thanks of the Institute be given to the Bury and West Suffolk Public Library, and to Mr. N. S. Hodson, for their liberality in allowing the Institute to use their respective rooms for General Meetings, and Meetings of Committee."

The following presents were announced:—

Carved corner post, with the arms of Bury Abbey (three crowns) supported by wolves; by Mr. Chapman, builder, of St. John's-street, through Mr. S. Tymms.

Drawings of fonts in Cavendish and Pentlow Churches; by Mr. Tyssen Yelloly.

Rubbings of the brasses of Sir Robert de Bures (ob. 1302) and his daughter Alice, both in Acton Church; by Col. Baker.

Antient rapier; by Mr. C. Baker, formerly of Ashen Hall.

Certificate of Steward of Honor of Clare; by Mr. S. W. Stevens.

A bronze celt, with loop and ridge, found in Barrow fields; by Mr. Wilson, of Gazely, through Mr. Horace Barker.

Description of three Peg Tankards, and Account of the Norman Tower; by Mr. S. Tymms.

Spur, found on the Fornham side of Tayfen; key, of the 17th century from a house in Bury; and a copy of Consultationes de variorum Morborvm, &c., printed in 1557; by the Rev. M. Armstrong.

View of Ampton Church, and rubbings of two inscriptions on the bells therein; by Mr. Page, accompanied by an historical account of the edifice.

Rev. J. W. Donaldson exhibited a copy of a curious book, entitled the "Complete English Schoolmaster," written by Mr. Coote, the third Head Master at the Bury Grammar School, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, from 1596 to 1604, and read some extracts therefrom, illustrative of the then system of teaching the English language.

The Rev. H. Creed exhibited a rubbing of the brass of Thomas Delamere, Abbot of St. Alban's (ob. 1396), from the Abbey church at St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, the finest ecclesiastical brass in England; and a rubbing of the brass on the altar tomb of Sir William de Burgate (1409), and Alionara, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Videloo, in Burgate church, Suffolk, both taken off by the Rev. T. Tuck, of Wortham; an emblazoned pedigree, from the conquest, of the Bell family, of Beaupré, and Wallington Hall, Norfolk, with their alliances with West Suffolk families, viz., Ashfield, of Stowlangtoft; Fotheringay, of Brockley; Wiseman, of Great Thornham;

Peyton, of Peyton Hall, Boxford ; Wright, of Sutton Hall, Bradfield Combust, &c. ; and a cinerary urn found, with many others (all of which were entirely destroyed) and ornaments of brass, in the cutting of the Eastern Union Railway at Finningham.

Mr. Jackson exhibited a rental of lands in Coney Weston, held of the Abbot and Chapter of Bury, A. D. 1435.

Mr. Donne exhibited a variety of gold, silver, and copper English and foreign coins ; a silver watch of 17th century ; and an almanack of the year 1659.

Mr. Tymms exhibited two French silver medalllets, with loops, of St. Roche and the Blessed Virgin ; a medal struck in commemoration of the acquittal of Abp. Sancroft, who was educated at Bury School, and the seven Bishops, who had been committed to the Tower by King James II. for refusing to allow the declaration for liberty of conscience to be read in their Churches ; and rubbings (chiefly metallic) of twenty-six monumental brasses, from Churches in London, Kent, Middlesex, &c., taken off by Mr. J. C. Ford, of London :—

From Fulham.—Margaret Hornebolt, 1529, a lozenge-shaped Flemish brass.

From St. Luke's, Chelsea.—Lady Guildford and children.

From Lambeth.—Lady Catherine Howard, 1535 ; Thomas Clere, Esq., 1545.

From Cobham, Kent.—Sir John de Cobham, 1365 ; Margaret de Cobham, 1375 ; John Spottle, priest, 1498 ; Sir Nicholas Hawbeck, 1407, with canopy ; Rauf de Cobham, Esq., 1402.

From St. Martin Outwich, London.—Nicholas Wotton, Rector, 1482.

From St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, London.—John Berrie, 1586.

From St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.—Thomas Wylliams, gent. and wife, 1495 ; Robert Rochester, 1514 ; civilian and wife, 1460 ; John Leuensthorp, Esq., 1510 ; a lady, 1540.

From Enfield.—Joyce Lady Tiptoft, 1446, with fine triple canopy ; William Smith and wife, 1592.

From St. Andrew Undershaft, London.—Simon Bvrton and wives, 1593 ; Nicholas Leveson and wife, 1560.

From St. Margaret's, Westminster.—Cole and his wife, 1597.

From Allhallows, Barking.—Roger James Brewer, 1592 ; John Bacon and wife, 1437 ; Andrew Evingen and wife, 1535 (Flemish) ; William Thinne, Esq., and wife, 1546 ; Christopher Dawson and wives, 1518.

Mr. S. Tymms also exhibited, by permission of Mr. R. Simpson, the enriched cover of a leaden pix, taken from a stone coffin at Crowland Abbey.

Mr. Page exhibited a copy of the Book of Common Prayer printed agreeably to the Act of Uniformity 14 Car. II. ; being one of the very few which have attached to the last page the written certificate, signed by seven Commissioners appointed by Letters Patent to examine and compare this copy with the original, and attest the same as a true and perfect copy.

A letter was read from Mr. J. Adey Repton, on the subject of Fonts : “ Octagon Norman Fonts (he writes) are very rarely to be met with ; there is a curious one at Drayton, near Norwich (see *Archæologia*, vol. xvi.) The font at Bradfield, near Bury, is deserving of close examination ; its square bason and billet ornaments at the bottom denote the true Norman font ; but the quaterfoil ornaments upon it appear to have been recarved about the time of Henry VII. The rich canopies, or ornamented covers, are of later date than the fonts themselves. I do not recollect seeing any early example of them. The earliest I have met with is a beautiful one at Elsing, in Norfolk, which appears to be of the time of Edward III.”

Mr. C. R. Smith, Honorary Secretary to the British Archæological Association, in a letter to Mr. S. Tymms, in reference to the remains from the Coomb barrow exhibited at the Clare Meeting, on September 14, 1848, doubts whether “ they can be assigned to a much earlier period than the fifth century. That they are Saxon is even less doubtful, and I need only refer you to the *Nenia* of Douglas, and to the museums of Dr. Faussett, Mr. Rolfe, and Lord Albert Conyngham, to confirm this opinion. Our Journal also contains accounts of many discoveries made in the county of Kent of Saxon remains, which closely resemble those from Coomb. May not the copper vessel be a kind of basin, rather than an urn ? The swords in iron, of about 30 inches in length, are almost always found in the Saxon graves ; never in the British, Roman, or Romano-British.” A representation of these two articles is annexed by permission of Mr. Boreham.

A communication was then read from Mr. J. B. Armstead, on some excavations at Clare Castle, since the visit of the Institute.

A portion of the hair of King Edward the IVth, taken by Mr. Joseph Alam from his coffin, discovered in the Chapel Royal at Windsor ; a few hairs from the head of Sir Isaac Newton ; an engraved ring, found near the Gaol in Bury, representing the "Man of Sorrows ;" and a Memorial Ring, with the Death's Head, and date 1703, found at Rede, were also exhibited by Mr. Hasted.

The Rev. H. Creed exhibited the original "Solemn League and Covenant for Reformation and Defence of Religion, &c.," taken by the Minister and Inhabitants of Mellis, on the 10th of March, 1642, according to the ordinance of Parliament," with the signatures of Mr. Robert Harris, the intruded Minister, and of the principal parishioners.

Mr. Creed also exhibited a cotemporary copy of an Act of Parliament passed in the time of Queen Elizabeth, for the protection of grain from hares, conies, weasels, &c.

The Rev. C. J. P. Eyre exhibited a view of the interior of St. Mary's Church, Bury, in water colours, and a carved panel, an interesting remnant of the elaborately enriched chantry chapel of John Baret, at the end of the south nave aisle of the same church. For the use of the subjoined representation, with that of the Lady of Pity Medal, the Society is indebted to the publishers of Tymms's History of St. Mary's Church.

Mr. Sparke exhibited some fine specimens of carved work in three panels of a coffer, or chest.

Mr. Hodson exhibited a carved cove cornice of the 15th century, which had probably been the cornice of a rood screen ; a crowned head from Cavenham Church ; one of the carved corner figures from the house on the site of that now occupied by Mr. Grayson, Cornhill ; and a stone Norman capital, from a house by the side of the old Cock Inn, Risbygate Street.



J. JOHNSON, DEL.

HARE OF

A carved post, formerly attached to a house at the corner of Abbeygate Street and Low Baxter Street, representing some characters in the pageantries of the people of the 15th century, was exhibited by permission of Mr. Hunter.

The attention of the meeting was also directed to a specimen of the *misereres*, or falling seats, prevalent in the choirs of old conventual and collegiate churches, which had been presented to the Bury Museum, by Mr. W. T. Jackson. The design represents a Fox in a pulpit preaching to a flock of geese ; a fox running off with a goose, &c.

Papers were read by the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, on the site of the old Manor House, Ickworth ; and by the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, B. D., on the Origin of the Duchy of Clarence, the county of Clare, and the Clarenceux King at Arms.

It was then resolved that an application be made to the Marquess of Bristol, President, to give his permission that discreet researches may be made to ascertain the plan and extent of the antient Abbey of St. Edmund : such researches to be prosecuted under the direction of a Committee approved by his Lordship.

It was also resolved that the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society be invited to meet the members of this Institute, at the Meeting to be held at Thetford, in the ensuing year.

BURY, MARCH 15, 1849.

The Rev. Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.

This being the Annual Meeting, the Secretary read the Report of the Committee, as follows:—

"The Committee in presenting their first report have the gratification of being able to state that the Institute is progressing even beyond their hopes at the time of its establishment. There are now 157 members; a large number when the time that the Institute has been established is considered; but the Committee trust that when its objects and proceedings become more generally known, the number of members will be even more largely increased.

"The General Quarterly Meetings, of which three have been held—two at Bury and one at Clare, were numerously attended and well supplied with papers and objects for exhibition. The meeting at Clare the Committee would adduce as a proof of the advantage of not confining the meetings to one locality. The attendance of members on that occasion was very large; the exhibition various and extensive; and the pre-existing love of archaeology has thereby been so fostered as to induce a hope that ere long the history and antiquities of that town, so intimately connected with our national annals, will be fully elucidated and published under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Wightman, a member of the Institute. For the ensuing year arrangements are in progress for meetings at Ixworth in the month of June, and at Thetford in September. At the latter place the Committee hope to have the pleasure of meeting the archaeologists of the county of Norfolk; the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society having cordially responded to the invitation which the last General Meeting directed to be made to them.

"The Committee have to acknowledge with gratitude a liberal donation of 20*l.* from the Marquess of Bristol, President of the Institute; and of 10*l.* from Sir T. R. Gage, Bart., one of its Vice-Presidents, who, with a view to promote the formation of a Library of Suffolk Topography and Archaeology in connection with the Institute, has also presented copies of the valuable works of the late Mr. Gage Rokewood. Several other books, documents, and illustrations have been presented; and the Committee trust that the zeal and liberality of the members will enable them to realize their desire of making the Institute a common depository for all records, of whatever kind, connected with the district of the Society. A few antiquarian specimens have been presented; and through the kindness of Messrs. Jackson, Sparke, and Holmes, of Mr. Borton, the Rev. C. R. Manning, and Mr. W. S. Fitch, the Committee are in possession of casts of more than 500 seals connected with the Monastic, Baronial, Corporate, and Personal History of the County of Suffolk.

"The offices of Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary are submitted to annual election.

"The members of the Committee who retire agreeably to Rule 7, are the Rev. C. H. Bennet, the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, W. B. Donne, Esq., and the Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre. These gentlemen are eligible for re-election.

"The Committee would submit to the meeting the propriety of making the following alterations in the Rules:—

"III. The annual subscription to be due on the 1st instead of the 16th of March.

"VI. To erase the words on *the 16th of March*.

"X. To substitute the following, 'All the affairs of the Institute shall be under the direction and management of the Committee, except so far as they are otherwise provided for by any of these rules and regulations.'

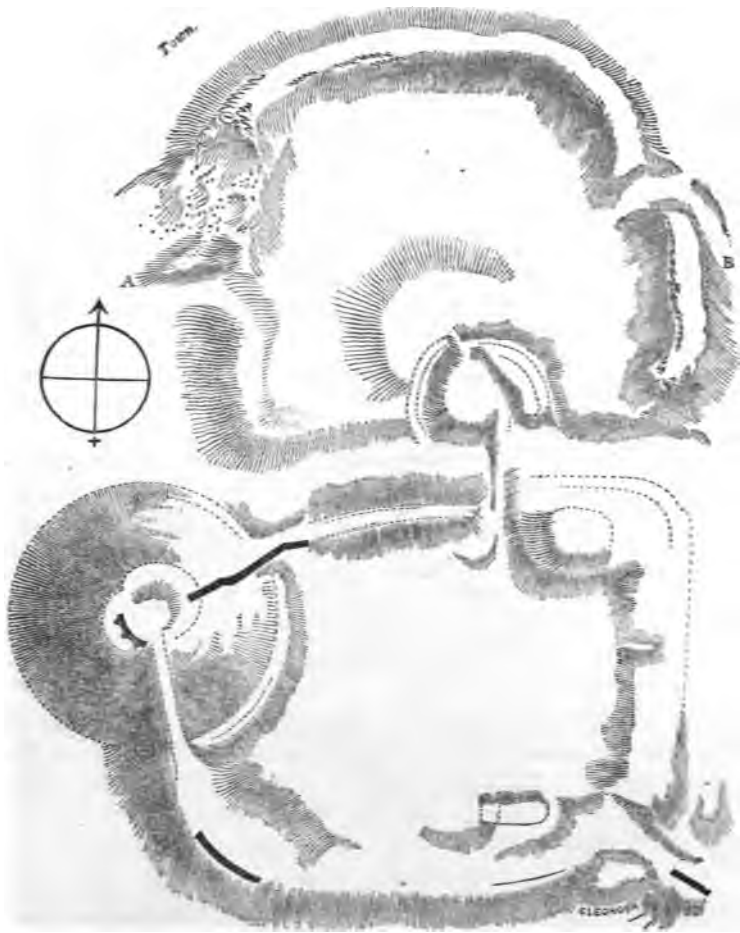
"XI. To erase Rule XI. and to add to Rule XII. 'The March Meeting to be the Annual Meeting, to elect Officers; to revise the Rules; and to receive a report from the Committee on the affairs of the Society.'

"To add the following Rule as Rule XII. 'Each member may introduce a lady to the General Meetings.'

"For permission to hold the General Meetings in the Public Library room, and the Committee Meetings in the Library of the Botanic Gardens, the best thanks of the Institute are due to the Council of the West Suffolk Library, and to Mr. N. S. Hodson.

"The report of the Treasurer shews that the income of the Society for the past year has been 56*l.* 5*s.*; and that the sum of 41*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* has been expended, leaving a balance in hand of 14*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*"

CLARE CASTLE.—I.



River.

— Remains of walls.
.... Ramparts destroyed.

A. Principal entrance to
outer bailey.

GROUND PLAN.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bury & West Suffolk Archaeological Institute.

SEPTEMBER, 1849.

CLARE CASTLE.

[READ SEPTEMBER 14, 1848.]

There appears to have been a Castle, or principal residence, at Clare, in the Saxon times ; but the earliest record of it is in Domesday Book, where it is thus mentioned :

Terra Ricardi filii Comitis Gisleberti.—Claram tenuit Aluricus pro Manerio **xxiiij** car. terræ tempore Regis Edwardi...Semper unum mercatum modo **xliij** burgenses. Hoc manerium dedit Aluricus filius Wisgari Sancto Iohanni tempore regis Edwardi, concedente filio suo, et quendam sacerdotem Ledmarum et alios cum illo imposuit. Facta etiam carta, ecclesiam & omnem locum Levestano Abbati* ad custodiendum commisit, et in custodiam Wisgari filii sui. Clerici vero hanc terram nec dare vel forisfacere a sancto Iohanne poterant. Postquam autem Rex Willelmus advenit, saisivit eam in manu sua.

Earl Aluric, who had the custody, for Queen Emma, the mother of King Edward the Confessor, of the franchise of the eight hundreds and a half in Suffolk, since known as the Liberty of St. Edmund, placed in his Collegiate Church of St. John seven secular canons or prebendaries. William the Conqueror gave Clare, with other large possessions, to his kinsman, Richard Fitz Gilbert, son of Gilbert, Earl of Briant in Normandy, who gave the lordship to his son Gilbert, who took the name of De Clare, and was afterwards created Earl of Hertford. The younger Gilbert was probably the builder of the Castle of Clare ; at least, in his time there was a castle on the present site ; for the deed giving Aluric's college to the Benedictine

* Abbot of St. Edmund's Monastery, from 1044 to 1065.

Abbey of St. Mary at Bec, in Normandy, was tested at the Castle of Clare.

In a confirmation (without date) by Thos. Archbishop of Canterbury (no doubt, Thomas a' Beckett, who was Archbishop from 1162 to 1170) of divers donations to the Priory of Stoke by Clare, a grant by Gilbert de Clare in 1090 is recited, and he is stated to have given (among other things) the fishing of the whole river from Sturmer "usque ad *castellum* de Clara." And, in 1124, his son Richard is stated to have transferred the monks "*de castello* Claræ" to Stoke; and a certain exchange is mentioned, for the purpose of enabling the monks to found at Stoke a church of St. John, and to dwell there with all the rents, privileges, &c., and prebends, which the church of St. John, situate "in *castello* Claræ," possessed*.

In another confirmation, by the same Archbishop, also without date, Gilbert de Clare, son of Richard Fitz Gilbert, is recited to have given, in 1090, to the church of St. Mary of Bec, the church of St. John of Clare, for (among others) the Soul of his Brother Godefred, "*qui cimiterio Sancti Iohannis de Clara sepultus requiescit*:" and it is added, "*Hæc donatio facta est apud castrum quod vocatur Clara*." In the same confirmation, mention is made of an exchange by Richard, son of Gilbert, of the church of St. Augustin, at Stoke, and certain lands, &c., for the church of St. Paul, at Clare, and certain lands, &c.; that the monks might found (constituerent) at Stoke a church of St. John, and dwell there, with all the privileges, &c., which the church of St. John, situate "in *castello* Claræ," possessed†.

It is probable that, at this time, the church and monastic buildings were taken down, to admit of an extension of the castellar buildings; but we have little positive information, and, when we consider the high position of the family, and the troublous times in which they enacted so distinguished a part, it is surprising that the notices of Clare are so scanty, and of such little interest in comparison with those connected with the other residences of this great baronial family.

In the *Calendar of the Inquisitiones post mortem*, the first that was taken after the death of a de Clare appears to have

* Dugd. Mon. VI. p. 1659.

† Ib. pp. 1660-1.

been in 47th Henry III., on the death of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and there occurs "*Clare Burg' Maner'*." The next is in 24th Edwd. I., on the death of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, where we have "*Clare Maner' Extent' & Villa.*" Thus far there is no notice of the Castle. The next is in 35th Edwd. I., on the death of Joanna, late wife of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, &c. (Joanna of Acre), where we find "*Clare Castri Honor,*" and "*Clare Maner' & Villa Extent'.*" After this, the Castle is often mentioned, and is termed *Castrum*, and not *Castellum* as, with one exception, it is in the documents previously referred to; but, probably, those words were used with little, if any, difference of meaning*.

In 1292, the then Earl, with his Countess, kept his Christmas in it, with great magnificence.

In 1307, Edward 2nd, and most of the Nobility of England, were present at the funeral of Joanna of Acre, daughter of Edward 1st, buried in the church of the Priory.

After this it is mentioned that Philippa, daughter of Lionel, first Duke of Clarence (who had married the great granddaughter of Gilbert de Clare and Joanna of Acre), brought this Castle to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, whose grandson, on coming of age, in 1412, found it in good repair, and well stocked with rich furniture. At his death, without issue, in 1425, the Castle, town, and barony devolved to his nephew, Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward 4th, by whose accession to the throne, these possessions became, for the first time, vested in the Crown, and remained so throughout the reigns of Edward IVth, Vth, and Richard IIIrd. By an Act of Parliament, 11th Henry VII, they were confirmed to the King, and were not again alienated till the 6th of Edward the Sixth, when they were granted to his Tutor, the celebrated scholar, Sir John Cheeke; but were resumed by Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign; and the Honor

* *Castellum* is, of course, (the Rev. J. W. Donaldson obligingly informs me) a diminutive of *castrum*, which is a barbarous substitute for the classical *castra*. As *castrum* was generally used to signify a walled town ("castrum vero, singulariter, oppidum".—Papias *ad Isidori Origines*, IX, c.

3), whereas *castellum* meant only a *fort*, which might be included within a town ("*castellum ex vallo et muro turrique conficitur*".—Guibertus Abbas Novigenti de Laude B. Mariæ, c. 7), it is probable that *Clare castrum* means the town which grew up around the old *castellum*.

of Clare was annexed by her to the Duchy of Lancaster. The Castle and Bailey afterwards became vested in the Barnardiston family; and, in the reign of Charles 2nd, passed to Sir Gervase Elwes, Bart., of Stoke College, in whose family they continued till 1825, when they were purchased by the late John Barker, Esq., of Clare Priory, and are still in the possession of his heirs.

The Castle occupies the angle formed by the junction of the Chilton river or brook with the Stour*. The remaining works consist of a high conical mound of earth, such as French antiquaries call *La Motte*, and two baileys or courts, enclosed by ramparts of earth, with some indications of there having been an outer ditch surrounding the whole; and portions of the walls are still standing on the earth works. The chief entrance appears to have been on the Western side of the outer bailey, (A on the plan†) immediately in a line with the Stoke road; as, notwithstanding the entire removal of the rampart on this side‡, with parts of those on the N. and S. sides, aged persons recollect, and early plans indicate the spot, where was the passage between the ramparts, which were here rounded off within the enclosure. The ramparts, formed after the Saxon manner by throwing the contents of a ditch inwards, were probably surmounted by a palisade, no traces of foundations of a wall having been met with. A wide and deep ditch, part of which remains, separated the outer from the inner bailey; the entrance to the latter being near the middle of the South side of the former, where it appears to have been defended by a barbican of two demi-bastions of earth, around which the ditch was continued. In all probability a causeway and a drawbridge led to a corresponding opening in the enceinte of the inner court, defended by two towers, one on each side of the entrance§, and protected from within by

* To avoid misapprehension it is necessary to mention that the present channel of the river Stour, which separates the Castle from the Priory, is comparatively modern. The ancient course of the river ran southward of the Priory as well as of the Castle, and is now known as the Old River.

† The annexed plan and views are copied from very nicely sketched pen and ink drawings made by the late Mr.

Kerrich, in 1785, and now preserved in the British Museum, Addl. MSS. 6735. The quadrangular building at the base of the hill in the south view has been inserted to mark the presumed site of the Castle.

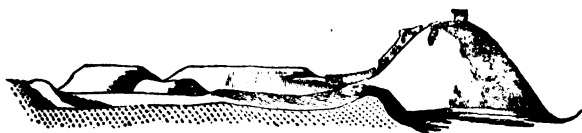
‡ Removed about 35 years since for material to repair the roads.

§ A very perfect base of a Norman buttress, remaining on the Western side of this entrance, is figured in Pl. IV. It was found during some excavations made

CLARE CASTLE.—II.



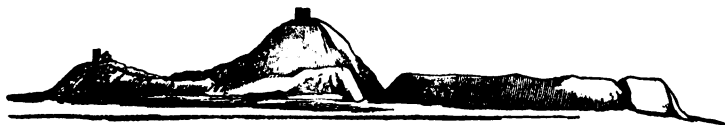
NORTH VIEW.



SECTION THROUGH OUTER ENCLOSURE FROM E. TO W.
Marked A B on Plan.



SOUTH VIEW.

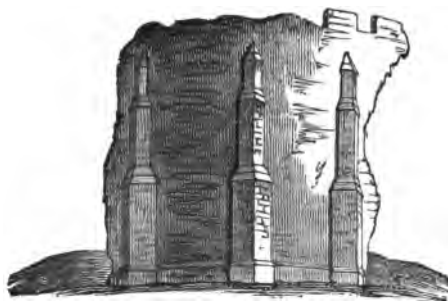


EAST VIEW.

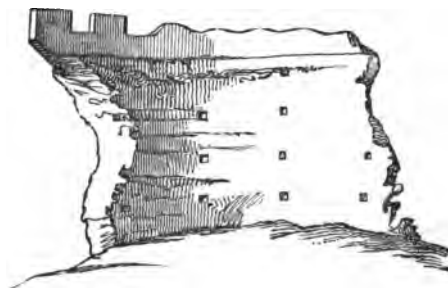


WEST VIEW.

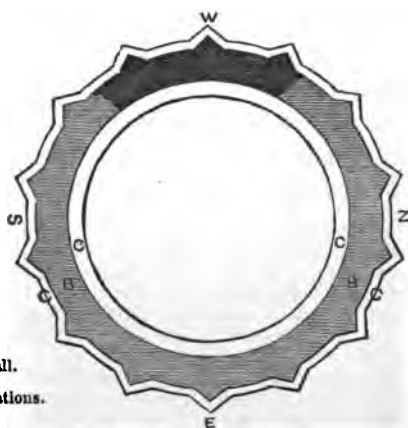
CLARE CASTLE.—III.



EXTERIOR OF CORONA.



INTERIOR OF CORONA.



- A. Remains of Wall.
- B. Line of Wall.
- C. Lines of Foundations.

GROUND PLAN OF CORONA.

two demi-bastions, projecting inwards, which were on the opposite side of this bailey, small portions of which still remain. The inner bailey was bounded beyond the ditch by the low grounds of the Stour on the South side, and inclosed by a wall, on the summit of the earthworks. This wall, between 20 and 30 feet in height, defended by bastions and demi-bastions, was continued up the Motte on two sides to the donjon or keep. Portions of this wall remain on the N. and S. ramparts, and on the East side of the mound; and its foundations are traceable on the South and East sides*.

The Motte is situated on the N. W. side of this bailey, and forms part of the inclosure. It is 850 feet in circumference at the base—of which 600 feet are without the enclosure—and 270 feet in diameter at the base. Portions of a ditch remain which surrounded it, except where the ramparts join it. The height of the mound is 53 feet, and its inclination 27° .† It was crowned by an embattled cylindrical keep, built of flints and rubble, and strengthened by fourteen external buttresses on a triangular plan, faced with freestone‡, the distance between the salient angles being five yards.

The keep within was 52 feet in diameter, and without 64; or, including the projection of the buttresses, 70 feet. The wall is 25 feet high and only six feet in thickness, and the depth of the foundations, as ascertained by recent excavation, is six feet below the level of the ground floor§. From these facts it seems probable that the keep was never a place of great strength, like those Norman keeps of very massive masonry which have been carried through

in September, 1848, by permission of the Rev. S. Jenner, and under the superintendence of Mr. J. B. Armstead, of Clare; to whose zealous exertions the Institute is much indebted, and to whom the inhabitants of Clare owe the convenient pathway to the top of the mound which now forms their favorite promenade.

* This portion of the wall was removed about 130 years since for the double purpose of employing the poor and repairing the roads.

† These measurements were carefully made in September, 1848, by a gentleman of Clare. Mr. Kerrich says that "the hill is 194 yards round at the bottom behind

from wall to wall; 64 yards round it (between the two walls) next the Court; the whole circumference at bottom being 258 yards. The height of the hill is less than half its diameter at the bottom of the ditch. The Round keep about 15 yards within."

‡ These are evidently of a later date, parts of an Edwardian repair. Only three buttresses remain.

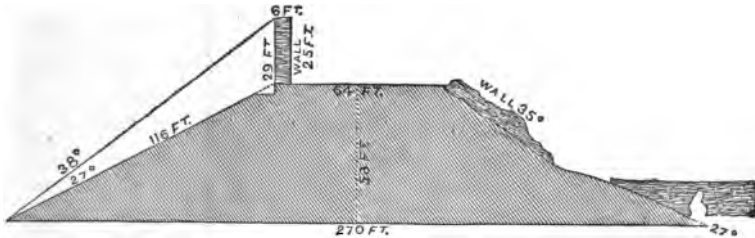
§ The foundations are $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and about 5 feet in depth, resting on a firm bed of blue clay. Their footings project three feet within and one and a half without the wall.

the mound to the natural level of the ground, or have had the mound thrown up around the structure. From the gradual sinking of the top it was supposed that there might be a subterranean chamber, but on digging and boring to a depth of 24 feet, there were no traces of any such place. Nor was there found an interior circle such as is sometimes observable in Norman keeps, nor indeed masonry of any kind. There are no loop-lights in the remaining piece of wall, which measures 44 feet, or any indications of its having been a building of several stories. The small holes shewn in the accompanying view of the interior are the putlock holes whence the builders' scaffold-timbers were withdrawn, and were either not filled up or have been re-opened by the action of the weather. It was probably not roofed over, or so roofed as to leave an open court in the centre. Nothing now remains to show in what way the keep was entered; but it was probably approached only from the inner bailey, by a staircase in an attached turret, the walls not allowing of a staircase to curve up within their thickness, as at Launceston, and Coningsburgh, where the walls are from 15 to 16 feet thick.

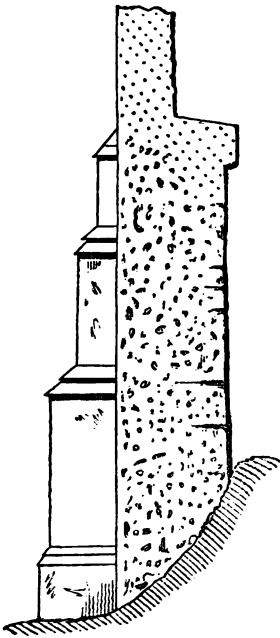
The curtain wall leading to the keep, and the walls of the enceinte, appear to be of a different period from the wall of the keep; being, though of flints and rubble, very regular in the masonry, and well finished in courses of small dimensions. The employment in the keep wall of materials of various kinds, flat stones, tiles, bricks, &c., that had evidently been used before, would lead to the inference that it was erected after the removal of the college of St. John to Stoke, and with the materials of the demolished buildings. The presence of tiles and bricks has led to the belief that a Roman work was originally on this spot, but there is nothing in their form or material to indicate a Roman origin. The fact of keep-mounds being Norman is proved by their number in Normandy, and by many authentic specimens in our own country. Within a radius of 20 leagues of Caen, there are sixty castles with similar mounds; and nearly thirty remain in England and Wales.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

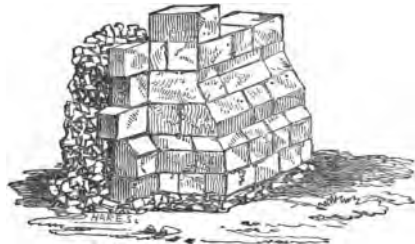
CLARE CASTLE.—IV.



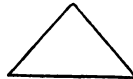
VERTICAL SECTION OF CORONA



SECTION OF WALL OF CORONA WITH A BUTTRESS.



BUTTRESS AT S. W. SIDE OF ENTRANCE INTO INNER BAILEY.



PLAN OF CORONA BUTTRESS.

THE CARVING IN FRONT OF THE SWAN INN, CLARE, AND WHEN IT WAS EXECUTED.

[READ JUNE 14TH, 1849.]

THE general appearance of this interesting piece of heraldic carving in wood will be familiar to the Members of this Institute, from the cut published in the last number of the Proceedings. It is not my purpose to make any comments on the paper which accompanied that cut, nor to go over the same ground more than I can avoid. These remarks may rather be considered as supplemental to what was there said, being for the most part an attempt to ascertain from intrinsic evidence the period at which this sign was executed. This paper was intended for the Clare meeting, but engagements of another kind prevented my completing it; and, finding that I have not been altogether anticipated, I am induced by the interest of the subject to return to it.

Assuming this carving to be original and genuine, which I see no reason to question, it is of earlier workmanship than the generality of observers would be likely to suppose. Having studied it for several years, I have long regarded it as remarkable for combining insignia of the Houses of York and Lancaster, including a coat of arms, which was discontinued in 1461 or shortly after. I hope to show that it is as early as the reign of Henry IV.; or if it be later, that there are sufficient grounds to justify an opinion that it was executed between 1430 and 1450. For some years, I cannot say how long, it was covered over with plaster; but it has been uncovered and used for a sign, as it now is, I believe, between 30 and 40 years; though I need hardly mention that the painting and gilding have been renewed more than once, and that minute details, which were originally in *colour* only, may have been lost.

The Swan, which is the principal subject of the composition, was a cognizance or badge of the noble family of Bohun, the male line of which terminated in 1372 by the decease of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, &c. It occurs gorged with a crown, and chained as this is (though not to a tree, which is immaterial), on the seal of the elder

of his two daughters, Alianore, the widow of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and also on her monumental brass in Westminster Abbey.* Mary, the other daughter and co-heiress, was the first wife of Henry IV., the mother of Henry V., and grandmother of Henry VI. Thus gorged and chained it was one of the cognizances of Henry IV. and Henry V., and also probably of Henry VI., as it is found on the seal of Prince Edward his son. The crescent ensigned with a star between its horns was also a royal device. It is first met with as such on some of the great seals, the earliest example being, I believe, that of Richard I. before he went to the Holy Land. It is afterwards found on other seals, as those of the Cinque Ports and the like, on cockets, and on plate†. A crescent, star, and rose were on some plate of Henry IV.; and the servants of his household at Windsor are mentioned by one of the Chroniclers quoted by Holinshed, as wearing the badge of a crescent on their sleeves. These stars are with wavy rays: the suns of the Yorkists of later date have commonly, if not always, straight rays. This portion, therefore, of the carving was in all probability a compliment to one of the Sovereigns of the House of Lancaster.

The arms flanking the Swan on the dexter side are France and England quarterly with a label of 3 points‡. What was the original colour of the label, which is now *argent*, and whether it was charged in any way, cannot now be ascertained. The charges, if any, must have been minute, and were most likely not carved, but executed in colour only, and may therefore have wholly disappeared. These arms of France have only 3 fleurs de lis, and consequently the work

* The swan without the crown and chain appears above the arms on a seal of her grandfather, Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. That it was an old device in the family may be inferred from the place which a lost shield charged with it, once occupied on the brass referred to. It has been generally supposed to have come from the family of Mandeville.

† Much speculation might be offered on this combination of the crescent and star, and its emblematic meaning; for it was not exclusively a royal device. (See *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii., p. 346, and vol. iv., p. 77.)

‡ In the cut of this shield in the last No. of the Proceedings, the label is of five points, and otherwise different in form from the original. It is evident that in making the drawings from which the cuts were taken, it was not considered necessary to give exact copies of the label and shields. To obviate objections by any one conversant with such matters, I would therefore mention that the forms of the label and shields, and the details of the carving generally, correspond with the date which I have assigned to the workmanship.

may be assumed to be subsequent to the accession of Henry IV.; for in his reign the fleurs de lis of France in the Plantagenet arms were first occasionally reduced to three, though on his great seal this does not appear. The like reduction had taken place in the royal arms of France about 20 years previously. It is commonly said that this reduction in the English coat was first made by Henry V.; and in one sense the statement may be true, for the earliest example, I believe, is on a seal of his when Prince of Wales, attached to a document dated in the 6th year of his father's reign; and from his own accession the change appears to be general. More will be said of these arms presently.

The arms flanking the Swan on the sinister side are Mortimer quartering De Burgh. The Lordship of Clare (among many others) and the arms of De Burgh, as well as the title to the crown, were brought into this family of Mortimer by the marriage of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, with Philippa, the only child and heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. Her mother was the heiress of William De Burgh, Earl of Ulster. Their son, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, succeeded his parents, and dying in 1398 transmitted the honours and rights derived from them to his son, Edmund Mortimer, then a child of 6 years of age; who dying without issue in 1425, they devolved on Richard, Duke of York, the son of his sister Anne Mortimer, the first wife of Richard, Earl of Cambridge, who was the second son of Edmund, Duke of York, fifth son of Edward III.; and upon the death of Richard, Duke of York, in 1460, they descended to his son Edward, Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV. By all these descendants of Philippa, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, were the arms of Mortimer and De Burgh borne; and thus it appears that we have a cognizance of the House of Lancaster, flanked on one side by armorial insignia of the House of York. The arms of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, were France (*semée*) and England quarterly, with a label of three points *argent*, each charged with a canton *gules*. These, as well as the arms of De Burgh, descended to the heirs of Philippa by Edmund Mortimer; yet it is remarkable that neither her son Roger, nor his son Edmund, appears to have borne the arms of her father Lionel, Duke of Clarence,

although they quartered her maternal coat of De Burgh. This omission of the paternal coat of Philippa is shown by the seals of her son and grandson, described by Sandford. Nor did that coat appear in the arms of Anne Mortimer, which formerly existed impaled with those of her husband Richard, Earl of Cambridge in some windows mentioned by the same author. Indeed, according to the laws of heraldry, unless the royal arms in such a case form an exception, the right of the heirs of Philippa would seem to have been to quarter with their other coats the royal arms without any difference, if at all; as they represented the then senior branch of the family of Edward III. The title of Duke of Clarence was in 1412 revived by Henry IV. in the person of his second son Thomas, but with a difference in the arms, his label being of 3 points *ermine* having a canton *gules* on each, whilst that of the previous Duke of Clarence was *argent* with a similar canton on each point; thus seeming to recognise the continuance of the former coat of Clarence. This Thomas Duke of Clarence died in 1421 without issue; and among the estates of which he died seized, mentioned in the Calendar of the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, none of the Clare possessions appear: in fact they were then vested in Edmund Mortimer Earl of March, who died seized of them in 1425 as the same Calendar shows. The history of the period sufficiently accounts for this forbearance on the part of the descendants of Philippa after the accession of Henry IV; since, until the Duke of York asserted his right to the Crown about 1450, it could hardly have been considered politic, if it were safe, for the heirs of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, to add the royal arms to their paternal coat in any manner; but as Roger, the son of Philippa, died before Henry IV. acquired the Crown, his forbearance is not so easily accounted for. When Edward, Duke of York, became King *de facto* as Edward IV., in 1461, the coat of Mortimer and De Burgh quarterly, which appears on this carving, as well as all the honours of those families, merged in the Crown; though for some time Edward is found making use of this coat, ensigned with a crown and supported by two lions, on a seal for the Marches, of which an engraving is given by Sandford. Therefore this must be the latest period to which the execution of the carving

can be referred. § In the same year the title of Duke of Clarence, with the identical arms of Lionel, Duke of Clarence (except that France was not *semée*), was revived by Edward IV. in the person of his brother George; who was the Duke with that title who is said to have been put to death by immersion in a butt of Malmsey.

To return to the shield on the dexter side of the Swan, which the previous considerations will, I hope, assist us in identifying. If the label was originally as it now is, viz., *argent* without any charge, this is the coat of a Prince of Wales, or *princeps primogenitus* of a Sovereign; and if so, for reasons that will presently be stated, I think it can be no other than that of Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V., who bore this very coat. It appears (with 3 fleurs de lis only for France) on his seal before mentioned, which is given by Sandford, between two swans thus gorged and chained each holding in its beak an ostrich feather. Yet the sign in question was probably the cognizance of his father, as the arms are evidently subordinate to the Swan, and the feather seems used to distinguish his swan from his father's. But, it may be asked, what had Prince Henry to do with Clare, beside being the heir apparent to the King *de facto*, that his arms should there appear? To this there is a satisfactory answer. I have mentioned that Edmund Mortimer, son of Roger, was a child of 6 years of age at his father's death in 1398. Henry IV., soon after he became King, granted the rich wardship of the rightful heir to the Crown to his son, Prince Henry, who was only about 4 years older than his ward, judging, perhaps, that there was no one beside himself who had a greater interest in keeping young Mortimer out of the hands of those who might make a dangerous use of him, and in preventing his tenants from being arrayed against his usurped sovereignty. As guardian, the Prince had the custody of his person and management of his estates; and so was in effect for the time the Lord of Clare||. These could hardly be the arms

§ I think it unnecessary to proceed to shew the improbability of these being the arms of Edward IV., as Earl of March. In some coats borne by junior branches of the family, these arms continued for a while, but so differently marshalled

that they were easily distinguished from that above mentioned: as in the coat of Anne, Duchess of Exeter, the sister, and Cicely, Lady Wells, the daughter of Edward IV.

|| The office of the youthful guardian

of any other Prince of Wales; for, from the accession of Henry V. to 1453 there was not a Prince of Wales except for about 9 months; Henry VI. having been born only about that space of time before his father's death: and when his son was born in 1453 Richard Duke of York, the then Lord of Clare, was asserting his title to the Crown; and therefore no one of his tenants or himself would be likely to compliment his rival in this manner. I submit, therefore, that sufficient evidence has been adduced to warrant a belief that the arms on the dexter side were those of Henry V. when Prince of Wales, and that the carving in question was executed in the reign of Henry IV., viz., between 1399 and 1413.

But supposing, on the contrary, that these were not the arms of a Prince of Wales, and that the label originally bore some charge which has disappeared, let us inquire what coats of arms there were between the accession of Henry IV. and 1461, which consisted of France and England quarterly, with a label of 3 points charged in some manner, and belonged to persons at all connected with Clare; for in such case this coat was most likely to be one of them. There were three coats answering this description, viz.—

1. That of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, in which the label we have seen was *argent*, and each point charged with a Canton *gules*, and the descent of it has been noticed.
2. That of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, in which the label was *ermine*, and the three cantons *gules*.
3. That of the Dukes of York, in which the label was *argent*, and each point charged with three *torteaux*.

Enough, I think, has been said to shew that the arms in question were not those of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, as the issue of his daughter did not bear them; and it is not likely any one would have ventured to put up those arms, associated with the coat of Mortimer, in their own town of Clare. Thomas, Duke of Clarence, we have seen, had nothing to connect him with the place, except his title, and his being the son of the King; for the Lordship was then vested in the Earl of March, and it is very improbable their arms should have been thus placed there in juxta-position. Richard, Duke of York, who succeeded,

proved no sinecure. Twice was his ward stolen from his custody, and in the interval he had been taken prisoner by Owen

Glendower, and was not recovered till the battle of Shrewsbury.

as heir of his uncle, to the Lordship of Clare in 1425, when he was 14 years of age, soon after became a popular young nobleman; but he was not at first in full possession of the whole of the Mortimer estates in that neighbourhood, as the widow of his uncle, who was Anne, daughter of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, held a considerable portion of them for her dower till her death in 1433. From the time, however, of his coming of age, till about 1450, he appears to have been a loyal subject of Henry VI., and enjoyed the confidence and favor of his sovereign, and was much employed in honourable services both in France and Ireland; so that, in all probability, if the arms in question were not those of Henry V., when Prince of Wales, they were those of Richard, Duke of York, and the carving in question was executed during this period of harmony between the Houses of York and Lancaster. The Swan, to which the arms, as I have already noticed, are evidently subordinate, may have been in that case a cognizance of Henry VI., or the renewal of a previous sign which had been a compliment to his father or grandfather; while the arms on the sides were the paternal and maternal coats of the Duke, thus arranged to occupy those two spaces, in preference to marshalling them all on *one* shield, and placing that on each side; for the disposition of several coats was then left much more to the fancy of the artist than the modern practice of heraldry would allow.¶

W. S. W.

¶ This carving, in all probability, formed the corbel of a projecting window, and the sign of some older hostelry, and has been preserved by being placed in its present situation, and protected from the weather by paint or other covering. The neighbouring inn, the Half Moon, may have derived its sign from the crescent mentioned in the preceding paper. Nor are these the only inns at Clare where traces of royal cognizances are found. In front of the Bear, apparently a timber-built house of some antiquity, the sign of which sounds like a reminiscence of the beast borne by the once powerful Earl of Warwick, of king-making celebrity, whose two daughters married brothers of Edward IV., are some carvings on a small scale, which appeared to me worthy of notice, though I was not able to satisfy myself as to their age. They are all below the overhanging part of the chamber. On a

bracket, which supports it, at the north end is what I think must have been meant for a falcon, having the head of a maiden, with flowing hair, one of the cognizances of the House of York; and on the uprights of the window are a falcon and a dragon, which, if the latter were *black*, were also cognizances of the same family: but if the dragon were *red*, it must be referred to Henry VII., and the figures may have been executed in his reign, when, by his marriage with Elizabeth of York, the two rival houses had become united; and this appears the more likely as a piece of ornamental carving, resembling the Tudor flower moulding, occurs on the above-mentioned bracket. There are some other subjects, which I think are a dragon of a different shape, and some lions, and a human head with flowing hair between two lions; but of these, if significant, I am not at present prepared to offer any explanation.

ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT IXWORTH.

[READ JUNE 14, 1849.]

Wishing to do all in my power to promote the objects of the Society on the occasion of their visit to Ixworth, I have drawn up a short account of the antiquities which have been found in this parish and its immediate neighbourhood.

In laying this account before the members of the Institute, I beg also to draw their attention to the Map of the district which I have had made, in order that they may see the relative situation of those places at which objects of interest have been discovered.

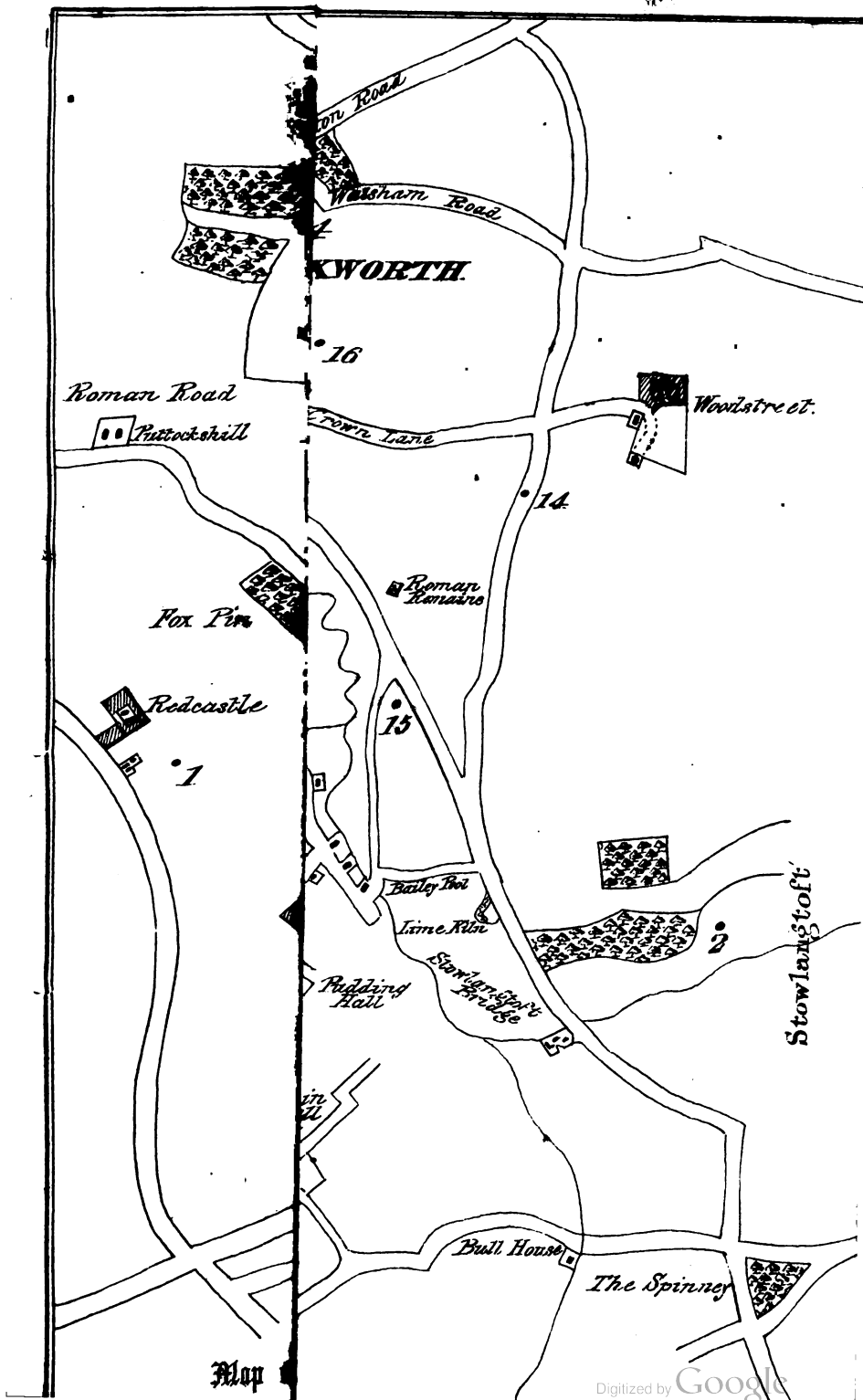
Mention is made by Mr. Shoberl (in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, County of Suffolk, page 191) of a tessellated pavement found at Pakenham, and a pot of Roman coins found in the year 1764 at Stowlangtoft.

I will begin by pointing out on the map the spots where these discoveries were made, and stating the particulars which have come to my knowledge concerning them.

A few years ago an old gentleman was living in Ixworth, whose father had occupied the Redcastle Farm (marked No. 1 on the map), where the pavement was found. He was himself but a boy when the discovery was made; and though he remembered the circumstance, he could not describe the pavement to me. All he knew was, that it was thought very handsome, and gentlemen came many miles to see it; that it was in a pasture near the farm-house, and a fence was put up to protect it from the cows; but that on one occasion the gate of the enclosure was not secured, and in the night the cows got in and broke it up. Judging from this person's age, I should think the pavement must have been found about 80 years ago.

Having heard of a Roman road near Redcastle, I was induced a few days since to visit the spot, where I find it very conspicuous across three fields at the back of cottages at Puttocks hill, and I think it most likely to be the same road that is laid down in the Map of Ancient Britain, published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

With respect to the Roman coins found at Stowlangtoft, the late Mr. C. T. Mathew of that place told me he had



heard from an old inhabitant that they were found at a spot (No. 2) lying to the north of the church, and a little way over the river that runs from the Hall to Stowlangtoft bridge. He was unable to give me any further information. But I have in my possession a copper coin of Tetricus, which formerly belonged to the Rev. George Boldero, of Ixworth, and was given to me by his widow. When it came into my hands it was wrapped in a paper on which was written a description of the coin, followed by the words, "Where this coin was found I know not, but many perfectly like it were lately found at Stowlangtoft." This may be an allusion to the pot-full spoken of by Shoberl; but whether that be so or not, it shows that several coins of Tetricus had at some time or other been discovered at Stowlangtoft.

The next thing I have to mention is a Roman burial place, for such I suppose it to have been, discovered about forty years ago near Pakenham windmill (No. 3) by a man digging brick earth to make bricks for the house near the mill. This man, who is still living, told me there was a square place full of pots set in rows. He could not tell the exact number of pots, but there were a great many. They were of a dark colour. Mr. H. Sharpe, of Ixworth, who also saw them, has told me that several of them had covers. No care was taken to preserve them.

What follows I can speak of with more certainty, as the articles which I mention have all passed through my hands, and many of them are still in my possession. The figures refer as before to the places on the map where the articles were discovered.

No. 4. A small British silver coin of Cunobelinus, very rare, having on the obverse CUNO in a wreath, and on the reverse Pegasus with CAMU below. It was found in 1826 by a man putting down a tree near the chalk pit on the right hand side of the road to Walsham, and is now in the British Museum.

No. 5. A Roman fibula in bronze with a silver coin of Septimius Severus. The fibula is of a circular form with a convex surface, very perfect and ornamented with glass or enamel, set in concentric zigzag circles. It was found in 1834. A Saxon coin of Edmund I., with a head (Ruding, pl. 8, fig. 2). The coin is a rare one, and this specimen is

very perfect. It is now in the collection of the Rev. E. J. Shepherd, Luddesdown Rectory, near Gravesend. It was found in 1840. A few Roman brass coins have also been found at this spot.

No. 6. A large round vase, slightly ornamented. It was found near the north front of the Abbey, and is still in the possession of R. N. Cartwright, Esq. I am unable to say whether it is Roman or British.

No. 7. Some pieces of Roman pottery. They were found in 1838, in digging the foundations of the Parsonage. Two of the most perfect specimens are preserved at the Abbey.

No. 8. Two iron prick spurs. They are good specimens, but not a pair. One of them was found in 1842, in deepening the river by Ixworth watermill; the other about twelve months afterwards near the same place, together with the jaw and tusks of a boar.

No. 9. Two perfect skeletons; several fragments of Roman pottery; portions of two Roman spoons; some bone and bronze hair-pins; a stylus; a bronze handle; a piece of the horn of a stag; and an iron implement. All these were found in 1844. The bronze handle is of fine workmanship. It is flattened by wear on both sides; from which circumstance, as well as from some fragments of wood found with it, I conclude that it belonged to the top of a box containing some of the above articles. I am unable to give a name to the iron implement. Perhaps it served the purpose of a weapon, for it would have made a very effective one.

No. 10. Some Roman pottery; an iron spear; a bronze armlet. These were found in 1845, and Roman brass coins have often been picked up here.

No. 11. In 1846, some fragments of Roman pottery; a small piece of a glass vessel; a boar's tusk and the skull of an ox, with the slugs of the horns remaining on it.

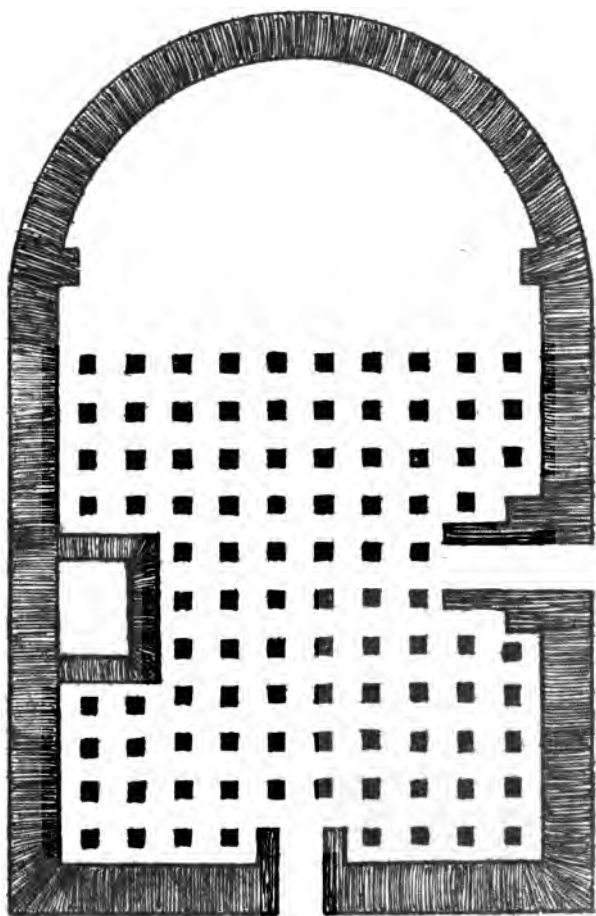
Nos. 9, 10, and 11 are on the property of Jas. Mathew, Esq., in whose possession is some of the pottery here mentioned.

No. 12. Roman coins occasionally.

No. 13. Ditto.

No. 14. A silver coin of Caligula.

No. 15. Roman coins occasionally.



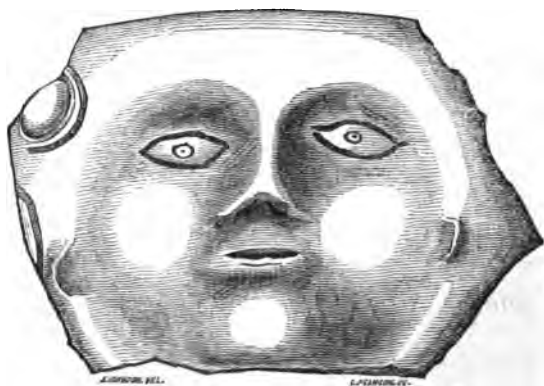
Roman Hypocaust, at Irworth.

No. 16. Portions of two bronze celts and a Roman key.

About half a mile to the south of Ixworth, on the road to Stowlangtoft, the foundations of a Roman hypocaust have been found. I think it was in November or December, 1834, that these remains, the situation of which is shown in the map, were first noticed by a person, ploughing in the field, meeting with some obstruction. A partial clearing away of the soil proved it to be the foundation of a building. As soon as I heard of it I went to look at it, and had no doubt of its being a Roman work, though at that time I was quite unacquainted with such remains, except from reading. At this visit I found a few fragments of pottery, a piece of mortar with a very fine coat of plaster, ornamented with two red lines very neatly painted, and a quantity of oyster shells and bones of animals.

In the spring of 1835 I directed attention to the spot through the medium of the local press, but nothing more was done with it till a few weeks before this meeting, when Mr. H. Sharpe, the proprietor, hearing of the proposed visit of the Institute, had the whole of the earth within the walls carefully taken out. It was now clearly ascertained to be the hypocaust of a sudatorium (or hot chamber) and caldarium (or warm bath) belonging to a villa of magnitude, or to the public baths of a municipium or station. A plan of the building, on a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to the foot, is annexed. It consists of a parallelogram with a semicircular apse, running nearly east and west; the semicircular end pointing a little to the south of west. The walls, built of flints and pebbles, with an occasional admixture of tiles, are two feet thick; and the dimensions of the apartment within the walls are 33 ft. long by 20 ft. wide. In the centre of the east wall is an aperture, probably for the furnace; and on the north wall, near the east end, is another aperture 2 feet wide, which may have been another fire-place or a doorway. Charred wood, &c., were found at both apertures. Against the south wall, to the east, is a rectangular enclosure, 3 ft. by 4 ft. inner dimensions, formed by a wall a foot thick on three sides. This was probably the cistern for heating water. The whole of the interior was occupied by pillars, about 14 in. high, formed of flat tiles $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. square, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. The pillars were uniformly disposed, and distant

from each other about 14 inches. They were in a ruinous state, showing that the building must have been utterly demolished before it was covered over. No part of the floor of the sudatorium remained on the piers; but small portions of a concrete of powdered brick and mortar, 3 or 4 in. thick, and painted, were found among the rubbish. Some red tesserae, each about 3 in. long and 1 in. square, similar to those used in rude mosaic pavements, were also found, with small fragments of talc, black fictile vessels, striated flue tiles, &c. A piece of a vase, more curious than the rest, was ornamented with a masque or human face. It is here engraved one-half the size of the original. There were also a number of dovetail-shaped tiles 16 in. in length, and 12 in. in width at the the larger and 10 in. at the smaller



extremity, with a flange on each side, and a hole for a plug or nail at one end. How they were used is uncertain. The nail holes would lead to the inference that they were roof tiles; but similar tiles have been found at Wheatley, in Oxfordshire [Archl. Journal, ii., 354] and elsewhere, as foundations for walls; and Mr. C. Roach Smith [Journal of Brit. Arch. Assoc., iv., 372] says that they are found in all situations. On some of these tiles are impressed foot-marks of the hound and other animals, produced by the animals running over them when in a plastic state; and on one was the perfect mould of a small leaf. There are other foundations to the south-east of this apartment, but they appear to have been disturbed before. A small copper coin of Constantine, and a silver one, the inscription on which is illegible, have been picked up in the same field.

These are the principal antiquities which I have met with in Ixworth and its neighbourhood, since I came to reside here in 1818.

J. WARREN.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACCOMPTS OF THE CHURCH- WARDENS OF MELLIS FROM A. D. 1611 TO A. D. 1645.

[READ JUNE 14, 1849.]

1611. Received of Mr. Xpofer Tostwood for the farme of a cow due at Xpstmas last, 3s. 4d.
Paid, Item, to a breife for a burning at Myldnal*, 4d.
1612. Item, received by a rate for the plumbing of the church, made the 15th daye of July, 43s.
Item, paid for i quier of w^t paper, 4d.
1613. Item, at the generall at Stowm^rket the 16th daye of Aprill, 1613, for a verdict then and putting in the bills indented, 1s. 2d.
Item, paid to Roger Love†, for a merrament for the plough‡, by the wyddowe Hengeames, 3d.
Item, for i pynt ½ of wyne at Whitsantyd, 1612, and one manchett, 10d.
Item, paid for the plumbing of the church to Georg Prigg, of Bury, the 15th of July, 1612, 46s.
Item, paid to the high constable for the mayntenance and releife of the maymed soldyers and Bridwell for 4 quarters, at 3s. 2d. the quarter, 12s. 8d.
1614. Item, received for farme of the towne howse due ffrom the wyddow Kyste, 5s.
Item, paid to Mr. Pead, at Bury Court, for gyving in the terrior of glebe landes, 2s. 8d.
Item, paid at the Archbyshop's§ visitac'on holden at Bury for our verdict and other charges, 2s. 6d.
Item, paid to the cheife constables for the maymed soldyers and Marshallseas||, for 4 quarters, 12s. 8d.
1615. Item, received of Robt. Jellitt for the old bible¶, 5d.

* Mildenhall; a popular abbreviation still used in that locality.

† Roger Love was churchwarden in 1614.

‡ In the "Book of Sports," prepared and put forth by James I., among the common amusements of the English peasantry are mentioned May-games, Whitsun-ales, church-ales, holy-ales, and plough-ales; to the latter of which this "merrament for the plough" may probably be referred.

§ George Abbot was then Archbishop of Canterbury. He held that see from A.D. 1609 to A.D. 1633.

|| Marshalsea-money, the county rate. So very odd a name deserves some examination. The general assessment called the county rate, at whatsoever time it was first established by statute, must have been meant to regulate the old "trinoda necessitas" of the common

law, which existed even in the earliest Saxon times. It was intended to provide a fund in each county for the repair of bridges and highways, for that of the king's castles, and for procuring substitutes to serve against his invading enemies. From time to time it was probably made applicable to additional purposes. At length, by the Act 43 Eliz., c. 2, payments were directed to be made out of it, to "hospitals, shipwrecked mariners, sufferers by fire, and prisoners in the Marshalsea." As these were persons who before had no claim upon it, it was then that our word came into use.—See *Forby's Vocabulary of East Anglia*.

¶ This was probably the English bible ordered by the Royal injunctions of 1547 to be set up in some convenient place in every church.

- Received of Richard Kyllett the remaynder of a rate made the 11th day of December, 1614, for the Kynge's Majestye's composition*, 20*d*.
- Item, paid for a new bible† of the largest volume at Bury, 51*s*.
- Item, paid to John Phillips, the paynter, for paynting of the Church and pulpett‡, y^e 27th of March, 1615, 20*s*.
- Item, paid for a pulpett bowse§ at Eye, 7*s*.
- Item, paid for y^e bringing of it ffrom Eye, 1*s*. 4*d*.
- Item, for setting up of the pulpett, to John Golding, and for nayles to do it, 2*s*. 6*d*.
- Item, to Georg Pulham, for making of the deskes|| to the pulpett, 3*s*. 4*d*.
- Item, paid at Bury Court for *not* having a new bible, 2*s*. 6*d*.
- Item, paid for a plank for the stockes to Henry Yestar, of Yaxley, 2*s*. 6*d*.
- Item, to John Golding, for making of them at Mr. ffelgates, in Yaxley, 2*s*. 6*d*.
- Item, to old Bettes, his sonn, for tryming¶ of the belles, 6*d*.
1615. Item, paid at Bury court for dismiss^a fees for y^e buriall of old M^{rs} Tostwood, being a recusant excom^d**, 2*s*. 8*d*.
1616. Item, paid to Andrew Bettes, the sexton††, for his wages for one whole yeare, ended at our lady last, 16*s*.
- Item, to Mr. Roger Colman, of Wortham, for two tymber trees, at 15*s*. y^e pece, 30*s*.
- Item, for washing of the surples twice this yeare, 4*d*.
1617. Julye the 30th, paid at Mr. Pead's, at Bury, for 1 noatt to know the tyme for the Kinge's armes‡‡ setting up, 2*d*.

* This was a sum of 200,000*l*. paid annually to the King as a full composition for abolishing the right of wardship, and for taking away all purveyance, with some other concessions.—*Pict. Hist. of Eng.*

† This was the new Translation of the Bible begun in 1606, and finished and sent to the press in 1611—the result of the Hampton Court conference.

‡ The most ancient pulpit in existence is that in the refectory of the abbey (now in ruins) of Beaulieu in Hampshire: it is of stone. Jocelyne de Brakelond, in his chronicle, under the year 1187, speaks of Abbot Sampson preaching to the people in the English language, but in the Norfolk dialect; and says that for that purpose, and also to decorate the church, he ordered a pulpit to be erected. By the king's injunctions, published in 1547, "a comely and honest pulpit" in every church was to be provided at the cost of the parishioners, to be set in a convenient place for the preaching of God's word; and again it is ordered in the canons of 1603, that the churchwardens or questmen were to provide in every

church "a comely and decent pulpit", to be set in a convenient place within the same, and there to be kept for the preaching of God's word.

§ Is this the sounding-board?

|| This probably refers to the reading desk, which was attached to the pulpit after the Reformation. A specimen of the old "desk" previously used is in Hawsted church.

¶ Trimming or cleaning.

** The Parliament, which met January 21, 1607, enacted that every Catholic recusant was in all respects excommunicated.

†† The man called "sexton" here, is elsewhere spoken of as "clarke," i. e. parish clerk: the clerk's wages are now 52*s*. per annum.

‡‡ Although it does not clearly appear that the setting up of the King's arms was done by any express law or injunction, yet it was probably ordered by Episcopal or Archdiaconal authority, to denote the King's supremacy, and this entry confirms such supposition, for, if I mistake not, Mr. Pead was Registrar of the Archdeacon's Court at Bury. We sel-

- Item, paid John Phillips for paynting the King's armes, the 10 commandments*, and for the [Lord's] prayer; all these in the church 20s.
- Item, paid Henry Bardwell for making the frame for the armes, 12d.
- Item, paid into the office of Mr. Peade, for taking knowledge that the King's armes be done, 1s. 4d.
- Item, paid for delivering in of the verdict before Doctor Redman, 2s. 4d.
1618. Payments, for scoring the armes†, 4d.
For scoring the armes, 6d.
For a bow string, 1d.
1619. November the 12th paid for i booke, called Jewell's Appologie‡, or whole work, 1l. 1s. 6d.
Item, paid for carriage of Jewell's Appologie home, 6d.
1620. Item, for halfe a calve's skin, 7d.
1621. Item, spent at John Fulchere's with Mr. Fanner§ and the rest of the companye, which went the bownes|| of the towne, 2s.
Item, to Thomas Harmer, for mendinge of the pilers of the Church windows, 2s. 6d.
1622. Item, for the cushion for the pulpett, 3s.
1623. Paid to a traveller¶ com out of Turkeye, 12d.
Given to a traveller by the King's broad seale, 8d.
For certifyinge to Norwitch that our minister cattikiseinge, 2s.
1626. Item, to Dray, for brasses, 6s.
Item, at Stow gen'all, 2 booke of prayer for the fast** for the Kinge, 1s. 8d.
Item, given to three passengers of greate extremitie, men of fashion, 1s. 6d.
1629. Item, layd out at Burye for a Booke of Homilies, 7s. 6d.

dom now find the royal arms of earlier date than the Reformation (though in Kenninghall Church, Norfolk, are the arms and supporters of Queen Mary I.,) and it seems to be accounted for, by the practice of cutting up the pannels on which they were painted, whenever a succession in the Monarchy took place: an instance of this practice is still visible at Burgate, where the royal arms of an earlier date have been cut up and are to be seen as parts of pews.

* The commandments were again, by the Canons of 1603, ordered to be set upon the east end of every church, where the people might best see and read them.

† The "armes" here means the armes used by the parishioners at the musters held according to law.

‡ Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. ordered Jewell's Apology to be kept in every church, though Archbishop Laud subsequently (1634) refused a new license to Bishop Jewell's works.

§ Mr. Nicholas Fanner was instituted

to the rectory of Mellis by Queen Elizabeth, July 27, 1587, was confirmed in his rectory by Charles I. in 1627, and buried at Mellis, February 24, 1635.

|| See George Herbert's *Country Parson*, for an account of going the "bownes".

¶ The author of a pamphlet entitled "Grievous Groans for the Poor, by M. S.," published in 1622, mentions the great increase of beggars which "pitifully pester" the country; maimed soldiers and others who flocked to England from Ireland, &c., constituting the greater number.

** This entry applies to the year 1625 (as appears by the heading of the account,) in which the plague made great ravages. "An. 1625. The Commons moved the Lords to joyn in a petition to the King for a publick fast, whereunto their Lordships readily concurred; and the King consenting, a proclamation was issued forth for a fast throughout the kingdom."—*Rushworth's Hist. Collections*.

- Item, an heure glasse*, 9*d*.
 Item, the hour glasse frame, 8*d*.
 1633. Item, laid out for a Prayer booke for her Mag^{ties} safe deliverance†, 3*d*.
 1634. Item, to Philippes for the King's Armes‡, 26*s*. 8*d*.
 Item, to the joyner, for the frame, 8*s*.
 Item, to the Parator, for a Booke of Liberty§, 6*d*.
 Item, for a Common Prayer Book, 9*s*.
 1637. Item, for coveringe the booke Erasmus||, 5*s*.
 Item, payd to Thomas Thurlowe for a whele for the litel belle, and hanging the third belle sure, 5*s*.
 Item, for rayles¶ for the communinge tabell, 27*s*.
 Item, for carriinge of the same, 1*s*. 4*d*.
 1640. Item, layd out for a surplisse, 1*l*. 3*s*. 10*d*.
 Item, for making the surplisse, 4*s*.
 Item, for a lock for the chancell, 1*s*.
 Item, for settin it on, 2*d*.
 For fringe and penestone, and nayles and inkle** for the pulpet and deske, 12*s*. 10*d*.
 Item, a com'union table, 13*s*. 4*d*.
 Item, for a prayer booke for the King's convocation††, 6*d*.
 Item, to a passenger, being a minister‡‡, Feb. 8, (1641) 4*d*.
 Item, to a minister and wife, with six children, having a passe, 6*d*.

* Towards the close of the 16th century the practice of preaching by an hour glass, set in an iron frame affixed to the pulpit or projecting from the wall near it began to prevail; and in the succeeding century this practice became quite common.—*Bloxam*.

† On the birth of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., born Oct. 13, 1633.

‡ These royal arms still remain in the church.

§ On the 18th of October, 1633, was issued forth the King's declaration to his subjects concerning lawful sports to be used upon Sundays after evening prayers, and upon holy days. And publication of his command was made by order from the Bishops through all the parish churches of their several dioceses respectively.—*Rushworth*.

|| The Paraphrase of Erasmus upon the Gospels, in English, was ordered in 1547 to be placed in every church for the use of the parishioners.

¶ In Bishop Wren's diocesan directions, given at his primary visitation in 1636, it was ordered that the communion table in every church should stand close under the east wall of the chancell, the ends thereof north and south, and that the rail should be made before it, reaching from the north wall to the south

wall, near one yard in height, so thick with pillars that dogs might not get in. Matthew Wren was appointed Bishop of Norwich, Nov. 10, 1635.

** "Penistons, a sort of coarse woollen cloth;" "Inkle, a sort of linen tape."—*Bailey's Dictionary*, folio, 1736. "As great as two inkle-weavers" is a Bedfordshire proverb for strict intimacy.

†† On the 5th of May, 1640, the King dissolved the Parliament. On the 7th of May, 1640, the Lords of the Privy Council ordered that a "memorial of his Majesties care in continuing of the convocation for the quiet of the church, should be entered in the registers of the acts of council. After this time the convocation sate till the 20th of May, and then ended." This convocation made 17 canons, which the King confirmed under the great seal; and enjoined that every minister should read them in the parish church or chapel, and that the book of the said canons should be provided at the charge of the parish.—*Rushworth*.

‡‡ About this period began the ejection of the clergy from their livings, many of whom were "passengers" for a season, begging their bread from parish to parish.—*See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*.

1641. Item, for a locke and three keyes for the Church chest*, 2s. 4d.
 Item, for nayles, 7d.
1642. Item, for going to Botesdale to carry the subsidEE† and benivolence mony, 1s.
- 1643-4. Received for the surplus and hood, 13s. 4d.
 Layd out at Ipswich, when I went to pay the Ireland‡ mony, 1s.
 Layd out for glaseing the church windows, 35s.
 Layd out to the Erle of Manchester's com'issioners§, 6s. 8d.
1645. Imprimis. for clearing the glasse and glaseing, 2l. 3s.
 Item, for taking the crosses down, and spent on the glasiere, 1s. 6d.
 Received more for organ|| pipes solde by the towne, 16s.
 Received more for an olde barrell of a muskett, 2s. 6d

After this year no Churchwardens' Accompts are entered until 1653. This omission was probably occasioned by the disturbed state of the times, as it is clear no accompt was kept (and probably no churchwardens were appointed,) for no leaves are torn out of the book.

I hope at a future time to present extracts from the Churchwardens Accounts from the Restoration of Charles II. to the Revolution in 1688, or later.

HENRY CREED.

* By the canons of 1603, the churchwardens were required to provide, if such had not been already provided, a strong chest, with a hole in the upper part thereof, having three keys, of which one was to remain in the custody of the minister, and the other two in the custody of the churchwardens; which chest was to be set and fastened in the most convenient place, to the intent the parishioners might put into it their alms for their poor neighbours.

† These subsidies and benevolences refer to the orders issued by the Parliament to their generals to receive loans or contributions of money, &c., "to be repayd upon publick faith."—*Baker's Chronicle*.

‡ On New Year's day, 1641-2, a proclamation of the Irish Rebellion was made. In February, the committee of the Irish affairs issued out their warrants to the several parishes for the sending a certificate of what sums of money they collected; but in 1642-3, Parliament having voted 400,000l. for the relief of Ireland applied 100,000l. to their own use.—*Baker's Chronicle*.

§ William Dowding and others were appointed parliamentary visitors under a warrant from the Earl of Manchester,

for demolishing the so-called superstitious pictures and ornaments of churches within the county of Suffolk. His journal, of the date 1643 and 1644, is in print, wherein is recorded the demolition of windows filled with stained glass, the breaking of altar rails and organ cases, the levelling steps in chancells, taking down the crosses from the exterior, and defacing crosses in the interior of churches, and taking up sepulchral inscriptions and figures in brass.

|| The organ, as a solemn musical instrument, may claim a very early origin, and has been in use in our churches from the Anglo-Saxon era. The ancient organs were small, and all the pipes were exposed. The phrase "a pair of organs" is often met with in old inventories and church accounts. They were generally placed in the rood-loft. The Puritans of the Commonwealth destroyed or sold them. By an ordinance of the Lords and Commons, passed in May, 1644, it was prescribed that all organs, and the cases and frames, should be taken away and utterly defaced.—*vide Bloxam*, who quotes *Hickeringills Ceremony-monger* (1689), wherein they are styled "popish-like music and too much superstition."

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

IXWORTH, JUNE 14, 1849.—*R. N. Cartwright, Esq., in the Chair.*

The Institute met at Pakenham Church, at ten o'clock, and were received by the Rev. C. Jones, the vicar, and S. S. Teulon, Esq., the architect to whom has been confided the adaptation of the Church to the required additional accommodation. Pakenham Church is on a plan very unusually met with in this county; consisting of a nave and a chancel with a Norman Tower between them. Various interesting portions of Norman work remain; an octagonal font with emblems of the Evangelists, &c.; a pair of small apertures on the north side of the Tower, which had probably been used as confessionals; and a stone coffin, the feet to the east, imbedded in the south wall of the nave on the exterior, and which was considered to be a very uncommon instance of mural interment. A paper by Mr. Teulon, pointing out the various periods at which the Church was built and altered, was read by the Rev. C. Jones.

Leaving Pakenham, the company proceeded to the Pickerel Inn, at IXWORTH, where the Assembly Room had been fitted up for their reception, by placing ancient stained glass, exhibited by N. S. Hodson, Esq., of Thurston, and Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, in the windows, and by covering the walls with rubbings of the following brasses, taken off by Mr. Trevethan, jun., of Bury St. Edmund's, and exhibited by Mr. S. Tymms:—

Ely Cathedral.—Bishop Goodrich, 1554; Dr. Humphrey Tindal, 1614.

Fulbourn.—William de Fulbourn, 1370; a Priest in chasuble, 1370.

Quy, Cambridgeshire.—Man in armour, 1460.

Shelford, Cambridgeshire.—Man and wife (no name), 1411.

Trumpington, Cambridgeshire.—Sir Roger de Trumpington, 1289.

Merton College, Oxford.—John Bloxtam and John Whytton, 1420.

New College, Oxford.—Thomas Cranley, Archbishop of Dublin, 1417; John Young, Bishop, 1526.

Acton, Suffolk.—Sir Robert de Bures, 1302; Alice de Bryan, 1430; Henry Bures, 1539; John Daniel, 1580; Edmund Daniel, 1589.

Denston, Suffolk.—Felice Drury, 1480; Henry Everard, 1524.

Debden, Suffolk.—Lady Anne Jermyn and two husbands, 1572.

Euston, Suffolk.—William Ffoter and wife, 1524.

Hawstead, Suffolk.—Female figure, 1500; Sir William Drury and 2 wives, 1557.

Long Melford.—Female figure, 1420; Ditto with canopy, 1480; Francis Clopton, 1578; Roger Martyn and 2 wives, 1615; Richard Martyn and 3 wives, 1624.

Rougham, Suffolk.—Sir Roger Drury and wife, 1405.

Girton, Cambridgeshire.—Wm. Malster, priest, 1492.

In this room were also exhibited a highly interesting series of copies from some ancient tapestry in the possession of J. A. Repton, Esq., of Springfield, near Chelmsford; shewing the dresses which prevailed about the time of Henry VII or VIII. "The representation (says Mr. Adey Repton) of ladies kneeling seems to be a favourite subject; they may also be seen in the great east window of St. Stephen's Church, Norwich, and also at Cossey, the seat of Lord Stafford, in Norfolk. The drapery of the dresses, frequently found twisted in various directions, reminds us of the designs of Albert Durer."

The company now amounted to nearly 100 persons. R. N. Cartwright, Esq., having been called to the chair, on the motion of Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart., seconded by the Hon and Rev. A. FitzRoy, pointed out the order in which the various objects of interest were to be visited, concluding with the Abbey, where the remainder of the proceedings would take place.

The company then attended the Chairman, on foot, to the remains of a hypocaust of a Roman building of considerable magnitude, a short distance from the town, on the road to Stowlangtoft, in a field belonging to Mr. Sharpe, of Ixworth, by whom it

had been disinterred; and who had afforded every facility for its convenient examination.

Having for a short time walked through the beautiful grounds of Mr. Cartwright, where are some remains of bases of pillars of the Priory chapel, and several richly floriated crosses on stone coffin lids rising above the lawn, the company entered the house, in the hall of which, formerly the crypt of the Prior's hall, the exhibition of the Society had been arranged. This crypt is extremely interesting. Mr. Adey Repton remarks:—"The capitals on the walls being partly Norman and partly early English, appear to me to be of the time of King John, or about the year 1200. The same may be observed on the bosses, which remind me of the works of Bishop Jocelins in Wells Cathedral." Here is admirably preserved in an oaken table, the stone coffin lid of Prior Poyk, the 12th Prior, and a stone coffin.

R. N. Cartwright Esq., exhibited several perfect Roman vases and other vessels found at Ixworth; and a variety of later antiquities dug up in the Priory grounds.

Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart., exhibited a necklace, found in excavating amongst the ruins of what is called "the Castle of Ulysses," in the island of Ithaca; with an ancient seal, and two other objects found near to it; three articles dug up in the island of Cephalonia (together with pellets used by slingers); an ancient jewelled cross (probably the cover of a pyx) from a convent in Syria; two earthenware vessels, from an ancient tomb in Peru; two original documents of the time of Edward I. and Edward III., with very fine seals appendant; and various other antiquities.

Henry Wilson, Esq., exhibited a beautiful silver gilt mounted crystal cup, with the arms, quarterings, and crest of the great Lord Burleigh, beautifully enamelled on the cover, viz.:—1st and 6th: Barry of ten, Argent and Azure, on six escutcheons, 3, 2, and 1, Sable, as many lions rampant of the first—*Cecil*. 2nd: Party per pale, Gules and Azure, a lion rampant, Or, supporting a tree eradicated, proper—*Winston*. 3rd: Gules, a plate between three towers triple towered, Argent—*Cayerleon*. 4th, Argent, on a bend cottized, Gules, three mullets, Or—*Heckington*. 5th: Argent, a chevron Ermine, between three chess rooks, Sable. Crest: On a wreath of the colours, a garb, Or, supported by two lions; that on the dexter side, Argent; on the sinister, Azure. From these arms, writes Mr. Page, of Ampton, "the cup must have belonged to the Lord High Treasurer, or to Thomas, his eldest son, first Earl of Exeter, for although Robert, his second son, first Earl of Salisbury, bore the same coat, it was with a very different crest. In confirmation of this opinion, I find in "Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*" an engraving of a monument in St. Martin's Church at Stanford, in Northamptonshire, in memory of Richard Cecil, Esq., and Jane his wife, daughter and heir of William Heckington, Esq., of Bourn, in Lincolnshire, father and mother of the above William Cecil, first Lord Burleigh, on the summit of which are two shields, and one of these has the arms of Cecil impaling Heckington quarterly, the 1st and 4th of which on the dexter side answers to your 1st and 6th; as does the 2nd and 3rd to the same on your shield; and those on the sinister side correspond with your 4th and 5th. The other shield has the same bearings, surmounted with the crest of Cecil, and Heckington's arms on an escutcheon of pretence. The tomb of Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, in Westminster Abbey, has also the same bearings, as may be seen in Dart's History of that church, volume i., p. 129."

Mr. Wilson also exhibited two remarkably fine gold rings, one of them, weighing 15 dwt., of Roman work, from the neighbourhood of Colchester, with an engraved representation of lions devouring their prey.

Mr. Warren exhibited a large collection of British and Roman vessels, coins, rings, and other antiquities connected with the locality, of great beauty and rarity: including three British gold coins; one of Cunobelinus; another very small with TASC; and a third with a rude representation of a horse, &c., and plain reverse. A small gold ring, probably of British work, formed by twisting the ends over one another; found at Ixworth a few days before the meeting. Some British beads from Stow Heath—one of chrystal, one black and white, one of coloured earth, and several of glass and amber. A bronze prick spur, of very fine work, the ends terminating in heads of animals, having stones set in for the eyes. An oval seal with an armed figure in antique cornelian, set in silver, with this inscription: + ANGELVS CONSILII FORTIS GLADIATOR; found at Barham Downs, Kent. A circular brass seal with a merchant's mark and s'. HNRRIK. TRIBES; found near Bury St. Edmund's. A small circular seal with this

legend: CREDE . FERENTI; found at Long Stratton, Norfolk. Mr. Warren also exhibited, by permission of Mr. Francis, of Wymondham, eight rings, in gold, silver, and bronze, with initials and devices.

Mr. S. Tymms exhibited an impression of the common seal of the Priory of Ixworth, taken from the seal appendant to the acknowledgment of supremacy in the Chapter House, Westminster. It is oval, and the subject elaborate, having many figures: among them, in the centre, the blessed Virgin ascending in clouds, accompanied by an angel on each side; in chief are three half figures crowned; in base, two shields: one, barry of six a chevron—the other, barry nebulée of six. The latter is the arms of Gilbert Blund or de Blount, one of the noblemen who came in with William the Conqueror, and was the founder of the Priory in 1100. The legend is SIGILL' . COM'VNE . ECC'IE . S'C'E . MARIE . DE . IXWORTHE. The accompanying engraving of the seal has been liberally presented to the Institute by Mr. Walter Hagreen, of Ipswich.

W. C. Bassett, Esq., exhibited a map on vellum: "Maner' de Neatherhall, in Thurston, in comitatu Suff' exacte mensum per Henricum Bright octauo die Octobris Anno regni Jacobi dei gratia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ decimo octauo et Scotiæ quinquagesimo secundo."

Mr. Golding exhibited a drawing of a rood screen in Walsham-le-Willows church, of the date of the 15th century; a bronze crucifix found in the Abbey grounds, Bury, 1845; a Roman lamp, found at Thetford, 1845; an antient silver bodkin and ear-pick found at Thetford, 1846; and a silver ring found on the 1st of June inst., by a labourer on his allotment at Elmswell, with the monogram I B with a crown. This may have been the ring of John Baret, who held some high office under the Abbot of Bury in the 15th century, and whose will, dated 1463, mentions his "chambyr at Elmswell", probably in the palace of the Abbot.

Mr. G. Fenton exhibited a bronze vase and patera from Herculaneum. British amber beads found at Stow Heath. A silver twisted thumb ring with the initials I. S. found at Fornham. Two hammered brass dishes, representing the fall of Adam, generally termed alms-plates or offertory dishes, from the use to which they have been latterly put; but their original use was to bear the vessels for anointing at the font. "The origin of the disease," says Mr. Poole, "which they had their part in curing, was upon them." Two brass matrices.

Mr. H. Turner exhibited a bronze seal, with the rebus of the Cocksedge family—a cock with a plant of sedge before it; found in the Abbey grounds, Bury.

The following additional members were announced:—R. N. Cartwright, Esq., Ixworth Abbey; Captain Wilkinson, Walsham; P. Huddleston, Esq., Norton; H. S. Waddington, Esq., jun., Cavenham; Rev. G. Bidwell, Stanton; Rev. W. S. Casborne, Pakenham; Rev. J. P. Sill, Westhorpe; Jas. B. Blake, Esq., Thurston; S. S. Teulon, Esq., London; T. Barsham, Esq., Norton; and Mr. Warren, Ixworth.

The following presents were announced:—

Norfolk Archæology; or Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, 2 vols. 8vo.; by the Committee of that Society.

The original requisition to Sir Thomas Hanmer to stand for the county representation in 1734; the original roll of the gentlemen of Suffolk, who agreed to subscribe 5*l.* each when any of the members should be called upon to serve the office of Sheriff, dated 1727; an autograph note of Richard Gough, the celebrated antiquary, on some Athenian marbles at Paris; and a drawing of the font of Langham Church. By Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.

Remarks to assist in ascertaining the dates of buildings; by John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A. By the Author.

A square drip-stone basin, with this inscription on the four sides in black letters, "Pray for the souls of Willia' Sponer, and Beteus, hys wyfe, and for all myne," found at Ixworth. By S. Golding, Esq. It was for many years under a pump in Ixworth, holds about 12 gallons, and has a drain hole. It is 15 in. high, 8 in. thick at the bottom, and 4 in. at the sides. The undersides have a chamfer of 3 in.

Mr. Golding also presented a drawing of the remains of a garland suspended in the nave of the Church of Walsham-le-Willows, to the memory of Mary Boyce, who died the 15th November, 1685. It was once surrounded with flowers, and placed over her seat. Mr. Page, the author of the "Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller", mentions placing garlands as "a custom of very high antiquity, and was a common practice in some districts. It has, however, of late been entirely laid aside: perhaps the latest example is the one in Walsham, if not the only one remaining in the



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county." Bourne, in his "*Antiquitates Vulgares*," says, "In some country churches 'tis customary to hang a garland of flowers over the seats of deceased virgins, as a token of esteem and love, and an emblem of their reward in the heavenly church." Brand too, in his "*Observations on Popular Antiquities*," mentions "having seen many of those garlands in the south of England." Gay, also mentions this usage—

"To her sweet memory, flow'ry garlands sprung

"On her now empty seat aloft were hung."

Mr. Golding also presented a drawing of two carved inscriptions in shields placed under the north and south ends of an old fluted beam in one of the parlours of the Church-house in Walsham-le-Willows, which he reads "SWR* RICHARD ALDRIN' CHANVN", and a drawing of the rose boss and devices on the middle of the beam. The house formerly belonged to the priors or canons of Walsham, who resided therein as belonging to their manor of "Walsham Church-house." This manor was parcel of the Abbey of Ixworth, and at the time of the dissolution was, with the tithes, parsonage house (adjoining the guildhall), and glebes, granted to Richard Codrington and wife, with divers others. The Manor-house or Priory-house exhibited before the late alterations many other internal marks of antiquity (some of which now remain), and seems to have been originally covered with lead. The kitchen is underground and very spacious. The jamb of the fireplace is very massive, and extends from side to side. The chimney is very large and within it were found several perfect ovens and an hiding place bricked up. The walls around the kitchen are very thick, with arched recesses, apparently some for seats, and others for sleeping places. An arch was carried from the front door to the back door over the passage; and upon removing the rubbish next the porch, an ancient earthen jug was found cemented up, containing a small quantity of ashes, and under it, in a hole, was also found doubled up a skeleton, with its teeth and some other parts perfect, which a surgeon present said were the bones of a female about 15 or 16 years old.

Engraved views of the Church of St. Margaret, Cley next the Sea, Norfolk; and exterior and interior views of Icklesham Church, Sussex. By S. S. Teulon, Esq.

Some Roman and other coins, found in the grounds of Nether Hall. By the Secretary, from the Misses Bassett.

A Roman coin, brass weight, and key, found at Poslingford Hall. By Mr. Hale.

Key, found at Stoke-by-Clare green. By the Rev. H. Griffin.

A receipt for the fire-hearth tax, in Bury, 1682. By Mr. H. Barker. The receipt is as follows:—"Aprill the 22th 1600 & Eighty-two. Received of Richd Horner the Sum of one Shilling in full for one half year's duty for one Fire-hearth in his house in Bury, due and ended at Lady Day last past. I say received by Ja: Aylett, Collector." Mr. H. Barker also presented, from Mr. Wilson, of Gazeley, a Roman bronze handle and a swivel, found at Barrow.

The following Papers were read:—

On Roman and other Remains found at Ixworth and Pakenham, accompanied by a map; by Mr. Warren.

Notes on Ixworth Church; by Mr. Samuel Tymms; who read a variety of extracts from wills, &c., connected with the priory, church, and place.

Extracts from the Accompts of the Churchwardens of Mellis, with illustrative notes; by the Rev. H. Creed.

On the carving in front of the Swan Inn, Clare, and when it was executed; by W. S. Walford, Esq.

R. N. Cartwright, Esq., communicated the following extracts from some rough notes in the Labourers' Day Book, kept during the alterations at Ixworth Priory in 1835, relative to some discoveries then made:—"Began trenching the paddock on the north front of the Abbey beyond the sunk fence, filling up the pike pond with the rubbish, &c. Found massive foundations of flint walls; some of the angles in small blocks of freestone. They were in various directions, some interior partitions, but not always at right angles with the principal walls. The interior was generally floored with a layer of chalk stone, on a thick bed of coarse mortar. From the lump of foundation left at the west end, a wall extended in a northerly direction about 25 yards, when another wall went westerly at right angles, and an interior wall was found parallel

* All Masters of Art were formerly latin "*Dominus*", e. g. Sir Hugh Evans. styled "*Sir*,"—the translation of the —Merry Wives of Windsor.

with the first at about 7 feet distance, forming apparently a passage. The space on the eastern side of the interior wall was divided by similar constructions of about nine inches thick into small apartments, but no evidences of doors were visible, though a regular line of chalk stone flooring on a thick layer of coarse mortar was evident, on which the party walls had been erected. About ten yards from the east and west principal wall, and also about the same distance from the west end buttress, we came to a foundation of 3 rectangular sides with buttresses projecting from the angles, with an area of about 13 feet. At the foot of the second buttress, east of the first one, below the level of the foundation, was an excavation about 2 feet deep, and about 4 feet diameter, apparently a fireplace for a furnace, the sides sloping inwardly and cemented all round. On the bottom, which was not cemented, were built two oblong parallel lumps of stones and mortar about a foot high, and covered with cement, apparently intended to receive the bottom of the cauldron for melting lead, as there were remnants of lead and solder all about; and not far off, but deeper down in the soil a foot or more, were found the two 'pigs' of lead." The pigs of lead referred to are now in front of the house, one at each side of the principal doorway. They are marked with the royal stamp of Henry VIII—H. R., with a crown over within a circle; and their respective weights, 7 cwt. and 6½ cwt., are indicated by so many circles stamped thereon. The three-quarters are marked by a half and a quarter circle.

"The earthen mound [in front of the house] is raised over a brick grave, made capable of containing two bodies, but there was only one in it—a female skeleton (at least so Dr. Young and other medical men pronounced it), which had been buried in a coffin; as was evident by a black mark, as if drawn with charcoal, the exact shape and size of one; and which was the only evidence, with the addition of a few splinters of oak adhering to the handles and nails, which were lying in their exact positions, and which were removed to the Abbey, but the skeleton was left untouched. It was on the left hand or north side, and not in the centre. On the outside, to the north of the wall of the grave, and about two feet under the surface, we came to a quantity of lead, which proved to be the winding sheet to a body, which was also pronounced to be a female. The skeleton appeared perfect, with unctuous matter about it, but no hair on the scalp. The leaden wrapper and its contents were deposited in the vacant space on the right hand of the skeleton. The *dos d'âne* grave stones were not found in their present positions, nor indeed in any, but used as building materials in the old flint wall, which it was necessary to remove to accomplish the object we had in view, of diminishing the damp of the house by draining the water from it. The pieces were preserved and placed over collections of bones as at present, of which there are great quantities under ground, which from the confused heaps in which they were found, had probably been moved before. The teeth in the skulls were sound and perfect."

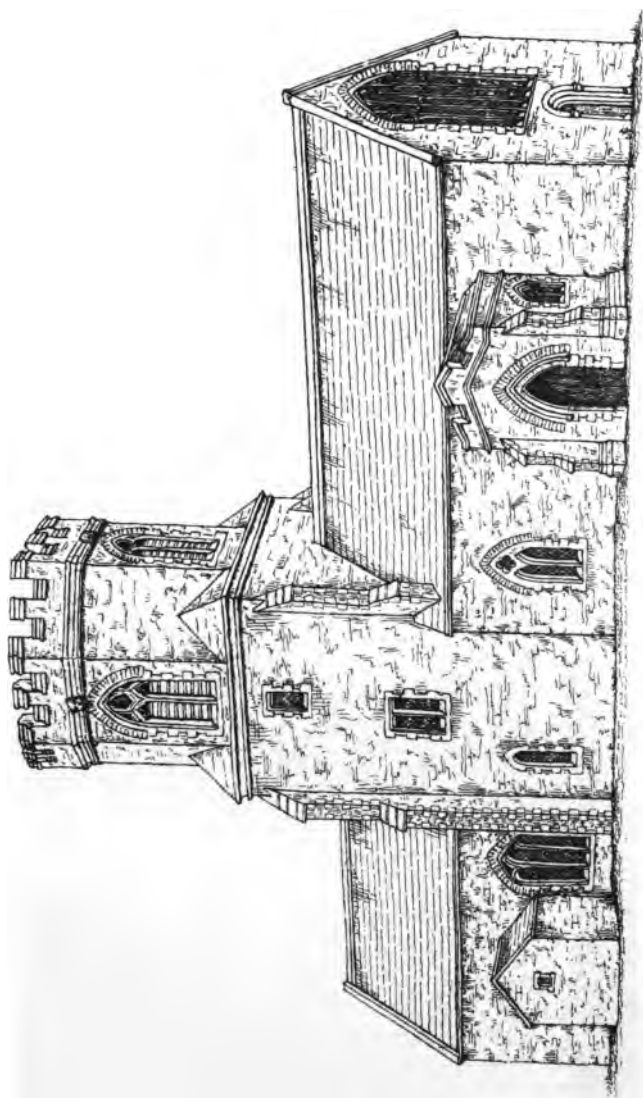
Mr. S. Tymms called attention to an error in Blomefield's Norfolk, connected with one of the Priors of Ixworth. Blomefield (*Hist. Norf.* vol. iv, p. 460) states that the Priors of Ixworth had property and a residence in the churchyard of St. Clement at Eyebridge, Norwich; which property was granted by Henry VIII to Richard Coddington (printed Cadington), by whom they were sold to Cecily Suffield, who conveyed them to trustees for the use of the parish. One part, he writes, "now owned by Alderman Harvey, hath this inscription on the door which entered into the Prior's Hall, the whole court being in those days the city house of the Priors of Ixworth:—

"Maria plene gracie mater [miserecordie?]

"Remember Wyllyam Lowth Prior. MVC.viij."

An engraving of this door appears in the second volume of the *Transactions of the Norfolk Archaeological Association*; but no notice is taken of Blomefield's erroneous reading of the inscription. There could have been no prior in 1608; nor was it usual so to write the date of 1608. Presuming the engraving to be accurate, the inscription is, "Remember Wyllyam Lowth Prior xvij." William Lowth would thus appear to have been the 18th Prior. The custom of the Priors of this house to affix the number of their order of succession is shewn in the stone coffin lid preserved in the old Hall of the Priory. Of Prior Lowth nothing is known. Indeed the records of this house are but scanty; and the names of but few of those who presided over it are preserved.

The thanks of the meeting, on the motion of Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart., were voted to Mr. Cartwright for his kindness in taking the Chair, and for his courteous and hospitable reception of the Institute.



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Prior to its Restoration

S-S. TEULON. ARCHITECT. DEL

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Bury & West Suffolk Archaeological Institute.

MARCH, 1850.

PAKENHAM CHURCH.

[READ JUNE 14, 1849.]

Of the early history and foundation of this church there appears to be but little account; indeed, all that I could collect from the British Museum, affords no record of its founder. It was probably, (like other churches in the neighbourhood) in connection with the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's.

It appears to be of very early date; probably its first erection was about the end of the eleventh century, the southern and western doorways, with the two tower arches, belonging to the Norman period; and the general plan of the building, two parallelograms separated by the tower, as at Iffly, further warrants the opinion that it was originally a Norman church.

The Norman tower was most probably half as high originally as the present octangular turret; and it is from about that point that the gathering over, or arching to support the diagonal sides of the octagon, commences.

It becomes a question, whether part of the original church was not from some cause or other rebuilt, or whether the windows, which appear northward and southward, were merely insertions. There is certainly a distinction in the masonry of the one and the other. The Norman work is of Barnack stone, which was most frequently used in that period; while the work to which I

refer, as done in the subsequent century, is either of Caen stone or clunch.

The windows and door, with other parts of the chancel are among the first period of early English or first pointed, the windows being narrow lights, with lancet heads; and soon after it would appear, larger ones were either built or inserted, on the north and south sides of the nave, and being of two lancets, with quatrefoil under one common arch, which gave rise to the next period of first pointed, viz., the adoption of mullions with quatrefoil heads within the arch.

There is in this, as in many, indeed most churches, a difficulty in accounting for the existence of features of distinct period. About the same time that the windows last referred to were probably introduced, an arch was inserted on the south side of the tower, which must formerly have communicated with a transept, as remains are still traceable, and the heights marked by the weather stones of the roof on the outside.

It is not evident for what purpose this transept was erected; but it was most probably a chapelry, there being a window above the arch looking from the belfry into the chapel. The position is unusual for a Lady Chapel, otherwise I should be inclined to conjecture such to have been its purpose. The Church is dedicated to St. Mary.

The last alteration appears to have been at the end of the 16th century, when the large windows in the east and west end, and others in the chancel were introduced, and probably the north porch was erected; at the same time it is most probable the octagonal tower was added to the original Norman substructure, the old arches of the Norman belfry being entirely removed, and the present buttresses built, to assist to support the additional weight of superstructure.

I should observe, from what I have been able to inspect of the roof, that it was probably new about the middle of the 14th century.

This church is now undergoing the restoration of the south transept, and a north transept is also erecting: the nave with the tower, are also about to be restored.

S. S. TEULON.

THE VISITS OF EDWARD THE FIRST TO BURY ST. EDMUND'S AND THETFORD.

[READ SEPT. 27, 1849.]

WHEN the long reign of Henry the Third had come to a close, he was succeeded on the throne by one of the most vigorous monarchs who have guided the affairs or extended the conquests of the British empire. Whether we consider the character of Edward the First as a warrior or a lawgiver, there is none in the extensive range of English history more deserving the regard and admiration of posterity. His matchless deeds of enterprise and valour in the Holy Land, actions which the enthusiasm and chivalry of the age consecrated to the service of religion, have placed him in the foremost ranks of christian patriots. His wise enactments for improving the laws and the constitution of the kingdom, whose destinies he swayed; the singular prudence of his councils, his high sense of domestic virtue, in an age when the doctrines of morality were lax and feeble; his affectionate treatment of the beautiful Eleanor of Castile, who shared in the perils of his conquests and requited him by her constancy and love, are all claims upon the grateful recollections of posterity. Any fact serving to illustrate the history of the age when so eminent a monarch flourished, will possess more than a passing interest and value. The period itself is one that presents us with the richest and most varied subjects for examination. It was a period when the arts of architecture and sculpture rose to an unparalleled height of perfection, and reached a degree of purity and grandeur which is fruitlessly sought for in succeeding ages. The military structures of North Wales, portions of the magnificent cathedrals of Wells, Lincoln, Norwich, Exeter, and York, and the two sepulchral monuments raised at Geddington and Northampton, as a hallowed tribute to the memory of his devoted consort, indicate the high degree of perfection architecture and sculpture had attained. So proud a height, that subsequent experience, trans-

mitted by the current of centuries, has taught us the humiliating lesson of imitating those productions of genius, rather than seeking out a more original style of realising our conceptions of material beauty. We are forbidden, indeed, to doubt the refinement of a reign so much advanced beyond all preceding ones in the execution of what is impressive, and in the just appreciation of what is truly sublime.

The monarch's wisdom and sagacity could not be turned to the affairs of his kingdom without producing an influence upon the public mind ; and whether he personally took an active part or not, in encouraging the creative works of his day, he certainly gave the intellectual impulse to all the nobler feelings of his subjects.

When Henry the Third died, Edward was engaged in the Holy Land, having been excited to arm himself in defence of the oppressed Christians by the powerful exhortations of a Papal legate, who preached in their favour at a Parliament assembled in the Castle of Northampton, when the Prince was twenty-nine years old. He succeeded to his throne on the 20th of November, 1272, being at this time occupied in Palestine. We know but little of his proceedings during the period intervening between his father's death and his return to England, on Thursday after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, in the second year of his reign, when he landed at Dover ; and on the Sunday next, after the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, he was solemnly crowned in the church of St. Peter, at Westminster.

From this time, to the day of his death, with the exception of an interruption hereafter to be noticed, we are able to trace the monarch during nearly every day of his reign. By means of an itinerary, I have drawn up for my own use, we shall therefore ascertain how much of his time was passed in the eastern counties of England, and more particularly the precise days upon which he visited Bury and Thetford.

Before, however, entering into the result of these enquiries, it may be desirable to state the general nature of the authorities, and the sources from whence such information is derived.

A reference to a variety of original documents, some printed, but by far the greater portion still remaining in manuscript, has supplied me with the requisite information for constructing these historical tables. A work, to which I was first invited by the example of Mr. Hardy, who has already laid before the world his valuable contribution to history, in an itinerary of King John, preceded by observations, bearing the stamp of his well-known accuracy and research, and characteristic of that fidelity and zeal which distinguishes the conservators of records in the Tower.

The authorities that have been consulted are the attestations to the royal Writs of the reign, the Teste of the King himself, to the various official documents requiring his approval. Such, for instance, as would be necessary to authorise payments, and therefore found on the Liberate and Clause Rolls, writs to perform military or parliamentary service, and therefore found on the Rolls of Parliament; the Scotch, the Welsh, or the Patent Rolls; the royal sanction to legislative enactments, and therefore inscribed at the end of statutes of the realm; and thus, also, the Gascon, Redesseissin, and Fine Rolls have occasionally served to fill up a gap in the daily insight obtained into the life of this able and virtuous ruler.

The first year (1274-75) of his residence in England was spent, for the most part in London, at Windsor, or at Westminster.

In the third year of his reign (1274-75) he visited the forests of Northamptonshire, Hampshire, and Oxfordshire. He was at King's Cliffe, in Rockingham Forest; at Geddington; Woodstock; Clarendon; and Beaulieu. On the 15th of April, 1275, he left his palace, at Westminster, and reached Royston by the following day. On the 17th, he was at Balsham, in the same county; and on the 18th at Bury, then called St. Edmund's. A reference to the Clause Roll of this year will describe the nature of the transactions then brought before his notice. He left Suffolk by way of Lavenham, and returned to Westminster on the 24th of the same month.

In the fifth year of his reign (1277) we find him again at Royston, where he spent the 6th, 7th, and 8th of March; on the 9th he was at Foulmire, on the 11th and 12th at Bardwell, on the 13th at Landbeach and Waterbeach, and on the 16th at Ely. At the close of the month he passed five days at Norwich, and went on from this city to Yarmouth, Dunwich, Framlingham, Orford, and Ipswich, which he reached on the 12th of April.

Edward's attention now became engaged by the outbreak on the North Welsh borders; and we accordingly find him passing much of his time, during the fifth year of his reign, at Chester, Rhuddlan, and Shrewsbury.

On the 23rd of November, 1278, he visited Newmarket, on his way to Norwich, where he subsequently spent five days (Nov. 27, 28, 29, 30, Dec. 1), and went on to Burgh, where he passed three (Dec. 3, 4, 5). In the 9th year of his reign he spent ten days at Burgh (Dec. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan. 1, 2), and went on to Walsingham (Jan. 6, 7, 8), and Binham (Jan. 9). At Shouldham he staid five days (Jan. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18), and then proceeded to Westacre (Jan. 21, 22), Docking (Jan. 25, 31), and Castle Rising. He was at Culford and St. Edmund's on the 7th and 8th of February. So that very nearly six weeks were given to the county of Norfolk during his absence from Westminster.

The 10th and 11th years were chiefly passed in Wales. Seven of the months he resided at Rhuddlan, and two at Caernarvon and Conway. After the conquest of the Welsh, the time of Edward was chiefly divided betwixt the North Welsh borders and the two last mentioned towns.

On the 23rd of February (1285) in the 13th year of his reign, we first find him at Thetford; on the 24th he was again at St. Edmund's, from whence he proceeded a second time to the Priory of Binham, where he remained eight or nine days, and then went, on the 13th of March, to Gimmingham. The latter half of the month (altogether about three weeks) was spent at Burgh, since we trace him there from March 16th to the 3rd of April; on the 8th he is at West Dereham, and on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, at Ely. It is unnecessary to follow him any further at present, as he was continually moving about in various parts of England till the 14th year

of his reign, when, on the 14th of May (1286), he sailed from Dover for the continent, where he was occupied in the affairs of Guienne and continental war for three years, two months, and fifteen days. We know but little of his movements during the whole of this period, but, from the day he landed again at Dover (August 12th, 1289,) we are able to follow him in his itinerary, with very few interruptions, till the time of his death.

In little more than a month after his return he came to St. Edmund's, where he spent the 18th and 19th of September (1289). He left it for Castle Acre, Thornham, Walsingham, Burgh, and West Dereham.

In the month of November, 1290, the nineteenth year of his reign, he had to lament the death of his affectionate Queen, who died at Hardby, in Lincolnshire. After her funeral obsequies had been performed at Westminster, he withdrew himself from public life, and spent a clear month in quiet and mournful seclusion at Ashridge, in Hertfordshire.

In the 20th year of his reign (1292) we find him again at Royston, Foulmire, and Newmarket, from whence he reached St. Edmund's on the 27th of April, betwixt which and Culford he sojourned a fortnight, leaving them for Walsingham, Wisbech, and Spalding, on his way to Berwick-upon-Tweed.

In February, 1294, the 22nd of his reign, we find Edward, on the 21st of the month, at Stowmarket, on the 22nd at Castleacre, on the 23rd and 24th at Cokesford, perhaps Cockfield, and till the 16th of March, a period of three weeks, dividing his time betwixt Walsingham and Binham; on the 17th of March Thetford had again the honour of receiving the King; the next two days were spent at St. Edmund's. From the 20th to the 24th of March I have been as yet unable to discover where he was, but on the 25th and 29th we trace him to Ipswich.

The insurrection of Madoc, in the 23rd year of his reign, carried him once more to North Wales, where he remained for nearly seven months. But after the peace of the two Kingdoms had been established, in the month of January, 1296, he visited St. Edmund's for nearly a week, spent the 22nd and 23rd at Thetford, and then went on as before

to Castle Acre, Walsingham, Messingham, and Stow Bardolf. He subsequently took Peterborough and Grantham on his way to the North, where he continued half a year.

The whole of November and December, 1296, and nearly all the months of January and February, 1297, Edward was living in Norfolk and Suffolk, chiefly at St. Edmund's, Ipswich, Walsingham, and Castle Acre. At the first of these places he passed three weeks. It does not appear that on this occasion he visited Thetford.

On the 10th of May, 1298, he was again at St. Edmund's, and on the 11th and 12th at Thetford.

On the 26th of January, 1299, he passed another day at St. Edmund's, and two at Hildeburgworth (Hilborough).

On the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of May, 1300, he was at St. Edmund's, on the 12th at Thetford, and the 13th at Hilborough.

On the 2nd of April, 1302, he came to Thetford again, and on the two following days staid at St. Edmund's.

On the 9th of February, 1305, he was also at Thetford, and on the 10th at St. Edmund's.

These were the last occasions he visited this part of England, for although he made several journeys, his thoughts were chiefly occupied by the Scottish Wars, and in endeavouring to bring them to a successful termination he died at Burgh-upon-the-sands, near Carlisle, the 7th of July, 1307.

We thus find that Edward the First visited Thetford on seven different occasions, and spent there nine days of his reign, whilst he was at St. Edmund's no less than thirteen times, and passed there upwards of two months of his life after he had ascended the throne. No doubt on all these occasions he was entertained in the Religious houses where they existed, as we know they did at Thetford, Bury, Binham, Walsingham, and Castle Acre; whilst the Castles of Orford and Rising, and probably buildings erected within the present Roman structure of Burgh, received the Monarch when he could not avail himself of Monastic hospitality. The wardrobe accounts of Queen Eleanor for the 19th year of the reign contains many interesting particulars respecting the expences of her sojourn with the

King at this latter place. But it is enough now merely to indicate the existence of such facts, since anything illustrative of the history of that remarkable Roman Remain will not escape the attention of its accomplished possessor, who has shewn by his well directed zeal for the encouragement of English antiquities that he appreciates the value of this kind of enquiry, whilst his patriotic endeavours to save the ruins of Garianonum from spoliation, as they have already secured for him the affectionate respect of East Anglia, so will they confer upon posterity a perpetual debt of gratitude.

CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE.

IXWORTH CHURCH NOTES.

[READ JUNE 14, 1849.]

IXWORTH Church is a good specimen of the flint perpendicular churches, so prevalent in this district, which were mostly built about the middle of that essentially church-rebuilding age, the fifteenth century. Its progress is marked by the following bequests. In 1465, Alice, widow of Robert Pedder, by her will, dated 3 Sept., 1465, gave 10 marks "ad fabric' ecclesie eiusdem;" and in 1477 William Nicolas, by will gave "fabrice eccl'ie x combs brasij." A bequest of "iijbs fru^a & vjbs bras" was also made to the church in 1476 by John Purpyll, of Ixworth Thorpe. In 1488 Robert Palmer* gave "ad fabricac'o'em eccl'ie vjs. viijd."

The church consists of a tower at the W. end; a nave with north and south aisles; a porch on the south side; doorway on the north; and a chancel with a priest's entrance on the south, and a projecting vestry on the north.

The tower is a well-proportioned square building, divided into four stages by light strings, flanked by buttresses which rise by five grades as high as the string of the upper story; and crowned by a deep embattled parapet, which with the base and the faces of the buttresses are enriched by panels of stone and flints, incised or arranged in various devices. Among others, the usual monogram and initials of the Blessed Virgin, to whom the church is dedicated; crosses of various forms; shields, chequers, &c. On the east face of the south buttress is a very perfect catharine wheel; and the curious monogram shewn in the annexed plate, from a drawing by Mr. Warren, is in the second panel from the south of the parapet cornice on the east front of the tower. The lightness of the strings and the correctness and beauty of the panelling give a very rich effect to the building.

The date of the tower may be very accurately ascertained. On the south-east buttress is a square panel of stone, containing within a circle a crown with two arrows saltier-wise (St. Edmund) over this inscription: "Mast' Robert Schot, Abot." (*See Plate.*) A Robert Coote *alias* Robert de Ixworth is mentioned by Yates as Abbot of Bury between

* He bequeathed a similar sum "ad fabricac'o'em eccl'ie de Elmeswell."



WALTER HAGREEN DEL ET FECIT 1850

Panel and Monogram, Irmouth Church, Suffolk.

1470-1473; and this is most probably the person alluded to. This period is confirmed by an inscribed glazed tile, let into the south wall of the tower, in the basement story, which though much injured is evidently finished by the date 1472; and by another smaller tile above the door on the western face, with these words in excellent preservation :—

“Thome Vyal
gaf to the
Stepil iiijl.”

This Thome Vyal, as appears by his will preserved in the Registry at Bury, was a carpenter; and having probably in that capacity constructed the timber roof, rood screen, &c., of the new church, felt an interest in dedicating a portion of his profits to “the pious deed” of aiding the completion of a work with which he had been for years so intimately connected. This will, dated 11th October, 1472, and proved the 9th December following, bequeaths the identical sum recorded on the tile. The tower would appear not to have been completed till 1484, for in the will of Marione Rampholy, dated in that year, occurs this item :—“Do et lego ad plumbaturam campanil’ p’och’ de Ixworth de nouo fabricand’ xxs. & plus si necesse fu’it et si de bonis meis p’formari pot’it.”

The porch, in the customary place before the second bay on the south side, is flanked with buttresses, panelled in a similar manner to those of the tower, and covered by a timber roof resting on sculptured corbels, now much defaced. A small canopied niche remains over the door into the church.

On the east side of the priest’s entrance into the chancel is a perfect basin for holy water let into the wall; and at the east end, by the side of the altar window, which is a shapeless modern introduction, is an ogee cinquefoiled niche, with a crocketed pediment, under which was probably placed a rood or representation of the Crucifixion, and closed in by shutters, the hinges of which remained till very recently. On the other side of the window a corbel for supporting the figure of a saint remains; and the iron by which it was supported was only lately removed. The base of a cross remains on the east gable.

The church is now, as originally, covered with lead. In 1533, Robert Garrard bequeathed "to the ledying of the p'ich church of Ixworth iij*li*. vjs. viij*d*." The nave, entered from the tower under a perpendicular arch, now blocked up by an organ gallery, is separated from the aisles by arcades of five arches springing from piers consisting of four small shafts with a cavetto and two fillets between them. The clerestory windows are uniform on both sides: of two cinquefoiled bays with foliated tracery in the headings.

From a string course above the nave arches rise slender engaged semi-octagon pillars with capitals, on which rest the wall-pieces of the timber roof, which is of very simple kind; having very little enrichment beyond pierced tracery in the spandrils of the braces, and the remains of angels on the coved cornice. The aisles are roofed in a corresponding style, but the chancel roof is light and elegant: the spaces above the collar braces, and by the sides of the Queen posts, being filled with pierced tracery of rich design; the cornice small and embattled; and the helves of the hammer beams carved into the form of pillars, with bases and capitals.

At the west end of the south aisle is a window of two cinquefoiled bays with a small quatrefoil between two flamboyant cinquefoils in the headings. Two similar windows exist in the south wall of the chancel; and are of an earlier date than the remaining windows, which have three bays, divided by mullions to the apex.

Against the east wall of this aisle is the door, blocked up, which led to the rood.

The lower panels of the rood screen remain, but those on the south are so built up in the pews as to be quite hidden. That it was profusely coloured and gilt is apparent from the cinquefoil-headed panels, diapered with roses, &c., which are seen by the pulpit stairs on the north side; but its present state gives no idea of the gorgeous appearance which at one time it must have displayed; and which is evident from the various bequests made for its adornment. John Gentyman, of Ixworth, who was buried in the church, on the north side, by his will, dated 2nd March, in the year 1486, gave "on to the peynting of the northe syde of the candylbem x marks;" and John Leman, also buried within the walls of the church, by will dated 1st February, 1490, bequeathed a

further sum of 10 marks "to the peynting of the candelbem of the p'ysche cherche beforseyd.*" The candlebeam, it is well known, was the popular name for the beam or screen on which the holy rood or representation of the crucifixion was placed; and took its name from the great candles of wax which were placed thereon to burn, some of them perpetually, day and night before the rood. Great emulation existed among the faithful to supply these candles and candlesticks; and accordingly we find John Murton, of Ixworth, smith, bequeathing, in 1533, to his parish church "fyue marks of lawfull monye to by a payer of great stondinge candlesticks therw." The braces and principal rafter of the roof over the rood were also painted; the customary black and white spiral bands being still visible. The other furniture and ornaments of the church were of the same character. John Newman, in 1503, gave "on to y^e ornamentis off y^e same cherche, iijs. iiij*d*." and Herry Roger, in 1524, bequeathed "to y^e makyng of a new hangyng of y^e blyssed sacrament† to y^e best awys y^e it can be don to y^e valor of vjs. viij*d*." In 1533, Robert Garrard, who gave so largely to the leading of the church, gave also "a messe book," which was to be delivered the day of his burial.

At the end of the north aisle against the east wall, to the south, is a piscina, and over it one of those apertures which are generally known by the name of squints; by some called hagioscopes and by others lychnoscopes.

The church having been recently re-coloured, the Rev. Mr. Blackall caused the old colour to be previously removed with a view to the discovery of any mural paintings, portions of figures having been seen during a former repair; but nothing was found.

On the south side of the altar is a piscina with two quatrefoiled sinks within a double-cinquefoiled arched recess; and on the north side is a table monument, richly ornamented with the then newly introduced arabesques, and

* Can the following item in the will of Marione Rampholy, dated Nov. 4, 1484, refer to the candlebeam, or to some other appliance for receiving wax candles?—"ad pictur' cerastati d'e eccl'ie p'och' de Ixworth, vjs. viij*d*."

† The sacrament or consecrated wafer was kept in a vessel, generally in the form of a dove or a tower, called a pix, which was suspended under a canopy over the high altar.

covered by a slab of Petworth marble, to the memory of Richard Codington and Elizabeth his wife, to whom the neighbouring priory was granted by King Henry the 8th in exchange for the manor of Nonesuch in Surrey, where the king afterwards built a palace for himself. The following description of the monument is taken from the "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*", vii., 298 :

"Against the north wall of the chancel of Ixworth church, Suffolk, is a table monument, ornamented with shields in panels, and the same shields on brass are fixed on the wall within a circular arch above, together with figures of a man and his wife, and the following remarkable inscription:—"Here lyethe buried the bodyes of Richard Codington, Esquyer, the First Temporall Lorde of this Manor of Ipworth(*sic*)^{*}, after the Suppressyon of the Abbye, whiche he had of o^r souereigne lorde kinge Henrye the eight, in exchange for the manor of Codington, now called Nonsuche, in the Countie of Surrey, and Elizabeth his wyffe, sometyne the wyffe of Thomas Bucknh'm of greate Lyvermeare, Esquyer, which had yssue by the said Thomas Bucknh'm, John & Dorothe. The said Richard Codington deceasyd the xxvij day of Maye, in the yere of o^r lorde God, a. M^cccccclxvij. and the said Elizabeth deceasyd the viij day of September in the yere of o^r lorde God M^cccccclxxj." (This inscription is imperfectly printed under the parish of Snetterton in Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 425, and is there erroneously stated to be in Great Livermere church.) The brasses, containing the figures, are eleven inches high. The parties are represented kneeling before desks, with their hands in prayer; the man bareheaded, in a gown furred in front, and having a high collar of fur, and long hanging sleeves. The lady in a close cap, small ruff, and full shoulders of the fashion of her day. The first coat is "CYDINGTON" [Gules,] a cross [or] fretty [azure]; the second "CYDINGTON & IENOVE," the impalement being, [Or] on a cross engrailed [azure] five fleurs-de-lis [of the first] within a bordure engrailed [of the second]; the third "BYCKNHAM & IENOVE," Buckenham being Quarterly, 1 & 4, [Arg.] a lion rampant, [gules]; 2. [Arg. or Or], two bars [sa.] Thelnetham; 3. [Arg.] three ogresses each charged with a cross-crosslet [of the field], Hethe."

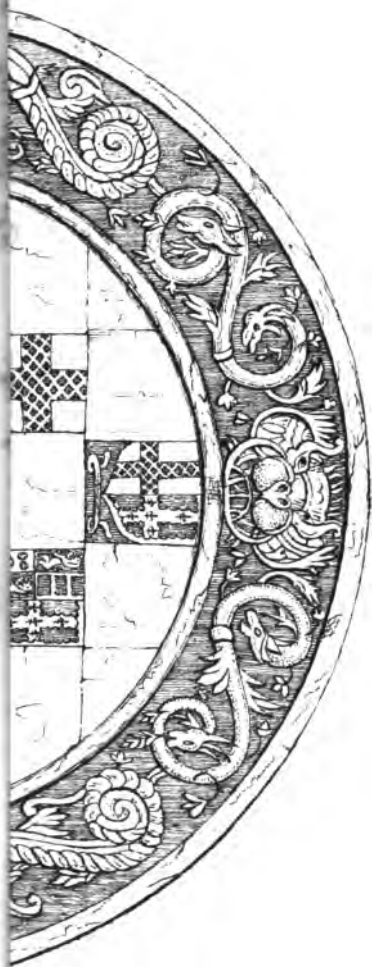
The annexed plate is engraved from drawings exhibited, with rubbings of the brasses, by Mr. Warren, to whose zealous care archæologists are much indebted for the preservation of so many of the antiquities connected with Ixworth.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

* An error of the engraver, who has attempted to rectify it by the insertion of a line through the letter p, similar to that

afterwards used in the formation of the letter x.

Elevation of Cobington's Monument, in Arwath Church, Suffolk.



WILLS AND EXTRACTS FROM WILLS RELATING TO IXWORTH AND IXWORTH THORPE.

[COMMUNICATED BY SAMUEL TYMMS.]

Radulph Penteney al' Sporyer, de Ixworth.—1462*.
Lego ad vsum gilde S'ci Joh'i's Bapt'e in Ixworth, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Thomas Vyell.—1472†.

In dei no'i'e Amen. I Thomas Vyell, of Ixworth, the yeld', the xj^e day of the moneth of Octobr, y^e yeer of oure lord m^cccccxxij of very sad and boole mynde & good avysemente, mak myn testament in this wyse. Fyrst I beqweth and bytake myn sowle to almyghty god, to y^e blessed lady & to all the Seyntes of heven, and myn body to be beryed in the paryssh cherche of Ixworth be for sayd, be forn the auter of Seynt James. Also I beqweth to the heygh awter there ijs. Also I beqweth to y^e stepyll of the same cherche vj marcs. Also I beqweth to y^e pryor of Ixworth ijs. to the Suppryour xxd. Also to Sire Edmund Stowe xxd. to eu'y chanon preste ther xijd. & to eche novyse vj. Also I beqwethe to the newe freers of Thetford to a trentall xs. and to the same hows iij*s.* of whette & a combe of malte. Also I beqwethe to the holde hows of the same town to a trentall xs. Also the freers of Babwell to a trentalle xs. Also I be qwethe myn masshyngfatte† to y^e gylde of Seynt Thomas, so that myn wyffe & John myn brother haue the keypyng therof ther lyve. Also I be qwethe & assigne to myn before seyd wyffe alle the ostylments§ of myn howssold. Also I be qwethe to Thomas myn sone, myn splytyng sawe||, myn brood exe¶, a luggyng belte, a ffellyng belte, a twybyll**, a sqwyer††, a mortey's wymbyll, a foote wymbyll, a drawte wymbyll‡‡, a compas, an hande sawe, a kytting sawe§§. Also I yeve & be qwethe to Thomas myn sone myn place that I dwelle in w^t all the purtennance & to his heyers w^t owtyn ende; and yeffe he deye w^t owtyn heyers the seyde place to remaine w^t the purtenaunce to John myn sone, & to his heyers w^t owtyn ende. So that myn beforseyde wyfe haue the seyde place w^t the purtenances onto the tyme myn assyned eyer be of age to meyntheyne it by hym selffe. Als I yeve & be qwethe to Crystyan myn wyffe by for sey|| myn

* Lib. Baldwin, f. 375b.

† Ibid. f. 555.

‡ This is not a corruption of the word *vat*, but is the original Angl. Sax. *fat*, *fat*, a vessel. The mashing *fat* might originally have contained a quarter of malt; the vessel used for measuring a quarter of malt being called a *faat* or *fate*. Philips mentions a *fat* as a measure "of unbound books," "of wire," yarn, &c. It is not mentioned in Forby as an East Anglicism.

§ From old Fr. *oustillement*, moveables; household furniture.—*Cotgrave*.

|| The ripping saw or whipsaw, with very large teeth, used for slitting wood in the direction of the fibres.

¶ Broad axe.

** A carpenter's tool to make mortise-holes with.—*Phillips*.—*Cooper*. Ang. Sax. *twy*, *duo* and *bill*, *fatx*.—*Skinner*.

†† A square.

‡‡ Whimble or wimble, an auger, from Belg. *wemelen*, to bore. A "mortise wimble" is what is now known as the picking gouge.

§§ Cutting saw; now called cross-cut saw. ||| Beforesaid.

place w^t the purtenances that was John Knotts for terme of her lyffe, & aft^r her decesse to remayn to John myn sone, to his heyers & assignes w^t owtynde. But yeffe it hadde the seyde John to heneryte myn other above seyde place, thanne I wolde & assigne that place wyche John Knotts hadde be solde and dysposyd for myn and for myn frendes sowlys, to execucion of this myn laste wyll and testamente. I make and ordeyn myn be for seyde wyffe and John Vyell myn brother, to be executors, to wome I yeve & beqwethe the resydue of alle myn goods not by for by me specyally or gen^lly assigned, byqwothen, or dysposid, that they do ther wyth as they open^e best to plesse gode & mooste to profyten myn sowle & alle crysten. In wyttensse werof I haue putto myn seale. Yoven at Ixworth the day & yeer be for seyde.

Johes Purpyll, de Thorpp iux^t Ixworth.—1476†.

Corpus qⁱ meuⁱ ad sepeliend in naui ecclⁱe de Thorpp pⁱdictⁱ...Item lego & assigno eid^m ecclⁱe j sup^rlectuluⁱ albuⁱ ijs frumenti & j combⁱ brasⁱ...It^m assigno ecclⁱe de Ixworth ijs frⁱ & vjs brasⁱ. It^m lego & assigno ecclⁱe de Ixworth vnuⁱ ten^tuⁱ cuⁱ pⁱtinⁱ suis in villa de Ixworth pⁱdictⁱ nup^r Rob^ti Pedder quond^m Willⁱ Edward ad vnuⁱ le Gyldehalle supponendⁱ et exequias semel in anno in dⁱca ecclⁱa celebratⁱ her^d pro aⁱa mea & aⁱabⁱ bⁿfactorⁱ meorⁱ tamen.

Rob^t Prynce, de Ixworth Thorpe.—1478†.

Lego campanula p^roratⁱ de Ixworth, xld.

Thom^e Bekelysby, of Ixworth.—1504§.

I assigne to y^e amending of the lane by Bowton Grene xxd. Item, I assigne to y^e amending of the olde strete xijd.

Thome Pakenham, of Ixworth Thorpe.—1504||.

To the sepulkyr lyght¶ vj hyves of beene** to pray ffor me and my wyffe in y^e comon sangered††, and the beene to be sett in the ynd of lanys. And also I bequethe to S^r Richard Aldrysche ij hyves of Beene.

Galfrye Gylberd, of Ixworth Thorpe.—1524††.

I give xxxiij. iiijd. to the Chanons of Ixworth to sing in the church of Ixworth Thorpe in manner and forme folowyng: that ys to saye, to euery chanon being chapleine to the Pryor, to saye *dirige* and singe masse of *scala celi*§ Weddnisdaye, Fryday, and Satterday in the church

* Opine.

† Lib. Herry, f. 59. ‡ Ibid., f. 176.

§ Lib. Fuller, f. 38b.

|| Ibid. f. 70b.

¶ The light kept constantly burning before the "Holy Sepulchre," or tomb on the north side of the altar, where the host or consecrated wafer was reserved from Good Friday to Easter.

** The old English plural of bee. Cows were very frequently left for similar purposes.

†† The particular service known by this name is not ascertainable. "A sangred to be prayed for in the bead-roule" occurs in the will of John Hedge, of Bury, 1504. The bead-roll

was the catalogue of those who were mentioned by name in the prayers for deceased benefactors. It was always read on All Saints day.

‡ Lib. Brydone, f. 105.

§§ There were chapels at Westminster, Norwich, and Boston, called chapels of *Scala Celi*, which had the power of granting pardons and indulgences equal to those granted by the chapel of *Scala Celi* at Rome, to those who came a pilgrimage to its altar. Some obtained these pardons by vicarious pilgrimages; and others were content, from their means, to obtain such advantages as were supposed to be attached to the mass in use in those chapels.

of Thorpe forsayd for the soules of Galfrye Gylberd, Alyce and Agnes hys wyffs, John Gylbarde and Elisabeth hys ffreends, and for all x'pian soules, so prouidyd that equalle the sayde mass and dirge be songe and sayde by the sayde chanons. And they to haue for euery dirge and masse *iiijd.* Item I bequeith *xijjs. iiijd.* to the pamentinge of the churche stooles* w^t bricke. Item I give to the tenament longyng to our ladyes lighte† in Thorpe aforsayd, to the reparac'on of the sayd ten'te tenne peces of hewne tymber lyeng in my house. Item I giue to the sayde lighte of our ladye one skeppe of bees to be deliuered to the Fermor‡, and he to deliuer yt to the nexte Fermor w^t all th'increase at hys departing.

John Bewchyr, of Ixworth.—1530§.

I gyve all my strength|| that my moth' gaue me, Margaret Bewcher by name, I gyve nowe all my strength to John Wallgore for to gyve or to sell all the goods, houses and londes both coppie and free and all moveables & vnmoeables for to p'forme my mother's will, &c.

Andrew Rudland, of Ixworth Thorpe.—1533¶.

My body to be buried in the churche of All Saints, Ixworth Thorpe... A grene vestment** of satten to Thorpe churche, in discharginge all manner debts and dewties that should be required of me p'teyning to the churche or churche goods, or els the towne goods. Item I bequeth *xvjd.* to buye an awbe† w^t for the vestment.

Robert Garrad, of Ixworth.—1533‡.

In the name of God Amen. The *xvijth* day of the moneth of July in the yere of o^r lord god a *mccccxxiiij*, and in the *xxv* yere of the reynyn of o^r sou'eynyn lord kyng henry the *vijth*, I Roberd Garrad, of Ixworth, in the counte of Suff. of hole mynde & p'fyght remembrans, make this my testament in forme ffollowyng. Fyrst, Ibequethe my sowle to god almyghty, to hys blyssed mother Mary, and to all the holy company of hevyn; my body to be buried wⁱⁿ the churche yard of Ixworth by my frynds. Item I bequethe to my mother churche in Norwiche *xijd.* Item I bequethe to the heye autyr of the p'ich churche jn Ixworthe for my tythes forgotyn or neclygently paid *xld.* Item to

* The open seat which preceded the tasteless pew was modestly called "a stoole," and the space between it and the next was usually paved with bricks or pammments. Some few instances still remain in West Suffolk.

† Burning perpetually before the image or altar of the Virgin Mary, and endowed with the tenement directed to be repaired. These lights were usually under the care of a guild.

‡ The renter of the hives; from *ferme*, a rent; hence the word farmer—a hirer of land.

§ Lib. Longe, f. 42.

|| A curious use of the word in the sense of power and authority. Another instance occurs in the will of John Bawde, of Wolpit, in 1501, [Bury Wills,

p. 84]: "I charge my felloors that they delyuer *strength* in as moch londe as jt most redyest mony to be had for to my executoo's, as they may p'fyghtly p'forme thys my last wyll and testament."

¶ Lib. Longe, f. 151.

** The vestment comprised a set of hangings for the service of the altar, and a suit of garments for the priest.

‡‡ The alb differed from the surplice in not opening in the front, and in having narrower sleeves. They were generally embroidered in a most costly manner; but sometimes, were quite plain. The bequest in the text must not be considered as the price of an alb—it was most probably a contribution towards the purchase of one.

‡‡ Lib. Brett, f. 81.

the heye autyr of the churche of Pakynham for halfe a sangryd ijs. And in lyke manyr I bequeth to y^e heye autyr of the churche in Thorpe for halfe a sangred ijs. Item I bequeth to an abull pryste to seye messe & other diuine s'uice for my sowle, my father and my mother sowlys, for all my frynds sowlys, & all cristen sowlys, in the p'ich churche of Ixworthe aforsayde by the space of halffe a yere, iijli. Item I wyll & bequethe to Sir John Hunte my godson, to seye xxxⁱⁱ messis for my sowle, for all my frynds sowlys, & all good crysten sowlis in the p'ich churche of Ixworthe xs. Item I bequethe to the ledyng of the same p'ich churche of Ixworthe iijli. vjs. viij^d. Also I geve to the same churche a messe boke, to be delyuered the day of my buryall. Item I bequethe to the fryers of Babwell, for oon trentall* to be soung by the bretherne of the same howse, xs. Item to the olde howse of the fryers in Thetforth, for halfe a trentall, to be soung by the same fryeris vd. And in lyke man' to y^e newe howse of the fryeris in the same towne vd. for halfe a trentall to be soung by the same broderne. Item I wyll & bequethe the issuez & p'fitts of all my londis, tenements, medowis, pasturs, and fedyngs w^t th'app'tenaunces, as well of y^t that ys free as of that that ys copy, sette & leying wⁱⁿ the townys & felds of Ixworthe, Pakenham, & Langham, & Elmyswell, to the vse of this my laste wyll & testam^t tyll the feste of Seynt Michell tharchangell next aftyr my decesse. And then I wyll & bequethe to Margaret my wyff all my seyd howses & londs, tenements, medowys, pasturs, & fedyngs, as well all that that ys free as all that that ys copy, sett & leying wⁱⁿ the towne & feldis of Elmyswell, for terme of hyr lyffe & ferther tyll the feste of Seynt Michell tharchangell next aftyr hyr discesse; vpon condicion that shee shall nott be maried to any aftyr my decesse nor shee shall not clayme to haue any further interest or title in the sayd howses, londys, ten'ents & other the p'miszez, or any p'cell therof, nor to doo any acte p'vyng the same, but only accordyng to thys my last wyll and testament. And also vpon this condicion y^t the seyd Margaret my wyff shall ratefye and confyrme by her ded, sufficient in the lawe, the estate of all my feoffes beyng seassyd of and in all the seyd howsis, londys, tenements, & other the p'miszez beyng freeholde when soeuer the seyd Margaret my sayd wyff shalbe therunto resonable soquerd aftyr my decesse by my sonne Willm Garrad or Pernell hys wyff, or by the heyers or assignez of the seyd William Garrad, to thentent that my sayd feoffez may the better stonde & be seassyd accordyng to thys my laste wyll & testament, and yf my sayd wyff doo contrary to any of the seyd condicions, that thenne my seyd feoffez of the p'misses I wyll shall stonde & be seassyd to the vse of my seyd sonne William & P'nell hys wyff & of the heyrs of the seyd William. Also I geve & bequethe to Margaret my sayd wyff my howse that I dwell in w^t the yard that longyth therto, as it lyth w^t in the selfe w^t oon pycetl† lying ayenst

* Thirty masses, performed either one a day for thirty days together, or all together on the 30th day after the burial, or month's mind. Sometimes half a trental only could be afforded.

† A small piece of hedge-inclosed

ground, now spelt pightle. Forby says it is "generally pronounced *pittle*, but not unfrequently *picole*, and so printed in G. A. Perhaps from Ital. *piccolo*." In some parts of the kingdom it is called a *pingle*.—*Phillips*.

the crosse at the Townysende*, & next the pyctell late Herry Rogers & too acris & an halfe of copy lond lying together at Cobbyswylowyswe† for terme of her lyfe, & further tylle the forseyd fest of Seynt Michael next aftr her decesse w^t ought any rent paying to the Lord of the fee, vpon condicion as is aboue seyd. Alsoo I bequethe to the seyd Margaret my wyff my too closes in Pakenham, together leyng, whereof the oon ys newly inclosyd, for terme of her lyfe & aftr tylle mykylmes next aftr her decesse. Item I bequethe to John my sonne my tenement callid the Pykkerell‡, holly as it lygh wⁱⁿ the selfe w^t oon rode of medowe lying in brode medowe & too pyctellys lying together callid P'ches, in as large manor as I bought them, & oon other pyctell callid Clakebote dalys§ pyctell, to haue & to holde to hym & to hys heyr & assignes. Also I wyll that my executors have & take the profyts of oon pyctell callid Duffehowse|| medowe, duryng the lyfe of the seyd John my sonne, and the p'fitts therof comyng to distribute yt to pore pepull where as they shall thynke yt moost nede for the welthe¶ of my sowle, my fryndys sowlys & all good cristen sowlys, and after the decesse of the seyd John, I bequethe the seyd pyctell callid Douehowse medowe to the eyris of the same John Garrad in fee simple. Item, I bequethe to the seyd John Garrad & hys heyr & assignes all my other londs, tenements, medowys, pasturs & fedynge, as well free as copy, sett & lying wⁱⁿ the towne and felds of Pakenham, except oon medowe lying wⁱⁿ Mekylmore, conteynynge iiij acrs & an halfe. Also I wyll & bequethe to the seyd John Garrad, hys heyr & assignes aftr the dyscesse of Margaret my wyff the forseyd too clossez conueniently lying in Pakenham, wherof the oon ys newly inclosyd. Item I bequethe to the seyd John Garrad, hys heyr & assignes all my londs, tenements, & pasturs, w^h thapp'tenances set & lying wⁱⁿ the towne & fylds of Langham. Also I wyll & bequethe to my sonne William Garrad & to P'nell hys wyff, & to the heyr & assignes of the same William Garrad all other my londs, tenements, medowys, pasturs, & fedynge w^t thapp'tenances sette & lying wⁱⁿ the townys & felds of Ixworthe & Pakenham nott be fore bequethyd, & the forseyd pece of medowe lying in Mekylmore conteynynge iiij acres and an halfe. Also I wyll & bequethe to the seyd William & P'nell hys wyff, & to the heyr & assignes of the same William aftr the decesse of Margaret

* The pedestal of a cross still remains in the grounds of a house, called the Cross House, at the end of the town on the road to Stowlangtoft.

† Called Cobbyswydowyswa't and Cobbyswelowswent in the same document. The latter is probably the most correct—the went or field, distinguished by its willows, of a former proprietor named Cobb. Went is explained in the old dictionaries to be a large tract of land, containing many acres. Skinner has "Wend, exp. procinctus terræ amplior plurima juga, credo voluisse jugera, in se continens, perambulatio, ab Ang. Sax. *wendan*, vertere, q. d. circuitis. Vide Spelman."

‡ The young of the pike, formerly held in very great repute for the table. The sign is peculiar to Suffolk and Norfolk. Cullum (Hist. Hawstead) notices the error of attributing the introduction of the pike to the time of Henry the VIIIth; but in that reign the fish was so scarce that a large one sold for double the price of a house-lamb in February, and a small one, or pickerel, for more than a fat capon.

§ In another will this is written Blakebotedalys.

|| Dove-house.

¶ Good; Ang. Sax. *wel*.

my wyff my howse in the whiche I dwelle in w^t the yarde that longeth therto, as it lythe wⁱⁿ the selfe & my pyctell lying ayenys the crosse att the Townysende nexte the pyctell late Henry Rogyr, w^t the forseyd too acrs & an halfe of arrabyll lond, lying together in Cobbyswedowyswat^t & all my londs, tenements, medowys, pasturs & fedyngs w^t thapp'tenances as well free as copy sette & lying wⁱⁿ y^e towne & fyldes of Elmyswell aforesayd. Also I wyll that my sonne William shall dyscharge the yerly rent goyng or commyng ought of the forsayd howse in the whiche I dwell in, as it lythe wⁱⁿ the selfe, w^t the forsayde pyctell lying ayenys the crosse at the Townysend, and the rent goyng ought of the forseyd ij acres & an halfe lying at Cobbyswelowyswent duryng the lyfe of the sayd Margaret my wyff vnto the lord of the fee. Item I bequethe to John my sonne my best fetherbedde w^t the bolsters, hangyngs, & curtens, that longyth therto, whiche the seyde John hath in hys custody. Item I bequethe to the seyde John vj syluyr sponys, whereof the same John hath in hys owne custody. Item I bequethe to the seyde John my grette masere*. Also I bequethe to William my sonne my secunde beste bedde w^t the bolster that longyth therto & ij syluyr sponys. Item I bequethe to Margaret my wyff all y^e residewe of my stuffe of howseholde, not before bequethyd, vpon this condicion that she shall nott mary after my decesse. And yf she doo I wyll thanne the seyde howsesolde stuffe be evenly devydyd between my ij sonnys William & John. Item I wyll that William my sonne kepe every yere duryng hys lyfe oon Fryday in lente a diryge w^t a masse for the welthe of my sowle, my good fryndys sowlis, & all crysten sowlys. And in lyke maner I wylle that my sonne John shall kepe duryng hys lyffe at my yereday†, a deryge & a masse to pray for my sowle, my fryndys sowlys, & all good cristen sowlys. The resyde of my goodys not before bequethyd I put them to y^e dysposicion of my executors, they to dystrebut and dyspose them in dedys of charite where as they shall thynke yt moost nede for the welthe of my sowle, all my good fryndys sowlis, and all good crysten sowlys, whome I doo constitute and make myn executors of this my last will and testament Margaret my wyffe and John my sonne & William my sone sup'vysor. And I geve to every of them for ther labor vjs. viij^d. Thes wytnez, William P^rker, of Ixworthe aforesayde, Jhon Woode, and Thomas Bannoke of the same towne, w^t others.

Hewe Baker, the elder, of Ixworth.—1545†.

Item, I gyve and bequeath to Thomas Cooke & John Awoode, & to there heyres for eu^r my free tenemente wth a garden and curtelage thereto annexed as yt lyeth wth mets & bonds in the highe strete leadinge from Stanton to Bury & fower acres of bonde landes more or lesse as yt lyeth in the feild of Ixworth, vppon this condicion, that the said Thomas Cooke & John Awoode, or one of them, there heyres, executors or assignes shall from henceforth & from tyme to tyme here-

* A drinking bowl, so named from the maple wood of which it was generally made. They were frequently edged with silver, and sometimes had covers. Two are engraved in Arch. Journal ii., 262.

† The anniversary of the day of death; frequently observed by religious services, deeds of charity, and revelry.

‡ Lib. Longe, f. 564.

after discharge and paie for the poere inhabitaunce of the sayde towne of Ixworth, the taxe when and so often as yt shall happen to be demanded, so farre as the rente of the sayde teneme't & other the forenamed premisses shalbe able to discharge, the rents and other charges deducted owte of the sayde Tenemente and other the forenamed premisses. Provided allwaies that & yf the sayde teneme't & other the forenamed premisses or any p'te or p'cell thereof be at any tyme hereafter evicted or taken awaie from the possession of the said Thomas & John, here heyres, executors, or assignes, that then I will the sayde Thomas Cooke & John Awoode, there heyres, executors, or assignes shalbe discharged of so much rente & taxe & other charges as is aforesaid. And also to fynde yearly for eu' one dirige & masse to be songe w^hin the church of Ixworth aforesaid w^h the profects of the sayde premisses, [& 6s. 8d. to wife for life]

To the reparacion and cou'inge of the Ilde Hall chymney* xxs.

To the making of one bridge of lyme and stone at the mylle of Ixworth xls.

Margaret Garrard†, of Ixworth.—1542‡.

In the name of God, Amen, the xx^d daie of March, the yeare of the reign of o^r Soueraign lorde and king Henry the eight, I Margaret Garrard, of Ixworth, widew, late the wief of Robart Garard, decessed, of hole mynde and p'fit remembraunce make this my last will and testament in fourme following. Furst, I bequeth my soule to Almightye God, o^r lady Sainte Mary, and all the holy companie of heauen; my body to be buryed w^hin the churchyarde of Ixworth next vnto my husbond. It'm I bequeth to Mastres Garard my best rale§ of twoo yardes and di. quarter. It'm I bequeth to Nicholas Garard the counter in the parlo^r and iiij^{or} peces of pewther. It'm I bequeth to Elizabeth Garard, my goddoughter, the cobard standing in the parlor, and my best gurdle, my white amber beades, and my mid'le panne and iiij peces of pewther. It'm I bequeth to Cecelye Garard my best panne and iiij peces of pewther. It'm I bequeth to Isbell Garard, my tawnye gowne and my best kurtle|| of clothe. It'm I bequeth to Robart

* The parsonage house stands on the site of the old Guildhall, which was for many years used as the parish workhouse till the alteration of the Poor Law, when it was sold by order of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the proceeds applied towards the erection of the Union House. It was pulled down about 1837.

† Wife of Robert Garrard, whose will is printed in p. 105.

‡ Lib. Colman, f. 44b.

§ The gathered piece of cloth worn by women about the neck in their bedrooms. Ang. Sax. *hrægl*.

|| It would be scarcely possible to define the garments, varied according to the fashion of the day, from the Ang. Sax. *cyrtel*, tunica, to the kirtle of crimson velvet provided amongst the Parliament

robes of Edw. VI., to which this appellation was successively applied. It denoted garments worn by both sexes. The kirtle as female attire, seems to have been a close-fitting garment, as appears in the description in Sir Launfal of the two "gentyll maydenes-ilaced smalle, jolyf, and welle;" and Robt. Henrysoun, t. Hen. VI. says, in the Garment of good Ladies

"Her kirtle should be of clean constance
Lacit with lesum love."

John Payn relates in his letter to his master John Paston, that in Cade's rebellion his wife's dwelling was attacked, and the mob "lefte her no more gode but her kyrtell and her smock."—Paston, Lett. i. 62. Duwes, in the Introductory for to lerne French, written for the

Garard my couerlet of rede wosted & my secounde best brasse pot & iiij peces of pewther. It'm I bequeth to Agnes Garard, my god-doughter, the chest in my chambre and my best beds of corral, my best brasse pot, and my posnet, a pretty brasse panne w^t a stell*, my best cawdron, and my best gret panne, my best hutche, and my tabull in the hall. It'm I bequeth to the same Agnes my maser & vj siluer spones, my litle fether bed & my best cou'let of Dornekilles†, ij of my best pillowes, & ij of my best chusshens, my best trewyd‡. It'm I bequeth to the same Agnes my grene gowne, and my wolsted kurtle, & viij yardes of new clothe, iiij peces of pewther. It'm I bequeth to Anne Garard, my goddoughter, my thurde panne and a litle brasse pot, my secounde trewid, & my best fether bed that I lye in, and a pillowe, my secounde couerlit of Dornekilles, and my chest in the hall, iiij peces of pewther. It'm I bequeth to Margaret Garrard my god-doughter, my best cawdron & a pillowe, a brasse pot & my litle testor. It'm I bequeth to the said Margaret my second best gurdle, my bearing shete§, and v yardes of ixd. a yarde, & iiij peces of pewther. Also I will that all the pewther that is afore rehersed be equally deuyded amonge the vii childern. It'm I bequeth to John Garard the yonger, my latten basen and a litle panne w^t a stell. It'm I bequeth to Margaret Roff, my litle gonne. It'm I bequeth to Alice Gambune my blacke gowne. It'm I bequeth to Secilie Browne, my holyday kurtle, vnmade. It'm I bequeth to the said Agnes Garard aforesaid al man' of stuf of houshold and moveables not before bequethed, what so euer they bee, except it be my siluer salt, the which I will that my sonne Will'm Garard shall haue it, payeng therfore xxs. It'm I will that xiijs. iiijd. be bestowed at my buryall in executing this my last will and testament. I ordein and make myn executors John Garard my sonne and Agnes Garard his daughter, and Will'm Garrard my sonne, sup'visor. These being witnes : William Garard and James Rampelye.

Peter Wood, of Ixworth.—1564||.

I giue and bequeth vnto Peter Wood, my sonne, my meadowe lying in Badwell at Bangraue bridge, that I exchanged wth Jasper Chesten for Schollers meadowe¶ or Shoe meadowe, to haue and to hould to the saide Peter and to his heires for ever, vpon this condition, that he, his heires, or assignes doe paye or cause to be paide thre shillings everie yere to the poore accordinge to the trewe meaning of the laste will and testament of John Wood, my brother, which he willed should be assigned out of the foresaid meadowe called Schollers meadowe or Shoe meadowe. Probat. 2 Maij 1577.

Princess Mary, gives "the kyrtell, *le corset*; the kyrtell, *la cotelette*." See Way's Prompt. Parv. 277.

* A handle, so used by Chaucer. Teut. *stiel*, manubrium.

† A kind of stuff used for curtains, carpets, &c., so called from Doornick or Tournay in Flanders, where it was first made. There was a celebrated manufactory of dornecks and coverlets at Pulham, in Norfolk; which caused them to be sometimes called "Pulham-worke."

‡ Trivet (?)

§ The fine mantle or cloth with which a child was usually covered when carried to the church to be baptised.—Percy.

¶ Lib. Wroo, f. 255.

¶ A piece of land in the parish of Stanton, called School Meadow, still belongs to Bardwell parish. It has recently been ploughed up.

Robert Jervis, senior, of Ixworth, husbandman.—1566.*

To the poore people of Ixworth fyfthe shillings, to be paid & distrybuted by my exec^r or the exec^r of them as herafter followethe : Ten shillings at the daye of my buryall and so forth everye yere vjs. viijd. duringe the terme of sixe yers then next followinge.

William Tayler, of Ixworth.—1573†.

In the name of God, Amen, the xxij daye of Apryll, beinge thurs-daye anno dni 1573, Willia' Tayler, of Ixworth, in the countye of Suff. husbandman, beinge syck in bodye but, thanked be god, of p'fect remembrance, did declare his last will nuncupative in this forme or the lyke in effect followinge. First the said Willia' havinge sent for his brother Thomas Tayler, of Old Buckna', in Norfolke, to come vnto hym, said at his comynge vnto hym, after he had saluted hym, these words, or the lyke in effect followinge vnto hym the said Thomas, viz. Brother, I have made a wyll, which yf you lyke yt shall stande in effect, or els yt shalbe as you will. Whervpon the said Thomas sayinge y^t he dislyked of the same wyll, was willed by the said Willia' Tayler to cast the same wyll into the fyre. And after yt was burnt the said Willia' asked his said Brother what he should do then. The said Thomas answered and said, Brother, yf yow will have any thinge given to the poore you are best to give it to the pore in yowr lyffe tyme. Whervpon he the said Willia' willed a noble to be given to the pore of Ixworthe. Item he willed and bequeathed to his mother in lawe xxs. in monye. Item to his sister Lawes the miller xxs. Item he willed and bequeathed to Andrewes wiff of Ixworth xxs. All the residue of his goods, catles, moveables and vnmmoveables, of what kynd or nature soever they be, he gave and bequeathed them vnto the said Thomas his brother before not by hym bequeathed, the said Thomas discharginge his funerall expenses and payeing his debts. The p'misses beinge declared by the said Willia' to the effect aforesaid in the p'sence of John Edwardes of Ixworth, Ellen or Ellinor Tayler, Katheryne Buttroll, and others.

Elisabeth Codington‡, of Ixworth.—1571.

In the name of God, Amen. The xx daie of June, in the yere of our lorde god 1571, and in the xijth yere of the raigne

* Lib. Large, f. 60b.

† Ibid, f. 130b.

‡ Second daughter of John Jenour, esq., of Great Dunmow, Essex (at which place the family were seated t. Edw. IV.) Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, who died in 1542, aged 76, and is buried in Dunmow church. She was twice married. First to Thomas Bokenham, of Great Livermere, esquire, by whom, who died Dec. 9, 1535, she had issue one son, John, who was about a year old at his father's death, and one daughter, Dorothy. John, the last male heir of this antient house, died in 1551, without issue by his wife, Lucy, daughter of Sir Clement Heigham, kt., of Barrow.

Dorothy, who was heir to her brother, married Thomas Carryll, of Sussex, esq., son of Sir John Carryll, kt., and had issue one son, John, a minor at the death of his mother, June 7, 1560; at the death of his father, Nov. 21, 1563; and at the death of his grandmother, in 1571, who bequeathed to him the manor of Ixworth. He was afterwards Sir John Carrill, of Warnham, in Sussex. His succession to the manor of Ixworth has been hitherto unnoticed. Her second husband was Richard Codyngton, esq., (erroneously styled *Sir* Richard *de* Codington in Bray's Surrey, ii. 598) of Nonesuch, in Surrey, to whom the site of the Priory of Ixworth, with all its possessions, was

of our soveraigne Ladye quene Elisabeth, I Elisabeth Codington, of Yxworthe, in the countie of Suff., the lata wyfe of Richard Codington, of the same towne, esquier, deceased, being of whole minde and perfect remembrance (thanks be to God), do ordeine and make this my p'sent testeme't and last will in maner and fourme following. First, I comend my soule vnto the mercifull handes of almightie god, and my bodie to be buried within the chancell of the parishe church of Ixworthe aforesaid, nere vnto the sepulchre of Richard Codington, my saide late husband. Item: I will that my executors hereaft named shall distribute or cause to be distributed to the pore people dwelling within the saide parishe of Yxworthe fower pownds within thre daies next after my decease. And to the pore in Great Lyvermere, twentie shillings. And to the pore in Litle Lyverm' ten shillings, likewise, within thre daies next after my decease. And I will that my said executors shall bestowe in and aboute the funerall expens' of my buriall, to be done in semelie man', and in blakes to be gyven to my s'uants, as well men as women, and to my brother Robart Jenour, fortie pounds. It'm: I will that Robart Scarlet, my servant*, shall have the scyte of my manor of Ixworthe, together wth the gardens, orchardes, and woodes to the same adioyninge, and the litle close called the Lavender-yard, and the close called the Castle yard lying on the east side of the ryver leading from Yxworthe bridge to the Water Milne, in Yxworthe aforesaid; and the pasture close called the Litle Hempe-yard, lying on the west side of the saide ryver; except out of this bequest the barnes, stables, and other houses standing aboute the yard called the Barne-yarde; to haue and to holde the said scyte of the said manor, together with the said gardens, orchards, and oth' the p'miss', vnto the saide Robart Scarlet from the tyme of my deceasse during all suche tyme as John Caryll, esquier, my grandchilde, shalbe vnder the age of twentie-one yeres, and vntill the feaste of Sancte Michael Tharchangell then next insuing. In consideration whereof I will that the saide Robt. Scarlet shall, during all the said tyme se that the houses be kept in sufficient reparacions, and that he shall look to suche stuff as I shall leave behind to the vse of my said grandchild John Carill, that it dothe not decaie for want of loking to, and that he shall kepe all the evy'dences which be nowe in my custodie, as well belonging to my man'

granted by Henry VIII. in exchange for his ancestral domain, which the king coveted as the site of a palace; and whereon arose the far-famed palace of Nonesuch. He died without issue May 27, 1567, and was buried on the north side of the chancel of Ixworth church. His widow survived him but a few years, dying 8 Sept., 1571. She was buried, by her desire, by the side of her second husband.

* This trusty servant died in 1573. By his will, (Lib. Large, f. 130) dated the 3d and proved the 27th of April in that year, he directed "y^t the interest of all those ten'tes, lands, and hereditaments which I had of Mistres Coddington for

the terme of yeres be letten by myne executors, or the executors of them, to the most p'fytte durynge my terme, and John Cotton, esquier, one of my M^{res} executors to have the p'ferment before any other, abatinge hym every yere twentye nobles. And the revenes beside I will y^t be p'ted equallye and paid vnto my bretheren and sisters, my debts and will fulfilled....It'm I will y^t the foresaid John Cotton shall have the keepinge of all the evidences and writings y^t app'teyne vnto the manor of Ixworth aforesaid and other lands of my M^{res} aforesaid....The foresaid John Cotton, esquier, to be sup'viso^r of this my will."

of Yxworthe and to all other my manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as also belonging to other mannors, landes, ten'tes, and heredytaments, of the saide John Carill, in Suff. and Norff., to the vse of my saide grandchilde John Carill vntill he come to his full age; and that he shall looke to the saide gardens, orchards, hopgrounds*, and pastures, and se that they be kepte as they ought to be; and also that all the poudes and waters in the Mere yard and about the scyte of the saide manor be likewise kepte withe scowring and drawing, so that they growe not in decaye. And I will that my saide exequutors hereafter named shall paie and discharge all man' of charges and costes for the said reparac'ons to be done vpon the premiss', or of any part therof during the saide tyme. And further, I will that the saide Robarte Scarlet shall paie for the said scyte, gardens, orchards, hopgrounds, and other the p'miss' yerelie to my saide executors hereafter named in this my last will one anuall rent or farme of fortie shillings of lawfull monie of England during and by all the saide terme; vnto w^{ch} my saide executors I do geve and bequeathe the reu'sion of the saide scyte, gardens, orchardes, and oth' the p'miss' withe the saide yerelie rent reserved in this my will during the saide nonage of my saide grandchilde John Carill, and vntill the said feast of Sancte Michael Tharchangell then next cominge for and towards the payment of my debts and of such legacies and bequestes as ben hereafter in this my will set out and declared to be paie by them. It'm: I will that my said executors shall have all other the demeasne landes and shepecourses to the said manor belonging and the farmes reserved out of any part of the same, together wth all maner of tithes as well prediall as personall rising, coming, or renewing wthin the saide towne of Yxworthe aforesaide, Pakenh'm, Stowlangtoft, Stanton, Bardwell, and Thorp al's Yxworthe Thorpe, in the saide countie of Suff., and all other profits, comodities, advantages, and hereditaments whatsoeu' in any wyse belonging to the said manor of Ixworthe duringe all suche tyme as the said John Carill shal be vnder the age of twentye and fyve yeres, and vntill the Michaelmas after that he shall accomplish the saide age of xxv yeres. PROVIDED, that my saide executors shall not fell or cut downe, or cause to be felled or cut downe, in any one yere during their saide terme in my wood called Bangrave Wood, but twelue loades at the moste, to be spent vpon the scyte of the saide manor of Yxworthe, when they shall resort thither, excepte alwaies out of this my saide dyvise made vnto my saide executors the rents of ass' and the copiholdes belonging to the saide manor with the rentes yerelie paie, so the same amounting to the clere yerely value of xxij*li.*, or there about, together wth the casuall p'tits of the court and lete of the same manor; and except all other my manors, landes, and tenements in Bardwell, Ashfild, and Wyverstone, in the saide countie of Suff., all whiche p'miss' before excepted I leave to come to the Quenes Ma^{tie} in the right of myne beier and grandchilde John Carill, esquier, for and with all whiche demeane landes, shepecourses, farmes, tythes, rents, seruices, profits, comodities and hereditaments, and other the p'miss' in this my last bequeast set out and

* As the cultivation of the hop was not introduced into England from Flanders

till 1525, it must have been very early grown in this district.

bequeathed (except before excepted). I will that my saide executors shall yerelie, during ther interest in the p'misses, allowe, disbourse, and paie one anuall rent or farme of two hundred marks of lafull monie of England to the vse of this my saide will, and for and towards the paymente of my debtes, and of such legacies and bequests as bene hereafter in this my will set out and declared to be paie by them. And after that the saide John Carill my grandchilde shall accomplishe his full saide ages of twentie one yeres and xxv yeres, and after the saide feaste of Sancte Michael tharchangell, then next ensewinge, the saide ages according to the lymytac'on and assignac'on aforsaide, I will that my saide Manor of Yxworthe, and all other my manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments shall whollie remaine to the saide John Carill, my grandchilde, and to the heires males of his bodie lawfullie begotten. And for wante of such issue, then I will the premiss' shall remaine to Andrew Jenour, my nephewe, and to the heires male of his bodie lafullie begotten. And for wante of suche issue, to Anthony Jenour, my nephew, and to the heires males of his bodie lawfullie begotten. And for want of such issue to Matthew Jenour, my nephew, and to the yers males of his body lawfully begotten. And for wante of such issue to the right heires of me the saide Elisabeth Codington for ever. And this my gifte and bequest of my saide manors, landes, tenements, hereditaments, and all other the p'miss' as well to my saide Executors as to the saide John Carill and to the heires males of his bodie begotten, and of the saide remainders, is and shall be upon this condic'on hereafter followinge. That is to saie, that they my saide executors duringe ther interest in the p'miss' after ther estate determined, the saide John Carill and the saide heires of his bodie duringe the contynuanse of that intaile, and in default of suche issue they to whom the p'miss' shall remaine by this my last will, and their heires, during their interest in the same shall from tyme to tyme paie and sufficientlie answer all such rentes, ten'tes, and other charges as shall be due and payable yerelie after my decease to our soueraigne ladye the Quene's Maiestie, her heiars and successours, reserued and going as well out of the saide manor of Ixworthe wth thap-purten'nces, as out of other manors, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, parsonages, benefices, and porc'ons whiche the saide Richarde Codington my late husband latelie had of our soueraigne lorde Kinge Henrye the Eight, as by his letters patent therof made it dothe and maie appeare. And of the saide rents and of everie parcell therof shall from tyme to tyme saue harmles all and everie parson and parsons that now haue, or at any tyme hereafter shall haue, any parte or parcell of the saide landes, tenements, and hereditaments, from or by my saide late husbände, or from or by me, the saide Elisabeth, otherwise then by this my saide will, or from or vnder the title of vs, or either of us, otherwise than by this my saide will. My minde is notwithstanding that they my saide executors shall ease themselues of suche porc'ons of the saide rent reserued in the saide l^{res} patent duringe all the tyme of there saide interest as shalbe suspended by the cominge of the said manors, landes, and Tenements, in the saide Townes of Bardwell, Ashfelde, and Wyverstone into the handes of our saide soueraigne ladye, whiche landes be parte of the manors, landes, and tenements out of the which the saide rente was first reserued by the said l^{res}

patent. It'm: I further will and my minde is, that if the saide John Carill, or the heiers males of his bodie begotten, or suche other as in defaulte of suche issue shall haue two parts of the premiss' by this my will, shall refuse to paie and discharge the saide intyre rentes and ten'tes payable to our saide soueraigne ladye the Quenes Maiestie, her heiers and successors, out of the said Manor of Ixworthe, or out of any parte of the p'miss' whiche first passed by the said l'res patent, and therof shall refuse to save harmeles suche parsons as haue or shall haue any parte of the saide landes comprised in the saide l'res patent from my saide late husband, or from me the saide Elisabeth in my lif tyme; That then vpon suche refusall this my gifte to the parties so refusinge shall cease; and that therupon the saide two partes shall forthwith and ymediatlie remaine to the next parson whiche should haue the p'miss' after the deathe of hym so refusing by force of this my last will, vpon like condic'ons, lymytac'ons, and determynac'ons to all intents and purposes as is aforesaide. It'm: I will that my sayd Executors during their saide interest, and after the saide interest determyned, the saide John Carill and his saide heires, and suche other to whome the p'miss' shall come by this my saide will, shall paie all suche annuyties and yerelie rents for terme of life or lyves, or otherwise for ever, as wer given and bequeathed either by the last will and testamente of the saide Richard Codington, my late husbaude, beinge not alredie performed, or whiche be nowe gyven and bequeathed by this present last will and testamente of me the saide Elisabeth Codington out of the said manor of Ixworthe or otherwise; and that my saide Executors shall paie all suche parsonall bequestes given or bequeathed by my saide late husbaude by his will being not alredie performed, or be now gyven by me the saide Elisabeth by this my will. It'm: I will that such parson and parsons as shall enioye the said manor of Ixworthe, or two partes thereof, by vertue of this my last will shall paie yerelie after my decease to the pore people of Ixworthe aforesaide an anuytie or anuall rente of fyve poundes to be paie yerelie and every yere for ever out of the same manor of Ixworthe, and to be distributed vnto the pore people for the tyme being and dwelling within the parrishe of Ixworthe aforesaide, at two tymes in the yere: that is to saie, at the feaste of the byrthe of our Lorde, comonlie called Xpmas, and the feaste of Easter, by equall and even porcions. And thus to contynue for ever. It'm: I will that all suche parsons vnto whome the saide manor of Ixworthe, or two partes therof shall hereafter from tyme to tyme come vnto by vertue of this my will, shall yerelie and every yere, at the feaste of the byrthe of our Lorde, comonlie called Christmas, distribute and delyver, or cause to be deliue'd out of the saide manor of Ixworthe twelue loades of sufficient fagot woodd, equallie to be distributed and geuen vnto xxiiij of the porest folkes and such as haue moste nede, then dwelling within the said parrishe of Ixworthe, and the same to contynue for ever. And I will that all suche parsons as shall eniove the sayde manor of Ixworthe or two partes therof by this my will shall do as muche as in them lyeth in convenient tyme to procure the establishmente and contynuance of this my gifte to the saide pore people. And if they do not so procure it w^{thin} two yeres after my decease, then I will, if by the lawes of this realme this my former lymitac'on,

and apoyntment made by the pore be voide, that my saide Executors, during their interest in the said manor, shall paie the saide monie, and delyver the saide wood yerelie to the saide pore. And after their estate determyned in the same, I will that the saide John Carill, or his heires, shall, within two yeres after that he shall come to his full age of xxv yeres paie and deliuer to the Churche wardens of Ixworthe aforsaide, one hundred poundes to remaine for ever as a stock to releve the saide pore people yerelie withe the like monye and wood*. It'm: Wheras the saide Richard Codington, my late husband, did, by his will, geve thirtie and fyve powndes, equallie to be divyded and paie vnto seven pore maides, whom I shoulde apointe, I will that fyve poundes, parte of the saide xxxvi. shalbe paid by my saide Executors vnto Elisabeth Button, my god daughter, the daughter of Richard Button, late of Lyvermere, deceased, at her daie of marriage; and other fyve pounds to Ales Stegell, somtyme my servante, to be paid vnto her by my saide Executors at her daie of marriage; and other fyve pounds to Katherine Fordham, the daughter of Richard Fordh'm, of Ixworthe, to be paid vnto her by my saide Exequutors at the daie of marriage; and other five pounds to Elisabeth Jackson, my god daughter, the daughter of Thomas Jacksone, late my servante, to be likewise paie by my saide Executors at the daie of marriage. If it shall fortune any of them to decease before their seuerall daies of marriage, Then I will that the part of her or them so deceased shalbe paie by my Executors, or the survyvor of them, to so manie other pore maydes dwelling within Ixworthe aforsaide as shalbe thought mete by myne Executors or the survyvor of them, at their seuerall daies of marriage. And I will that fiftene pounds, the residue of the said xxxvi. shalbe paie vnto Elisabeth Bennet, my god daughter, Anne and Margery Bennet, thre of the daughters of Richard Benet, somtyme my servante, equallie to be divyded betwene them. That is to saie, to eu'y of them fyve poundes, to be paie by my Executors at their seuerall daies of marriage. And if any of them shall fortune to dye and departe out of this worlde before the daie of their marriage, Then I will that the part or partes of her or them so deceased shalbe paie by my Executors, or the survyvor of them, to so manie other pore maides dwelling within Ixworthe aforsaide, as shalbe thought mete by my Executors or the survyvor of them. It'm: Wheras the saide Richard Codington, my husbände, did by his last will geve and bequeathe vnto Robert Jenour†, my brother, an anytie of five markes a yere duringe his naturall life, my intente is that the said anytie shall be made vp Thirtie pounds a yere, whiche an'uytie or annall rente of xxxli. I will that it shalbe paie yerelie duringe the naturall life of my saide brother vnto hym out of the said manor of Ixworthe, by those parsons whiche shall haue the same manor, or two partes therof, for terme of life in taile or in fee, by this my will. And the saide anuitie or yerelie rente to be paie yerelie to my saide brother during his naturall life, at two tymes in the yere; that is to saie, at the feaste of Thanu'ciac'on of our ladye the Virgyn Marie and Saynte Michaell Tharchangell, by equall and even porcions.

* Five pounds in money and 12 loads of wood, at 10s. per load, are now annually distributed by R. N. Cartwright,

Esq., the Lord of the Manor.

† Not mentioned in Burke's "Baronetage."

And the firste paymente therof to begynne at either of the said feastes whiche firste shall happen next after my decease. And if it shall happen the same anytie not to be paid according to this my will and testament within one moneth next after any of the saide feasts during the liff of the same Robarte, then I will and dyvise that it shall and maie be lafull to and for the same Robart and his assignes into the saide manor of Ixworthe and other the premiss to enter and distraine for the arrerages of the same so often as it shall fortune to be behinde; and the distresses taken to leade, dryve, and carry awaie, and the same to deteyne vntill satisfacc'on be made therof to hym, to the true meaninge of this my last will and testamente. It'm: I geue and bequeathe vnto the saide Robarte Jenour, my brother, my felde bed couered with black and red carrell* with all that therunto dothe belonge, as it shalbe left furnished withe the red russells (?) quilt, to be deliu'ed by my executors within one moneth nexte after my decease. Also I geue and bequeathe vnto my saide brother fortie poundes in monie, to be paide vnto hym by my saide executors within one yere nexte after my decease. Item: I do geue and bequeathe vnto George Frevyle, the sonne of Robart Frevill, my nephewe, fiftie poundes, to be paid vnto him by my saide executors at hys age of twenty-one yeres. It'm: I geue and bequeth vnto Dorothy Frevyle syst'r vnto the said George, dawght'r vnto the said Robart Frevyle my nephew, fiftie poundes, to be paid by my said executors at her age of eighteen yeres. And if it shall fortune either the saide George or Dorothee to departe this worlde before the receyte of their legacies, then I will that the parte of hym or her so deceased shall remaine to the survyv' of them, to be paide by my saide executors at such tyme as the partie so deceased shoulde haue receaved the same. It'm: I geue and bequeathe vnto Will'm Frevill and to Thomas Frevill, my nephews, to either of them, an hundred poundes, to be paide by my saide executors as soone as it maie be levied of my saide landes. And if it shall fortune either of them to decease before the receyte of their legacies, then I will that the survyv' of them shall have the parte of hym so deceased, to be paide by myne executors as is aforsaide. It'm: I geue and bequeathe to Mr. Richard Lee, my late husband's kynsman, Ten poundes, to be paid vnto hym within one yere nexte after my decease. It'm: I give and bequeathe vnto Dorothee Argent†, my neyce, one of my brother's daughters, Twentie poundes, to be paid by my said executors within one yere nexte after my decease. It'm: I geue and bequeathe fortye poundes to be paide and dyvided equallie part and part like amongst the children of the said Dorothee Argent, and to be paide vnto them by my saide executors at their seuerall ages of twentie and one yeres. And if it shall fortune any of the saide children to dye and depart out of this worlde before they come to thage of xxj. yeres, then I will that the parte and porc'on of hym or her so deceased shalbe equallie and part like dyvided amongst the rest of the children, at such tyme or tymes as is aforsaid. It'm: I geue and bequeathe vnto Will'm Bradwell and to Anne his wife, my servants, to either of them

* Chequered black and red. "My red carrell quylt" occurs *postea*. Fr. *carreler*, to pave with square tiles.—*Colgrave*.

† Brathe, daughter of Richard Jenour, Esq., was married to William Argent, Gent.—*Burke*.

fyve poundes, to be paid by my executors within one yere nexte after my decease. It'm : I geue and bequeathe vnto Margaret Gaward, my chamber maide, Ten poundes, to be paide vnto her by my saide executors at her age of xviij yerres. It'm : I geue and bequeath vnto John Burde, my servante, five pounds, to be paide vnto hym by my saide executors within one yere next after my decease. It'm : I do geue and bequeathe vnto Thomas Jackson, my servant, an anyntie of fortie shillings, to be paid vnto hym yerelie and everye yere during his naturall life. It'm : I geue and bequeathe vnto John Petit, Richard Neale, and Nicholas Kirbye, my seruants, to euerye one of them fortye shillings, to be paid by my executors within one yere next after my decease. It'm : I geue and bequeathe to Willyam Tottyll, John Cole, and Henry Wood, to either of them twentie shillings, to be paide within one yere next after my decease. It'm : I geue and bequeathe vnto Robart Scarlet, my servant, twentie poundes, to be paid vnto hym by my saide executors within one yere next after my decease. It'm : I geue and bequeathe vnto Elizabeth Noble, my servant, fortie shillings, and to Elizabeth Throw', my servante, twentie shillings, to be paide within one yere after my decease. It'm : the residue of all my movable goodes, as corne, cattell, plate, household stuff, and other of what kinde, nature, or qualitie so ever they be (not before in this my last will geuen and bequeathed, or whiche hereafter in my life tyme by writing vnder my hande shalbe gyven and bequeathed), I will that they shalbe solde by my saide executors within one yere next after my decease, and the monie receaved for the same I will it shalbe for and towards the payment of my debtes, and of suche legacies and bequests as in this my last will and testament be geven and bequeathed. And further, I will that the aforsaide Robart Jenour, my brother, shall haue the preferment to bye any parte of my saide stuff or other movables whiche shalbe for his owne vse and occupying apoynted to be solde (my plate onlie excepted) before and something better cheape then any other. It'm : I do ordeine, constitute, and make John Cotton, Esquier, and Thomas Andrewes, Esquier, to be my true and faithfull executors of this my p'sent testament and last will, to se the same trulie performed according to my true meaninge. And I do geue to the saide Thomas Andrews fortye poundes, and to the saide John Cotton two hundred pownds for their paines if they do take vpon them thexecuc'on and administrac'on of this my last will and testament over and besides their costes, charges, and expenses, laid out by them for and aboute the p'fourmance and executing of this my said will and testament. Provided alwaies and my meaning, will, and intende is that if the said John Cotton and Thomas Andrewes, or either of them, shall not trulie execute, perfourme, and fulfill this my last will and testament in every poynt, article, condic'ou and lymitac'on, as is before lyimited, expressed, and declared ; or if they or either of them shall fortune to departe this worlde before the full performance and execuc'on of this my saide will ; that then furthwithe and ymediatlie I will and apointe John Dereh'm, gent., my kynsman, the sonne of Thomas Dereh'm, late of Crymplesh'm, esquier, deceased, to supplie the rowme of hym or them so refusing to p'fourme this my will, or deceased, in as large and ample manner as the partie or parties so refusinge or deceased should haue enioyed and executed the same, doing and executing this my will

in all points withe and vpon lik condic'ons, lymytac'ons, and determinac'ons, to all intents and purposes, as is before in this my saide last will and testament especified and declared. And if the saide John Dereh'm do tak vpon hym the administrac'on and execuc'on of this my last will and testament vpon the refusall of either of my before-named executors; then I geue and bequeath vnto hym the saide John for his paines, twentie pounds, if by the deathe of either of them, then I geve hym tenne poundes. In wytnesse wherof I, the said Elisabeth Codington, have hervnto subscribed my name the daie and yere first above wrytten.

By me,

ELISABETH CODINGTON.

Wytnesses hervnto :—Robert Jenour, gent.; Will'm Argent, John Burd, and Robert Scarlet.

A Schedule made the fifte daie of September, in the xij year of the reigne of our Souereigne ladye Quene Elisabeth, anno d'ni 1571, wherin I have declared further my meaninge as touching part of my last will and testament, bearing date the xx daie of June, 1571, which sedule I will and desier to be anexed vnto my saide last will and testament, and to be in full strength and effect as parcell of the same will and testament.

It'm: I geue and bequeathe vnto the saide John Carill, my grandchilde, two of my best downe bedds, withe two of the best downe bolsters, fower of the best downe pillowes, and fower of the best pilloberes* to the same, two paier of the best blanketts, and two of the best mattresses; and also my red silk quylt and my red carrell quylt. Also I do geve and bequeathe vnto the saide John Carill fower of the best fetherbedds and bolsters, with all man' of the best furnytüre, for or belonging to them, redye to be occupied. Also I do geve and bequeathe vnto the said John Carill my two best carpetts of carpet work for wyndowes or cubardes, and my best long cussching of nedle worke, withe the two lesser cussions of the same work. Also I geue and bequeathe vnto the said John Carill my best chaire of carpet work, the ground whereof is carnac'on and the work acorns; and also two covers for stooles of nedle work, newlie made, and yet never occupied, with two frames for the same, and the thre great fyne carpet cussyons wth armes. It'm: I do geve and bequeathe vnto the saide John Carill fower of my best long table clothes and two of the best shorte table clothes, six of the best cubbord clothes, six dosen of the best table napkins, two of the best dyr clothes & ten paier of the best sheetes. Also I do geve vnto the saide John Carill all my bedstedes, with the testers and curteyns belonging to the same now standing and being in the further lodgings. And also the bedsted, the chestes, the cubard, and the hangings, which be now set and placed in my owne chamb'r. Also I geue and bequeathe vnto the said John Carill six dosen of my newe pewter, whiche I bought last, with the bason and ewer, and the one half of all my brasse and kichen stuff, and also all my brewing vessells. All whiche said parcells I will that they shall be deli'u'd by my said Executors vnto

* Cloths for laying over the pillow, sometimes of very rich material and work.

Chaucer has "every bere of cloth of Raynes to slepe on softe."

the said Robart Skarlet, my servante, whom I have apointed to haue the keping of the same, to the vse and behof of my saide grandchilde, John Carill, vntill that he the said John Carill shall accomplish his saide full age of xxj yerres. If he decease before that age then to the vse of my next heier, w^{ch} shall come to the said manno^r of Ixworth by reason of my lymytac'on aforesaid. It'm: I do geve and bequeathe vnto the said John Cotton, one of my executors, one of my carpetts for a window or cubbord, the ground therof is yelow, and the work red, and my long cushyon of carpet work, withe the two lesser cushyons belonging to the said long cushyon, and my chair of carpet work, the ground wherof is gold yelow and the work lyon tawnye and orange tawnye, with bothe the stooles belonging to the said chaier. And I will that he shall have the p'ferment of my plate for his monye before any other. It'm: I geve and bequeathe vnto Andrew Jenour*, my nephewe, my great long carpet, w^{ch} the carpet for the livery cubberd† belonging to the same, and one chaier of carpet work, the work wherof is blew and purple and the ground gold yelow, withe the stooles belonging to the same. It'm: I geve and bequeathe to Mistres Kitson‡ one hundred of hops of my own growing. It'm: I geve and bequeathe to Katheryne Markh'm ten poundes, to be paid vnto her w^{ch}in one yere next after my decease. Also I geve and bequeath vnto Anthonye Jenour, my nephew, ten pounds, to be paid vnto hym by my saide executors within one yere nexte after my decease. It'm: I geve and bequeathe vnto my nece Argent, my cloke and savegard§ of freseadow||. Itm: I geve and bequeathe to Syr Hargrave, curat of the towne of Ixworthe, twentie shillings. It'm: The overplus that shall remaine after that my debts, legacies, and all oth' charges about thexecuc'on of my said last will and testament shalbe paid and discharged, I geve and bequeathe vnto the said John Carill, my grandchild. In wytnes wherof I, Elisabeth Codington, have hervnto subscribed my name the said fift daie of Septemb'r, in the said yere of our lord, 1571.

Wytness' to this sedule Mr. ... Barrowe, doctor of phisicke; John Burd, Robart Skarlet, and others.

Probat. 28 Sept., 1571¶.

* Son of Richard Jenour, Esq., and heir to his grandfather. He married Grysgona, daughter and heir of Thos. Smith, Esq., of Camden, county Gloucester, by whom he had a son, Kenelm Jenour, created a baronet by Charles II in 1628. The title became extinct on the death of Capt. Sir John Jenoure, 6th Bart., in 1755.

† A store cupboard, whence things are *livré* or given out as wanted for use.

‡ Daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, of Brome, Comptroller of the Household to Queen Mary, and wife of the last Sir Thomas Kytson, knighted by Queen Elizabeth on her visit at Hengrave in 1578. She died Aug. 2, 1628, and lies buried with her husband in Hengrave Church.

§ An over garment; *sauve-garde*, Fr.

|| Cloth of frize; Spanish, *Frisada*.

¶ Lib. Hum, f. 204b.

REMINISCENCES OF DR. WOLLASTON.

"His saltem accumulæm donis et fungar inani—Munere."

[READ DEC. 20, 1849.]

It has often been a matter of surprise and regret, that although more than twenty years have now passed since the death of Dr. William Wollaston, no life of that eminent person has appeared. The compiler of the following sketch feels how unequal he is to such an undertaking, and would gladly hear that it was committed to some one who could do it justice.

Meanwhile he has a mournful satisfaction in recalling to himself many circumstances and characteristic incidents respecting a dear friend with whom he had for some years continued personal intercourse, and for many more, frequent correspondence. These memorials were not intended for the public eye, but they may not be uninteresting to some, who, like himself, well knew and valued the subject of them.

William Hyde Wollaston, M.D., was the third son of the Rev. Francis Wollaston, F.R.S., Rector of Chislehurst, in Kent; he seems to have been nursed in the lap of science, for his father's sister was the wife of the celebrated Dr. Heberden; and the distinguished exertions of the father in scientific, more especially astronomical pursuits, may early have given a taste and direction to the minds of his sons. The eldest of them took the degree of senior wrangler at Cambridge, was afterwards Jacksonian Professor in that University, and Archdeacon of Essex; the subject of this memoir after having been educated at the Charter House, was admitted at Caius College, from which he proceeded M.D., in 1793, and of which he was for some years a Fellow.

Upon quitting Alma Mater he began his career at Huntingdon, but soon removed to Bury St. Edmund's, a town in which an uncle of his, Dr. Charlton Wollaston, had been well known as an eminent Physician; and where some connections of the same name were still residing. And here it was that the writer, witnessing Dr. Wollaston's kind manner and skill, when attending the sick bed of his parent, was first made known to him, and then

commenced that acquaintance which soon ripened into friendship; an acquaintance from which he derived lasting pleasure, and to which he owes so much, for very truly could he say of Dr Wollaston "*nihil est quod discere velis, quod ille docere non posset: mihi certe quoties aliquid abditum quæro ille Thesaurus est*"—*heu erat*. Having a similarity of tastes in many things we were very frequently together, either riding, walking, or talking on them; and *few* days passed without our meeting. Soon after his death a friend of his wrote to me to enquire what were Dr. Wollaston's chief pursuits and habits while residing in Bury, and in many points I was able to respond; for *there* were early seen indications of his turn and power of mind: and *there* perhaps the first suggestions, from subjects around him, which gave rise to future papers; the first *seeds of thought* which afterwards were developed and matured. There was always the same quickness and keenness of observation; he was fond of *Botany*, and soon knew the habitat of every rarer plant of which in this neighbourhood there are several. Nothing escaped his eye. When we were crossing a heath at a smart trot, I remember his suddenly pulling up, and exclaiming "there's the *Linum radiola*," a plant well known, but so *minute* that his companion, when alighting from his horse, and looking close to the ground, could scarcely at first descry it.

And it was the same throughout; every notable spring, or mineral, or tree, in the neighbourhood was known; experiments made on them in his little study with a few small phials, tests, and watchglasses; the time of leafing and flowering of plants, the notes and scale of birds, the habits of animals, the motion and velocity of the clouds and winds; there were to him "*sermons in stones and food in everything*." And when the day was gone, the stars were looked at with an artificial horizon of quicksilver in a *saucer*. The listening to articulate sounds and harmonics might even then give rise to the long subsequent and beautiful paper on "*Sounds inaudible by certain ears**." The observing of objects apparently raised from their real position, to that on "*Atmospheric refraction†*;" the noting and measuring the increase of them to that on "*Fairy rings‡*;" and his answer

* Phil. Trans. for 1820.

† Ditto, 1800.

‡ Ditto, 1807.

to the enquiry of a friend at Bury as to the nature and treatment of gout, to that on "*Cystic Oxide and Calculi**." The defective vision of a college friend might first lead to his paper on "*Squinting*," and a partial and temporary failing in his own, to that on "*Semi-decussation of the Optic Nerves*†."

Great was the variety of his pursuits, and one instance of it as well as of his perseverance to satisfy himself on any point he wished to know, may be given. He had been speaking about some mathematical matters, which (as I had recently taken my degree) might have been supposed less in his way than in mine, and at last, on the *Ninth section of Newton*—the motion of the Apsides was in those days considered a rather hard subject to propose in the schools. Upon my expressing my surprise at *his* being acquainted with it (as he had graduated in *medicine*) ; "to tell you the truth," said he "a man of our college was going to keep an act upon it ; I suspected that he did not know much about it, so I determined to ascertain the point, and read up the question."

To *such* perseverance the avenues to any knowledge that might be desired were easily opened, and his knowledge was very general and ready to be communicated ; it was the instructed scribe "bringing forth of his treasure things new and old." Indeed it was scarcely possible to be in Dr. Wollaston's company half an hour without learning something ; without hearing some new fact, or having some old one put in a new light, almost incidentally, without effort or design. There was a kindness in the manner of communicating it ; but if any great error was asserted, with a certain look, or a single question, he would convince the assertor that he was wrong. His presence was courted by all ; even in female society, it was remarked, "we are always glad to have William Wollaston to join our circle, for he always suggests something or other about our work, or what happens to be before us, which we were not aware of before ;" and amongst the young, those at least who had any mind, or any desire to learn, he entered into all their views and cheerfulness, the "playmate ere the teacher of their mind," or rather, the teacher, while he seemed to be

* Phil. Trans. 1810.

† Ditto, 1824.

their playmate*. The author of these Reminiscences has great pleasure in confirming his own views of Dr. Wollaston's character and pursuits by the following graphic letter from the pen of Sir Henry Bunbury :—

Barton, May 5th, 1849.

DEAR HASTED,—I am sorry to have to say that I find but little in Wollaston's letters to me which could be of service to you in extending your "Reminiscences," I send you, however, the copy of one of them relating to his "ticklish glass proof."

Whenever he came to Barton, or to Mildenhall, he was sure to have some new object of inquiry in his mind, or some new discovery to communicate. One year he would pretend to be examining a book in a distant corner, when there was a large party in the library; then would he sound an extremely acute note on his little pipe, and glance round to observe who caught the sound, and who were unconscious of it. At another time he would enter the room, blowing before him a tissue woven by spiders. One year he set me to drawing the human face in all directions, and invited arguments on his theory, as to the principle on which one may account for the eyes of a portrait following the spectator through his changes of position†. Wollaston was always inquisitive as to the observations made by persons who had happened to see trees struck by lightning. His own conviction appeared to be that the shattering of the bark and wood was occasioned by the sudden conversion of the sap and moisture into explosive gas. Likewise was he curious in his inquiries as to what had been observed when meteoric stones had fallen, or, particularly, whether any one had seen the moving body, and could say whether it was falling obliquely or perpendicularly. Wollaston was very fond of playing at billiards; but his principal amusement and interest seemed to lie in watching the effect of one ball upon another, and the various effects produced by striking with the cue above or below, or on one side of the centre of the ball. Wollaston was likewise fond of chess, and he played the game well. But if he met with an antagonist who was rather superior to him (as he did in my son's tutor, Mr. Matthews), then it was pleasing to see how Wollaston would buckle himself to his work, and sit up half the night contending for victory with all the ardour of a young man. He frequently desired me to send him specimens of rare plants, particularly some which are found about Mildenhall; and I remember his telling me that he had made it a rule, when he first took seriously to the study of botany, never to pass a flower, or any particular plant, without repeating to himself its trivial and its botanical name. And thus, he said, he kept his memory in exercise.

How well do I remember that singularly piercing eye, with which Wollaston looked into one's mind whilst he waited for an answer to an inquiry on any subject in which he felt an interest; and the brief expressive "*good,*" with which he greeted the explanation if it was satisfactory to him.

* There are many instances of a similarity of mind and habits in Sir David

Brewster's Life of Sir Isaac Newton.]
† Phil. Trans. for 1824.

Much do I lament now that I made no notes at the time, chiefly from about 1820 to '26, when I had so many opportunities of enjoying Wollaston's society; and now my memory fails me sadly. I wish very much it were in my power to contribute more and better materials; but such as they are, I place them in your hands.

Your's, dear Hasted,

Very truly,

H. E. BUNBURY.

To his kindness and manner in a sick room, no less than to his skill and judgment, there yet are those who could bear witness, and also to a degree of feeling for which some might not have given him credit, mistaking an apparent reserve for indifference—not knowing the extreme sensitiveness of his temperament, or that, under a coldness of manner, there lay hid a great warmth of heart.

Soon after he came to Bury he was called in to attend a relative of the narrator in what was thought a serious case, and asked immediately to give his opinion on it; he replied "You must consider I am a young man, I see nothing to be alarmed at, but you cannot expect me to speak at once decidedly," and he burst into tears. He was right in the opinion which he afterwards gave, as well as in his treatment of the case; but the circumstance shewed even in early days what he suffered when having a patient seriously ill under his care. His acute sympathy with suffering led afterwards to his giving up the medical profession.

As a *physician*, he generally and deservedly stood high, and might of course by degrees have commanded whatever practice he wished for, or the neighbourhood could supply. But his friends felt that he was calculated for a higher meridian—that *London* was the proper place for *him*; and thither, more in compliance with their urgency than from his own wish, in 1797 he removed, taking a house, at first, in Cecil Street, in the Strand. In that confined situation, however, he quickly observed that "even on the Thames a mirage was not a very rare occurrence," for that when the air was moist, so that evaporation did not counteract the effect of heat, he had seen, on different days, a refraction of 2'. 3'. 4'. nay 8' over the width of the river; though, as the line of sight must be nearly on a level with the water, and the number of observers not great, it was apt to be overlooked."

For the observing or hearing of anything remarkable he

was now at the fountain head. "The generality of the human race seemed of a superior order," among whom he went on for a time with his profession; but trifling cases, or imaginary ills, he was not inclined to attend to, serious ones gave him pain, and in the year 1800 he gave up practising as a physician*. He had before occasionally given me reason to think that the practice of physic "was not calculated to make him happy," and his words on relinquishing it I well remember—"Upon the common calculation my life may last so many years: would you for any compensation submit to be flogged every day during that period? then do forgive me if I decline that mental flagellation termed anxiety, compared with which the loss of thousands is a flea-bite."

Released thus from professional ties he was more at leisure for science; and a few months after we went together, with another friend, to the Lakes, the mountains, mines, and scenery of which furnished abundant food for thought. Objects raised by mirage were traced even along a dusty heated road, and remarkably "Lancaster Castle," when seen across Ulverstone Sands. To the wonderful accounts of the man "at the Isle of France," who from this (supposed) cause could see objects not in sight, Dr. Wollaston did not give full credit.

Geology, as a study, was at that time in its infancy, but with the forms, fashions, and contents of the hills he seemed already well acquainted. We could only take the *outline* of the districts, for neither of us could draw well, and we lamented our not being able to do so. The necessity led to one of his nice inventions. Calling on him a few months afterwards in town, I found him with a minute truncated and half-silvered prism fastened with sealing wax to a piece of wire. "Look," said he, "here is the very thing we wanted at the Lakes;" and very soon came forth that elegant and very useful little instrument, the "camera lucida."

* His friend Tenant had done the same "in consequence of the acute and painful emotions he had constantly experienced from those sights of hopeless misery which he had so often occasion to witness during his attendance at the Hospitals. He then travelled, attended much to agriculture, was elected Professor of

Chemistry at Cambridge, and died at Calais, in Nov. 1814, in consequence of a fall by a draw-bridge which had not been properly secured." It was said of some lectures which he gave at his chambers, in the Temple, on chemistry, geology, and mineralogy, "L'ignorant l'entendit, le savant l'admira."

A similar accident produced another most serviceable instrument in chrystalography, the reflective goniometer*, and, in latter days, another still, viz. the synoptic scale, for chemical equivalents and monetary calculations†.

Electricity was of course a frequent subject of his investigation, and that modification of it, galvanism and the voltaic pile, had been just announced. His first notice of it, in a letter to me, was, "I cannot write without a few words upon the most curious discovery (as it appears to me), unless we except cowpox, which has been made in our time (describing the voltaic pile): Nicholson and Carlisle have already made the apparatus, and in one week added some very important facts on the decomposition of water by it. The Royal Society hounds are in full cry after it." He had a minute tube in his *pocket* which with a wire connecting thro' a few drops of muriatic acid the zinc and silver, shewed the whole principle, and first set Dr. Currie, whom he saw on his way back thro' Liverpool, if not Dr. Henry, also, at Manchester, upon the right scent.

He soon made chemical matters, more particularly platinum‡, his study. About the same time Tenant and Wollaston were both of them engaged in the analysis of crude platina, which was suspected to contain some new metallic elementary bodies: and while the former discovered Iridium and Osmium, the latter detected Palladium and Rhodium. His discoveries respecting it are well known, and in order to have more quiet, and more room for his experiments, he removed, in 1801, to Buckingham Street, Fitz-roy Square, where, in a laboratory at the back of his house, which few were aware of, and hardly any one, even of his friends, ever entered, his works, by his old servant and himself alone, continued. He found leisure, however, generally, for some summer trip. In 1804 he was about to visit Professor Brinkley, in Ireland, but finding that his old fellow collegian was on this side of the water, he went, after seeing him, to Scotland, and owing to foul winds was *eleven* days in sailing from London to Leith. He was pleased at seeing in a glass-house (what, I have heard, so much struck

* Phil. Tran. 1809.

† Ditto, 1814.

‡ Ditto, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1809.

Paley), viz. the "flashing," of crown-glass merely by centrifugal force*. In 1810 he went to Jersey and Guernsey: into Yorkshire with an intimate and valued friend in 1811; with the same friend to Paris at the termination of the war; and in 1817 to the Netherlands and Geneva. It was at Geneva that he met with a curious corroboration of his paper on "certain sounds inaudible by certain ears." Wishing to have a set of small metallic pan-pipes, in order to measure the different powers of hearing in different persons, he applied to an ingenious mechanic (a watch-maker) whom he had known in London, and said he wanted one tube about the pitch of a bat's scream: "A bat's, sir," said the man, "a bat utters no sound." *He* had not the power of hearing it. I happened afterwards to communicate to him two other similar instances: one of a friend who could not hear the notes of a nightingale, and another of one who could not hear the sound of a small hand-bell when he rang it close to his ear;—"he could hear the thumps but could not distinguish any vibration."

From being very much with his friend Mr. Edward Howard, whose paper "On experiments, &c., on Stony and Metalline Substances, &c., said to have fallen on the Earth," was read before the Royal Society in Feb., 1802, Dr. Wollaston's thoughts were a good deal turned at the time to the subject†:

* "Flashing,"—the phenomenon of flashing is described by Dr. Wollaston in the following letter.

"*Burlington Street, Fitzroy Square,*

"*Tuesday, 11th Jan.*

"My dear Sir Henry,—Herewith I send two copies of the substitute half face, in hopes that you will convey one of them to H. Hasted, when quite convenient.

"I send also what I hope will prove to be a very good specimen of the ticklish glass proof.

"In order to shew how it bears any external violence, I would hold it by the broken end to strike the round end laterally, with any degree of force, against solid wood without fear of breaking it. To shew its weakness internally, you may either take one of the small pieces of flint (which if I remember right weigh about half a grain), and drop down the centre of the tube to the bottom, when it may perhaps break to pieces instantly.

neously. Perhaps it may take some minutes, or possibly (but very impossibly) some hours. I am inclined to think the bristle a better instrument to be used for the purpose of tickling the interior, by twirling the piece of flint stuck to the bottom; because it is not easy to let the fragment fall truly in the centre of the tube, so as fairly to strike the bottom.

"I prefer sending these to you in town, as I fear, from the shortness of my stay in Suffolk, that I have little chance of getting over to Barton.

"Ever faithfully your's,

"W. H. WOLLASTON."

† The fall of the meteoric stones from the heavens is now so thoroughly established, that every doubt as to their reality has long since vanished, and in an able article on "Humboldt's Kosmos," in the *Ed. Rev.* for January, 1848, there is not only a numerous list mentioned, but the traces also of their having been ex-

and he wrote to me to make enquiries about a house near Bury, which was burnt and supposed to have been set on fire by a meteor. A very considerable meteor was seen by many persons on the night specified, but there was no reason to suppose that it caused the fire, nor could any trace whatever be found of any stone having fallen. He was inclined to believe that very few meteors appeared without some substances falling, nor generally without some explosion, and this connection of the "Bætilia," with some luminous body had often been thought of before; but there is a curious and almost incidental instance of it mentioned by Pliny, who speaking of the famous stone which fell at Ægos Potamos adds "*comete quoque illis noctibus flagrante.*" (*Hist. Nat.* ii. 58; compare Photius *Biblioth.* p. 348. *Bekker's edn.*)

posed to violent heat, the reason of their explosion, and their planetary nature apparently accounted for. It is interesting indeed to trace in several of his letters the first suggestions and reasonings of a mind like Dr. Wollaston's upon subjects presented to him; thus *e. g.* upon the subject in question he talks of "not being a sceptic to demur about facts which cannot be understood, and if of these they can be shewn to move as obliquely as meteors, assuredly they are not of this world." When speaking of the island of Portland, and tracing the same (chemically) strata all the way to Bath—"Our whole Island is but a bare point in a Geological light, and this small portion of it a particle of the second order: but what is our whole world." When speaking of Newton's colours of thin plates—"Young (*Phænomena*) finds that these as well as many other facts, yet unexplained, become very intelligible upon the old hypothesis of æthereal vibrations, and I am inclined to think he will nearly prove that to be the true doctrine." And of M. Malus's discovery as one evincing more accuracy and discrimination of observation than we usually meet with, and most likely to produce the greatest results as to the nature of light. And upon hearing of Piazzi's discovery of the first of the Asteroides—"What can be the foundation of the law, the broken chain of which led him to look for it; and what end can such atoms as the Triad of Ceres, Pallas, and Juno answer dancing in the interval between Mars and Jupiter."

What would he have said could he have lived to witness the developement of all these matters, the wonderful discoveries of magnetism and currents of electricity, the rotatory motion of which himself was the first to suggest; the now known Polarization of light; the system and conclusions of geology; the wonderful additions of planets to our system—of more than five within the last five years; and how would he have exulted in what has been termed the "triumph of science," in the foretelling and finding out, in consequence of repeated observations on the perturbations of another planet (Saturn) and by mathematical calculations, *Neptune*!

The advancements of science within the last twenty years have been immense, they seem to have been going on at a railroad pace, and it is difficult to keep up with them; in the words of one of the most distinguished Philosophers of the present day—"A man finds that the further he enquires and the wider his sphere of observation extends, they continually open upon him in increasing abundance; and that as the study of one department prepares him to understand and appreciate another, refinement follows on refinement, wonder on wonder, till his faculties become bewildered in admiration, and his intellect falls back on itself in utter hopelessness of arriving at an end."—*Herschel's Study of Natural Philosophy.*

The union of science with diligence produced a due result—the labours of the philosopher not quite leading to the philosopher's stone, but turning a great deal into gold*, not only placing himself at ease, but enabling him to do most liberal acts. It is said that when a near connexion wished for and requested him to obtain by his solicitation some place under Government, he said that he had never applied for himself or any other, and never would sacrifice his independence by so doing, but as a better mode of assisting he sent him the enclosed (it was a cheque, it is said, for £6000). A short time before his death he gave munificent sums to the Royal and Geological Societies†, and when he could no longer live to benefit the living by such deeds, he bequeathed to every member of his family a very considerable sum. At ease and at liberty now to walk in the paths of science. He was ever pursuing them. In almost every department he seemed at home, and his various and luminous papers in the Philosophical Transactions are well known. Of the Royal Society he was almost an integral part, receiving repeatedly one of its medals, acting for some time as one of its Secretaries, and upon Sir Joseph Banks withdrawing from the chair, for some time the Vice-President of it. Many of his friends wished that he should become the *President* of that learned body, and in point of science and acquaintance with almost every department of it, he was well fitted for that distinguished situation; but he felt that it was not suited to his means or habits, that there were other qualifications necessary, and he preferred serving the cause of science in a less eminent position. His knowledge, however, was most universally admitted, his opinion repeatedly asked, and so cautious and sure was his judgment, that those who were in the habit of asking it frequently, gave him the name of "The Pope." In latter years he mixed more among private friends. As I had the duties of a large parish to attend to, my own opportunities of personal communication were of course rare, but I continually had letters from him, and he

* A similar instance of reward (if it may be called reward) of scientific labour attended his intimate friend, Mr. Edward Howard (the brother of the late Duke of Norfolk), from his discovery of an improvement in the method of refining sugar.

† To the Geological Society he gave 1000*l.*, and to the Royal Society 2000*l.*, 3 per cent. reduced, the dividends arising therefrom to be applied in promoting or rewarding scientific researches.

was occasionally in Suffolk. He was also, when in the country, not disinclined to country amusements. He had, like the writer of *Salmonia*, and other scavans of that day, taken up, in the last twelve years of his life, fishing, nay shooting; and by watching and following the habits of his prey, by his observations on their peculiarities, or the different mode of rising or moving of birds when on wing, he generally succeeded; while new subjects were suggested in the manner or quickness of firing, or the compressed form of patent shot, no longer spherical, but more nearly cubic, by the compressive violence of the discharge. But whether detecting, by certain *remains*, that hyænas had inhabited the Yorkshire caves, or the manner in which silkworms devoured the leaves of mulberries; whether finding that unannealed glass might be tickled to pieces by a particle of flint, or a web from its tenuity float in a room; here was some observation or reasoning peculiarly his own; and in the street or the study, in town or in the country, whether angling* for trout, or testing for elements; whether attending to the "crops of partridges, or the out-cropping of strata," there was the same readiness and keenness of mind;—*nusquam magis quam in minimis*. "Inerat Wollastono ea perspicacitas, ut ea quæ communi hominum sensui parum obvia essent, ea statim animo arriperet atque complecteretur†."

In Dr. Paris's life of Sir Humphry Davy, there is a contrast between the genius of Wollaston and that of Davy: they were both great in their way, and each had his own;

* Sir Humphry Davy has told us an anecdote which well illustrates this observation, while it affords a gratifying testimony of the kind feeling he entertained towards a kindred philosopher. "There was—alas! that I must say there was—an illustrious philosopher, who was nearly of the age of fifty before he made angling a pursuit, yet he became a distinguished fly-fisher, and the amusement occupied many of his leisure hours during the last twelve years of his life. He, indeed, applied his pre-eminent acuteness, his science, and his philosophy, to aid the resources and exalt the pleasures of this amusement. I remember to have seen Dr. Wollaston, a few days after he had become a fly-fisher, carrying

at his button-hole a piece of Indian-rubber, when by passing his silkworm link through a fissure in the middle, he rendered it straight, and fit for immediate use. Many other anglers will remember other ingenious devices of my admirable and ever-to-be-lamented friend."—*Salmonia*. add. note, ed. 2.—In Sir Humphrey Davy's "*Salmonia*" there are "many instances of similar kind, and it is pleasant to know how these eminent philosophers spoke of each other."

† Daubeny's *Oratio Harveiana*, quoted in Jenyns's "Observations on Natural History." Numerous other instances of Wollaston's '*perspicacitas*' might be given.

what one effected by comprehensive investigation, the other did by delicate manipulation and microscopic scrutiny. While one, by means of a powerful apparatus, was discovering the alkaline bases, and astonishing his auditors at the Royal Institution by the wonderful exemplification of them, the other, with a few instruments and contrivances of his own*, would in his study "analyse an atom;" catch a reflected object from the point of a pin, polished with a piece of hone stone; trace the invisible rays of light; by admitting a beam of it into the room through a small circular hole in the shutter, devise the method of comparing the light of the sun with that of the fixed stars, and—his last work—calculate the brightness of Sirius†, if distant from the earth only as far as the sun now is.

Perhaps the latter years of his life were the happiest. He had "changed lingering days of misery for enjoyment," and could now indulge in any taste he wished.

He was fond of *music*, and attended the ancient concerts (the scientific parts of harmonics had always been a favourite subject with him); he liked pictures, and would beat the automaton at a game of chess. No one entered more into the enjoyments of social life; whether at Althorp or Roehampton, at Welwyn, Beechwood, or at Barton, a welcome and a longed-for guest ready to enter into whatever was proposed. He was sometimes in this neighbourhood (so were many who knew him well), and often have I listened with fondness and admiration to all that was said or thought of him by a Howard, or a Kater, a Lyall, or a Sedgwick, a Bunbury, Codrington, or Horner, or by that humble-minded but highly talented author of the "Connexion of the Physical Sciences," Mrs. Somerville‡.

But the mightiest must fail, health will, and though, at first, little suspected, this was the case with him. There

* A foreign philosopher once called upon Dr. Wollaston with letters of introduction, and expressed an anxious desire to see his laboratory, "Certainly," he replied, "and immediately produced a small tray containing some glass tubes, a blow-pipe, two or three watch glasses, a slip of platinum, and a few test bottles." (Paris' Life of Sir H. Davy, p. 97, where also are two other similar anecdotes.) I happened to mention this to a kind friend,

who replied "I was directly reminded of Franklin's saying that 'he would not give sixpence for a carpenter who could not *saw* with a *gimblet* or *bore* with a *saw*.' That power of resource, whether physical or moral, has always struck me as one of the marked indications of superior minds; it is not mere ingenuity."

† Phil. Trans., 1829, his last paper,

‡ Phil. Trans. 1826.

were symptoms, of which he told not, but he stated them to a medical friend, as if those of another person, and enquired how they might be dealt with. From the reply of his friend, who little thought they related to himself, it appeared that there was mischief near the brain affecting the eyesight, producing paralysis and foreboding what must soon be the termination. Even then, however, he ceased not to "labour in his vocation;" what he considered *his* work was still uppermost in his mind. In the last interview I had with him, a few days before his death, he referred to some of his last papers, and I possess a melancholy effort of his attempt, when almost blind, to write the name of a person to whom he wished to have given, as a remembrance, one of his platina pens. The fact is, he thought it a bounden duty to disclose, for the benefit of society, all the discoveries which his great powers had enabled him to make. For many days previous to his death experiments were carrying on, under his direction, in the room adjoining that in which he lay; and almost at the last, he seemed wishing to shew how far disease could proceed without utterly destroying consciousness*.

When some friends around his bed were doubting whether he still retained his mental faculties, he made signs, as was his custom when unable to speak, for a pencil and paper: having written a few columns of numbers he summed them up, and *the sum was correct*.

He soon after expired at his house, subsequently, and now occupied by his scientific friend and worthy successor, Mr. Babbage, in Dorset Street, Dec. 28, 1828.

At the ceasing among us of such men, many are the re-

* Similar anecdotes are recorded of Mr. Cavendish and several other eminent chemists. His habit of curious observation continued to the end. He was desirous of marking the progress of disease, and the gradual extinction of the vital powers. With this view, that he might not be disturbed, he desired to be left alone. His servant returning sooner than he had wished, was ordered again to leave the chamber of death, and when he came back a second time he found his master had expired. The son of Guy Lussac wishing to put an end to his life, shut himself up in a room with char-

coal, and noted the successive effects till the writing became unintelligible. Lavoisier, "after his sentence to be guillotined was pronounced, asked to be allowed a few days respite in order that he might see the result of some experiments which he had planned, and which were going on during his confinement. The cruel answer of the tribunal was that 'the Republic had no need of philosophers,' and he was hurried to the scaffold, 1794, May 8, with 123 other victims who suffered in the course of a few hours.—"*Lives of men of letters and science by Lord Brougham.*"

flections which rush upon the mind, many which shew us our need of Revelation, to certify us by its truths, and support us by its promises.

I will only add the words of a letter which I received on the occasion from a friend of his and mine, a fellow-labourer with himself in the path of science, as firm a believer in the Word, as an ardent admirer of the Works of God, the amiable and venerable Nonogenarian, Rev. W. Kirby :—

“I condole with you on the heavy and irreparable loss which you individually, and the scientific world at large, have sustained by the removal of that great man, Dr. Wollaston, from this mortal state, to one, where all his faculties ample as they were, will be enlarged ten-fold, and his opportunities of tracing and appreciating the wonders and mysteries of creation, and of creating and redeeming love, will be infinitely increased. I fear we shall not look upon his like again.”

HENRY HASTED.

SOME NOTICES OF THETFORD PRIORY.

[READ SEPT. 27, 1849.]

It is well known to persons acquainted with the ecclesiastical history of Norfolk, that Thetford was anciently an episcopal see, and that it was from Thetford that the see was transferred to Norwich in the year 1094. It is also known that when the Cluniac monks were first brought to Thetford they were located within the precincts of the church of St. Mary, which had been the cathedral church previously to the removal of the see to Norwich. As, however, the locality first chosen by the founder of the Cluniac Priory was found inconvenient, it was decided to remove the Priory out of the town into the position which is now occupied by the few ruins that remain of that once flourishing house. The transferring of the monks from the site of St. Mary's church, brought with it the necessity for erecting a new church, within the Priory; and an extract from the Register of Bermondsey, given by Martin¹, informs us that "the monks of Thetford entered their new church on the Feast of St. Martin" (Nov. 10), in the year 1114.

That this church was consecrated before it was used for the celebration of divine service, the unvarying practice of that time would naturally lead us to regard as certain; but it was not until the discovery of the letters of Herbert de Losinga, the first Bishop of Norwich (and which were printed, for the first time, so recently as 1845), that we became acquainted with some particulars connected with the consecration of the new Priory churchyard. A recital of them, it is hoped, will not be without interest to the antiquaries who meet at Thetford on the 27th September.

Before, however, proceeding further with this communication, it will be proper to bring to recollection that Bishop Herbert so far yielded to the evil practices common in the reign of William Rufus, that he purchased the See of Thetford from that monarch for a large sum of money*.

* Herbert de Losinga's simoniacal practices were the subject of many epigrams, of which the following is a sample:—

"Filius est praesul, pater abbas, Symon uterque;

Quid non speremus si nummos possideamus.

Omnia nummus habet; quod vult, facit, addit et aufert.

Res nimis injusta, nummis fit Praesul et Abba."

The Bishop appears, also, to have been less scrupulous in other matters than he might have been. It is related of him, for example, that as soon as he heard of the death of Roger Bigod, the founder of the Priory at Thetford, he sent to Thetford, and hurried off the body of the deceased nobleman to Norwich, in spite of the remonstrances and entreaties of the widow and friends of the dead. And although the Prior and four monks followed the body to Norwich, in the hope of moving the Bishop to give it up to be buried in the Priory at Thetford, yet nothing could induce Bishop Herbert to attend to their wishes. It would appear, also, from the letters of Losinga, that he had practised some delay as regards the consecration of the churchyard of the new church, for in answer to an application made to him by the monks on that behalf, the Bishop writes to them:—

“That he was quite ready to obey their wishes respecting the consecration of the burying-ground (*atrium*) of their new church, but that he could not proceed to do so without the knowledge and permission of the King, lest there should in after times arise disputes between the Bishop of the diocese and the monks, respecting the rights and privileges connected with the burying-ground of the old church,” which they had given up. “He begs them, therefore, to have patience until he could consult with the King, or with the royal Justiciaries, since until then he dare not presume to perform the desired consecration.” That the Bishop, however, was not in such apprehension of the royal displeasure as he would have the monks believe, appears by the conclusion of his letter, for he ends by telling them—

“That if, on the rights and liberties of the old church being transferred to the new church, the monks would absolutely, and without subterfuges, restore to him his ancient episcopal rights and privileges, then he would instantly, and without fear, attend to their bidding.”

It may seem to us difficult to understand why so many demurs should be made respecting the consecration of a churchyard, but it was a matter of no small consequence in olden times for monasteries to possess a consecrated burial-ground. The prevailing opinion formerly was that the souls of all whose bodies were buried within the precincts of a monastery, had a much better chance of a speedy deliverance

from purgatory, than the souls of persons who were buried in the ordinary churchyards of parishes. It is to be recollected, also, that as persons could by law bequeath their burial to what place they pleased, it was important for religious houses to make their burying-grounds popular, because the monastery in which a person was buried was entitled to the horse, apparel, and other valuables of the deceased. A burial-ground would thus become a source of great profit to the Priory of Thetford, and would as a consequence be injurious to the pecuniary interests of the parochial churches of the town.

Bishop Herbert did not, therefore, act without reason in declining to consecrate the burying-ground of the Priory : nor was it without reason that we find him stipulating for the restoration of his ancient episcopal rights, since one great evil of the monastic system was the casting off of episcopal jurisdiction*. In the case of Thetford, also, the monks were subject to the authority of the *foreign* Abbot of Cluny.

Yet, from a letter evidently subsequent to that which has been mentioned, Bishop Losinga informs Stephen, the Prior of the Cluniac monks, that circumstances had arisen which rendered it necessary to hurry on the consecration of the Priory burying-ground, and the Bishop, therefore, desires that notice should be given to the people of Thetford and the neighbourhood, that on the following Sunday, the consecration of the "*Chapel* and of the ground" would take place.

Now, although these letters are themselves without date ; yet as the monks took possession of the Priory, in Nov. 1114, and Bishop Herbert de Losinga died not later than 1120, we may, perhaps, settle a point of chronology in the history of the Lady-Chapel, which was on the north-side of the choir. All that the historians† inform us of the building of this chapel is, that in process of time the old image of the Virgin Mary, which had been removed from St. Mary's church, and placed on the high altar of the Priory church, was laid aside, and a new and handsome image set up in place of the old one ; that the Virgin Mary was dissatisfied,

* Martin's Hist. of Thetford, p. 118, note *b*. * Ibid, pp. 164, 165.

and by sundry miraculous interventions and appearances, ultimately induced the Prior to build a chapel specially for her use and worship, and in which her image might be set-up. It seems, probable, however, that "the *Chapel*" mentioned in the letter of the Bishop above referred to, could be no other than the *Lady-Chapel*; and in that case it would be within a few years coeval with the Priory Church itself.

It may, further, be observed that Mr. Martin could find no earlier record of there being a school at Thetford than 1329, when a person was collated to the office of school-master by the Bishop of Norwich; yet the historian expresses it to be his opinion that a school existed at Thetford from a very early period. Now, corroborative of that opinion we find a letter of Bishop Herbert, in which he notifies to the monks and inhabitants of Thetford that he had placed the school at Thetford under the tuition of "a Deacon named *Bund*," and directed that the education of the youth of the place should be superintended solely by that person.

But besides these incidental notices of matters connected with the Priory, the letters of Bishop Herbert supply us with some delineations of the state of society at that time. In one of his letters, for instance, addressed to "the Monks at Thetford," he requires their assistance in finding out some poaching fellows who had stolen a deer from his park at Hummersfield. After having somewhat prolixly put his brethren in mind that it is the duty of christians to bear each other's burdens, the Bishop observed that he thought such a preface necessary, as he had to ask them to send round the crier to give notice that certain bad fellows "had broken into his park during the night, had killed a deer, and after throwing away the head, feet, and entrails, had by a damnable theft carried off the carcase. He, therefore, earnestly called upon all faithful christians to help him to discover the culprits, so that they might be brought to justice. In the meantime," the Bishop goes on to write, "I excommunicate the persons who broke into my park and stole my deer, with the anathema with which the offended God strikes the souls of the ungodly. I interdict them from entering a church, from receiving the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, and

from the communion of the whole of christendom. Cursed and excommunicate be they in the house, in the highway, in the fields, in the woods, in the waters, and in every place in which they may be. May the flesh of those who have eaten my deer rot as the flesh of Herod rotted, who murdered the Innocents: may they be as the traitor Judas, and as Ananias and Sapphira, and Dathan and Abiram. Let their portion be *anathema maranatha*, unless they speedily repent and make me satisfaction. *Fiat, fiat, fiat.* Then, as if he had some misgivings about the moral fitness of uttering so solemn an anathema, on so fleshly an occasion, the Bishop added:—"I put forth this excommunication, dearly beloved brethren, not because I care much about a single deer, but because I am desirous that the robbers should repent and make confession, in order to their being corrected." That there might be no mistake however, the Bishop tells the good people of Thetford, that all who knew of, or were consenting to, the deer-stealing were liable to the same anathema as the thieves themselves.

Yet, notwithstanding this expression of detestation of deer-stealers and poaching, the letters under consideration are full of indications that Bishop Herbert de Losinga, was a prelate of great accomplishments. Most interesting notices occur of the studies of himself and other ecclesiastics of that age, and shew him to have been a scholar of no ordinary kind. It is pleasing to observe, also, that the manner in which he obtained his preferment was, in after life, a subject of deep repentance. We are informed by William of Malmesbury, that Bishop Herbert had ever in his mouth that saying of St. Jerome, "We erred when young; let us amend now we are old."*

Sept. 25, 1849.

G. E. CORRIE.

* *Gesta Regum Anglorum*, iv. § 339.

CHARTER OF EXEMPTION FROM OFFICE OF SHERIFF, &c.

[READ DEC. 20, 1849.]

Sir William Calthorpe, of Burnham Thorp, in Norfolk, to whom the subjoined Charter was granted, was the only son of Sir Oliver Calthorpe and Isabel his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Bacon, by Isabel his wife, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Bartholemew D'Avilers, of Arwarton, in Suffolk. Sir William married, first, Elinor, daughter of Sir John Mauteby, a member of a knightly family long seated at Maltby or Mawtby, in Norfolk. He married, secondly, Sybill, daughter and heiress of Sir Edmund de St. Omer, of Outwell, in Norfolk, and relict of Sir John Wythe, Lord of Hepworth, near Ixworth, in Suffolk, with Smallburgh and Worstede, in Norfolk. The different branches of the Calthorpe family, which subsequently became seated in Suffolk and other counties, originated from these two marriages. Sir William Calthorpe died Dec. 20, 1428, and was buried in the nave of Burnham Thorp Church, where a handsome monumental brass still exists to his memory.

Henricus dei gracia Rex Anglie & Francie & Dominus Hib'nie. Omnib' Balliuis & fidelib' suis ad quos p'sentes l're p'uen'int, salutem. Sciatis q'd de gracia n'ra sp'ali concessimus p' nobis & heredib' n'ris dil'co & fideli n'ro Will'o de Calthorp, chiualer, q'd ip'e ad totam vitam suam hanc h'eat lib'tatem videl't q'd non ponat' in assisis, iuratis, attinetis, inquisic'oib' seu recognic'oib' aliquib' licet tangent nos vel heredes n'ros. Et q'd non fiat Maior, Vicecomes, Escaetor, Coronator, Justiciarius pacis seu laborator* aut alius Justiciarius quicumq', Collector, Assessor, Taxator, Sup'visor aut Contrarotulator decimar' quintar' decimar' seu alicuius alt'ius subsidij quote siue taxe cuiuscu'q', nobis concessa aut nobis vel heredib' n'ris concedende, Arrarator, Triator, siue ductor ho'im ad arma hobelarior' vel sagittarior', nec alius, officarius, balliuis, aut minister n'ri vel heredum n'ror' quicumq' cont' voluntatem suam. Et ideo vobis mandamus q'd ip'm Will'm cont' hanc concessionem n'ram non molestetis in aliquo seu g'uetis. In cuius rei testimoniu' has l'ras n'ras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ip'o apud Westm' vicesimo nono die Junij anno regni n'ri s'e'do. P' br'e de priuat' sigillo. BILLYNGFORD.

Indorsed. Ista carta allocat' & irrotulat' coram d'no Rege t'mino s'e'i Hillar' anno r'i Henrici quarti post conq' quarto. Rot'lo primo int' pl'ita Reg' &c.

* Justices of Labourers were Justices heretofore appointed to redress the forwardness of labouring-men, that would

either be idle or have unreasonable wages.—See Cowell's Interpreter.

[*Translation.*]

Henry, by the Grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland.

To all Bailiffs and other our faithful subjects to whom these present letters shall come, greeting.

Know-ye, that we of our special grace have granted for us and our heirs to our beloved and faithful William de Calthorp, knight, that he may during his whole life have this liberty, viz., that he be not put upon any Assizes, Juries, Attaints, Inquisitions, or Recognitions whatsoever, although they regard us or our heirs. And that he be not Mayor, Sheriff, Escheator, Coroner, Justice of the Peace or of Labourers, or other Justice whatsoever, Collector, Assessor, Taxor, Supervisor or Controller of tenths, fifteenths, or any other subsidy, quota or tax whatsoever to us granted, or to be granted to us or our heirs, Arrayer, Trainer or Leader of men at arms, horsemen, or bowmen, nor other officer, bailiff, or servant of us or our heirs whatsoever, against his will. And, therefore, we command you that you do not molest, nor aggrieve, the said William, contrary to this our grant.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 29th day of June, in the second year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

BILLINGFORD.

Indorsed. This Charter is allowed and enrolled before our Lord the King, in the term of St. Hilary, in the fourth year of King Henry the fourth after the Conquest. In the First Roll among the Pleas of the Crown, &c.

Seal in white wax from the Bretigny matrix†, very imperfect.

AUGUSTINE PAGE.

† By the treaty of peace made at Bretigny in 1360, Edwd. III. renounced his pretensions to the crown of France; and a new great seal was made with the legend "Edwardus dei gracia Rex Anglie, d'nis Hibernie et Aquitannie." This seal is very handsome. Tabernacle-work divides the seal into three large compartments and four narrow compartments alternately; King in the centre on throne, with lions seated on each side of him in the narrow com-

partments; then shields of arms of France and England suspended in the lateral large compartments, and lastly two warriors or guards in the small outside compartments. After the treaty was set aside in 1369, the same design with "Rex Francie et Anglie," was used till the end of the reign of Henry VI. Henry IV. had a new and much richer seal made, and these were the only two great seals used by that King.—*Archæological Journal*, ii. 30.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF LADY JANE HOWARD.

[READ DEC. 20, 1849.]

The persons concerned in the accompanying deed, with their family connections and general history, are so well known to most readers, that a very brief notice of each, on the present occasion, will be sufficient.

It is a deed of covenant for the payment of an annuity of 200*l.* in performance of the settlement executed on the marriage of Jane, eldest daughter of that distinguished statesman, poet, and warrior, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, one of the brightest ornaments of the house of Howard* (by Frances his wife, daughter of John, 15th Earl of Oxford), with Charles Neville, 6th and last Earl of Westmerland.

The Earl of Surrey fell under the displeasure of his sovereign King Henry VIII., was attainted by him in Parliament, found guilty of high treason, and beheaded Jan. 21, 1547, when only thirty years of age. His bereaved widow was left with five children, two sons and three daughters; Thomas, the eldest son, being not above 11 years of age†.

His remains were deposited in the church of All Hallows Barking, Tower Street, London, but afterwards, it has been supposed, removed, in the reign of King James I., to Framlingham, in Suffolk, probably his native parish, by his son Henry, Earl of Northampton, who there erected a monument to his memory, and that of the Countess his mother.

This Lady survived the Earl about thirty years, and re-married Francis Steyning, Esq., of Woodbridge, in Suffolk. It is supposed that the Countess and her second husband resided at Earl Soham Lodge, in Suffolk. Her death is thus recorded in the register of that parish:—

* Who has not heard of Surrey's fame?
His was the hero's soul of fire,
And his the bard's immortal name;
And his was love exalted high
By all the glow of chivalry.

Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel.

† Afterwards 4th Duke of Norfolk, beheaded 1572.

“Anno Dom'i 1577. Item, the Ladye Ffrancis Countys of Surrye died the last of June, in the year aforesaid, and was burryed at Fframly'gham.”

After Surrey's execution, his only sister the lady Mary, Duchess Dowager of Richmond, took charge of the education of the three eldest of his children, and engaged Fox the martyrologist to be their tutor, under whose instruction the lady Jane, the eldest daughter, profited so much in the Greek and Latin languages, that she excelled many of the learned men of that age.

The annexed deed was executed upon her marriage with Charles Lord Neville, eldest son of Henry, fifth Earl of Westmerland, K.G., by Lady Jane Manners, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Rutland. On the death of his father in 1549 he succeeded to the Earldom. This nobleman joined the rebellion of the north, with Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, for which offence they were arraigned and found guilty of high-treason. The latter was beheaded at York in 1572; Westmerland fled, and dragged out a miserable life in exile for thirty years after the discomfiture of his rebellion in 1569.

He several times endeavoured to procure James VI. of Scotland to interest himself with Queen Elizabeth on his behalf, but it was no part of her character to overlook such offences as his. The queen returns a million of thanks to king James for his answer sent to Westmerland, in the following letter* written by her Majesty, in May, 1593 :—

“No sample bettar triar of truthe, my deare beloued brother, than whan dides dothe give a right sequel to wordes precedant, the report of wiche profe sins your actions make me, iven in the last just handling of that wicked traitor Westmerland, whom many benefitz of life and lande, besides all other kind and louinge traitmentz, could neuer let but he wold nides make his name the first traitor that euer my raigne had; to whom nether cause, nor iniury, nor pouerty, nor il vsage, gaue euer shadow of mene to moue such a thoght, but wer hit not that he liueth by my meanes (whom many wold, for the horror of his fact, or now haue dispatched), *securus propter contemptum*, els hit had not bine possible for him to haue liued to this howre; but I dout not but your answer to his treasonable lettar wyl make him, and suche like, knowe that you not only hate the treason, but do owe as muche to the traitor; and, I assure you, I wil neuer suffer that this fact of yours shal retourne void, but wil euer recompence you with the like, with my million of thanks for suche kinglike part.’

The Countess of Westmerland, had issue four daughters,

* Letters of Elizabeth and James VI., printed for the Camden Society, p. 81.

and after suffering many trials, and painful family bereavements, ended her days in 1593, aged about 53 years. Her remains were deposited in Kenninghall church, Norfolk, June the 30th, in that year.

AUGUSTINE PAGE.

[Copy.]

Omnibus christi fidelibus ad quos hoc p'sens scriptū indentat' p'ven'it Henricus Comes Westm'land ac p'clare ordinis garterij miles sal't'm in d'no sempiternā. Sciatis me p'fat' comit' in complement' et p'formatio'em certor' conventionū concessionū et agrementor' contentor' specificator' et declarator' in quib'usd'm Indenturis gerent' dat' octavo die Junij, anno regni d'ne n're Elizabeth' dei gr'a Anglie Francie et Hib'nie Regine, fidei defensor,' &c. tertio fact' inter p'nobilem p'ncipem Thomam ducem Norff. comit' mariscall' Anglie ac p'dict' p'clar' ordinis garterij militem, ex vna p'te, et me p'fat' Henricū comit' Westm'land ex altera p'te, pro et concernent' maritagio ante hac fact' habit' et solempnizat' inter Charolū d'n'm Nevell filiū et heredem apparent' mei p'fat' comit' Westm'land et d'nam Johannā nunc vxor' p'dict' d'ni Charoli Nevell, acā vn sororū p'dict' ducis, dedisse, concessisse, et hoc p'sent' scripto meo indentat' confirmasse p'fato Charolo d'no Nevell et d'ne Johanne vxor' sue, vnā annuitatē siue annualem reddit' ducentar' librar' bone et legalis monete Anglie exeunt' de castro, man'io, et p'cis meis de Brancepethe, in com' Dunelmie, Ac de et in o'ibus messuagijs, terris, et tenementis meis cū p'tin' in Brancepethe p'dict', ac in Est Brandon, Pedgebank, Stockley, Willington, Hallywell, Hunwyck, Helme, Helmedenrawe, West Brandon, Bynchest', Tuddo, Thorneley, Elwycke, Eldon, Dalton P'cey, Newton Hansard, Swaynston, Fysheburne, West Burdon, Byrtley, Pelton, Rowley, Huton iuxta Sheroton, West Murton, Grenelawe, Chilton, Close, Hedley, co'nesay, Ivesley, Dyckonfelde, Cocksyde Howse, Hedlehoope, Stanlay, Wat'howse, Croke, Byllerawe, Byars, et Armethughe in d'cto com' Dunelm', H'end' gaudend' et p'cipiend' dict' annuitat' sing' annualem reddit' ducentar' librar' p'fato D'no Charolo Nevell et D'ne Johanne vxori sue et assignat' suis pro termino vite naturalis mei p'fat' comit' Westm'land. Si p'fat' Charolus D'ns Nevelle ac D'na Johanna nunc vxor sua tam diu vixerint siue aliquis eor' tam diu vixerit. Solvend' annuatim ad festa S'cti Martini in yeme et pentecost' equis p'cionibus p'mo die solutio'is incipient' ad fest' S'cti Martini in yeme prox' futur' post dat' p'sentiū. Et si contingat dict' annuitat' siue annualem reddit' ducentar' librar' a retro fore et non solut' in p'te vel in toto aliquid festū festor' p'dict' ad q'd solvi debeat quod tunc b'ne licebit p'fat' Charolo D'no Nevell et D'ne Johanne nunc vxor' sue et assignat' suis durant' vit' naturali mei p'fat' comit' Westm'land, si p'fatus Charolus D'ns Nevell et D'na Johanna nunc vxor sua tam diu vixerint siue alt' eor' tam diu vixerit, in p'dict' castro, man'io, et p'cis meis de Brancepeth p'dict', ac de et in o'ibus p'dict' messuagijs, terris et tent' meis cū p'tin' in Brancepethe p'dict' ac in Est Brandon, Pedgebanke, Stockley, Willington, Hallywell, Hunwyck, Helme, Helmedenrawe, West Brandon, Bynchester, Tuddo, Thorneley, Elwyck, Eldon, Dalton P'cey, Newton Hansarde, Swaynston, Fysheburne, West Burdon, Byrtley,

Pelton, Rowley, Hooton iuxta Sheroton, West Murton, Grenlawe, Shyldon, Close, Hedley, Yvesley, Dyckonfelde, Cocksydehowse, Hedley-hoope, Stanlay, Waterhowse, Croke byllerawe, Byars et Armethughe' p'dict', intrare, et distringere et districcio'is ib'm invent' et capt' effugare, abducere, asportare, ac penes se retinere donec et quovsq' de p'dict' annuitat' siue annuali reddit' ducentar' librar' vnaeū arreragijs si alique fuerint sint plenarie satisfact' & p'solut' p' p'ntes. In cui' rei testimoniū Ego p'fatus comes Westm'land huic p'sent' scripto meo indentat' sigillū meū apposui, dat' decimo die Junij, anno Regni d'cte d'ne n're Elizabethe dei gr'a Anglie Francie et Hib'nie Regine fidei Defensor', &c. tercio.

H. WESTM'RLA'D.

CARVINGS AT CLARE.

[READ MARCH 20, 1850.]

Having revisited Clare since the publication of the last number of the "Proceedings," allow me to correct an error in the note at p. 73, where I have mentioned a carving in front of the Bear Inn as intended for a falcon with a maiden's head. A closer examination of it has convinced me that it was the bust and wings of an angel. I learned at the same time, in regard to the carving in front of the Swan Inn, that an aged man still living remembers it in its former situation as the corbel of a window in the old front of that house; and that the house was new fronted in 1809, when this carving was taken down almost obliterated, and was thrown aside till it was examined and appreciated as a relic of medieval art by the late Mr. Arnstead, on whose recommendation it was cleaned and recoloured, and placed where it is now; and I saw two letters, which had been found among his papers, addressed to him in the summer of that year by Thomas Walford, Esq., F.S.A., suggesting how the several parts should be coloured. Permit me, also, in justice to myself, to correct a misprint in p. 67, line 18, where "studied" has been substituted for the word "known," which was in my MS.

W. S. W.

MURAL PAINTINGS, CHELSWORTH CHURCH.

[READ DEC. 20, 1849.]

In September, 1849, the workmen in cleaning the walls of Chelsworth Church, in Suffolk, discovered a curious fresco painting on the arch dividing the Nave from the chancel. (Plate I) It represents our Saviour sitting on the throne of Judgment, with his hands extended, and with a crown of glory. The throne is a rainbow, which, as consisting of three colours, might be intended to symbolize the Trinity. On the Redeemer's right is the Virgin Mary, in an attitude imploring pardon: close to, and at her back, is a group of the Apostles, eleven in number, and below them are various personages, many of distinction, as the crowns they wear evidently indicate, thus showing that God is no *respector of persons*; and again below them, intermediately placed, is the sea of blood—that of the Atonement, through which several persons are necessarily made to pass, who are seen rising from their tombs and the water, summoned thence by two angels with trumpets, who surmount the picture close to the figure of the Saviour. On the north side is a serpent depicted as escaping from the Supreme Judge, with his head concealed behind a corbell, clearly denoting his defeat and reluctance to face the Saviour of the world. On the left stands St. Peter in an attitude of admiration, with the keys of Heaven in his hands turned *against* Satan, who appears to taunt the apostle with his success at the number of victims assigned to his final charge by the Great Judge. He holds in each hand a scroll, containing as may be imagined, the names and offences of his followers, who are involved in flames encircled by a serpent, surrounded on all sides by evil spirits of most grotesque shapes, and confined by chains of iron worked by a windlass, designating thereby the number and magnitude of their crimes.

It is impossible to pronounce at what period prior to the reformation in 1538, this very curious painting was designed, but as the church till *then* belonged to the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, it was probably the production of some monks, who were constantly employed in making such



**Ancient Mural Painting, as discovered in
Chelsworth Church, Suffolk.**

LOWELL'S ANASTATIC PRESS, IPSWICH.

representations tending to instruct those who could *not* read in the mysteries and the truths of Scripture ; and a more useful method could not have been devised to improve the ignorant laity in those days ; but even in *our own*, no one will contend that some good effect may, and will not, be produced in the minds of all those who seriously read, or hear preached, the awful denunciations of Holy Writ, so well exemplified in this fresco, and in which nothing is represented that is not warranted by the precise words of Inspiration.

Over the great western arch were the figures shewn in Plate II. They may probably have reference to King Ahab's coveting the vineyard of Naboth. The king is looking down from the top of his palace on a garden below ; and Jezabel his queen appears to be telling him that he shall possess the object of his wishes. An indistinct figure of St. Christopher was also discovered in its accustomed place on the South Aisle ; and fragments of painting on all the walls.

Æthelfreda, daughter of Alfgar, the Earl, held this church of gift from Edgar the King, in the 10th century, and at the request of her father gave it to the Benedictine Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's ; she likewise was a considerable benefactress to the monastery at Stoke, near Nayland, in this county.

From the period of the Reformation the advowson has been vested in the Crown, under the patronage of the Lord Chancellor.

An ingenious artist, Mr. Mason, of Ipswich, restored the painting in October, 1849, at my request.

HENRY E. AUSTEN.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

THETFORD, SEPT. 27, 1849.—*The Mayor of Thetford (W. W. Wickes. Esq.) in the Chair.*

The Institute met at the Town Hall, where the Exhibition of Antiquities had been arranged.

The following rubbings of brasses were, among others, contributed by the Misses H. and E. Wayman :—

Acton, Suffolk.—Sir Roger de Bures, 1302; and Alice de Bryan, under a canopy, 1425.

Playford, Suffolk.—Sir George Felbrigge, in armour, 1400.

Westley Waterless, Cambs.—Sir John and Lady de Creke, 1324.

Letheringham, Suffolk.—Sir John Wingfield, in armour, 1400.

Orford, Suffolk.—James Cole, Mayor of Orford, 1591, and Elizabeth his wife, 1579; Bridget Smith, 1605.

Rougham, Suffolk.—Sir Roger Drury and Margery his wife, 1405.

Herne, Kent.—Thomas Halle, 1485; William Boys and Isabella his wife; Richard Martin, 1624.

St. Lawrence, Thanet.—Nicholas Manston, 1444.

Easton, Suffolk.—Sir John Brooke, in armour, 1426; John Wingfield, Esq., 1584.

Upminster, Essex.—One of the Latham family.

Yoxford, Suffolk.—Johanna, wife of Sir Robert Brooke: Anthony Cooke, 1618.

Aldborough, Suffolk.—John James, 1601; William Bence, 1606, and his wife, Maria Blome.

Carlton, Suffolk.—A male figure.

Long Melford, Suffolk.—A lady of the Clopton family, 1480.

Rubbings of the following brasses were, with others, sent by Mr. J. Treveltham, jun. :—

Balsham, Cambs.—John de Sleaford, priest in cope, under a fine triple canopy, 1401; John Blodwell, priest in cope under a large single canopy, with saints, 1462.

King's Coll., Cambs.—William Towne, provost, 1496; Provost Hacombleyn, 1528; an ecclesiastic, 15...

Queen's College, Cambs.—Robert Whalley, 1591.

Trinity Hall, Cambridge.—Dr. Walter Hewke, priest in cope, with saints, 1510; an ecclesiastic, 1520; Thomas Preston, master, 1598.

Fulbourne, Cambs.—A priest in chasuble, hands crossed, 1470; a female figure with two kneeling children, one an ecclesiastic, 1480; a group of children and a scroll, 1460.

Hildersham, Cambs.—Robert Parys and wife, kneeling on each side of a floriated cross containing a figure of the Holy Trinity, 1408; — Parys, Esq., and wife, 1420; Henry Parice, Esq. under single canopy, 1460; skeleton, 15...

Westley Waterless, Cambs.—Sir John de Creke and lady, canopies gone, 1324.

Gosfield, Essex.—Thomas Rolfe, judge, 1430.

Pelmarish, Essex.—Sir — Fitzralph, cross-legged, in chain mail, 1320.

Yeldham, Essex.—Symonds and family, 1600.

St. Margaret's, Lynn.—Robert Branche and two wives, very large, Flemish, with canopies, 1364.

The following presents were received :—

Romano-British urn dug up at Redgrave, nearly 3½ feet in circumference; from Mr. Cooke Burroughes, through the Rev. H. Creed.

Bronze sharp-pointed spear-head and two amber beads, found at Icklingham; and ten Roman coins, found in the line of the Roman road, near Thetford; from Mr. Bailey.

An enamelled badge, found at Norton; from the Rev. Dr. Dicken, through the Secretary.

Lock and key of the time of James I., found attached to the remains of an oak chest in an unoccupied part of the Rising Sun Inn, Bury St. Edmund's; from Mr. W. B. Last, through the Secretary.

Roman coins ploughed up at Brettenham, near Thetford; from C. A. J. Piesse, Esq., through the Secretary.

Charter of King Henry the Fourth, exempting Wm. de Calthorpe, Kt., of Burnham Thorpe, from serving during his whole life, as Sheriff, Justice of Peace or of Labourers, Mayor, &c.; and Deed of Jointure of the Lady Jane Neville, daughter of Henry Howard, the accomplished Earl of Surrey, on her marriage with Charles Neville, last Earl of Westmorland. (See pp. 140, 142.)

Some fragments of Romano-British pottery, found at Colchester; and various impressions of seals; from Mr. Whincopp, through the Secretary.

St Nicholas leaden tokens, found on the site of the altar of St. Nicholas, in St. Mary's Church, Bury; from Mr. J. Darkin.

The Rev. C. Boutell's Monumental Brasses, parts I. to XI.; and Christian Monuments, part I. By the Author.

Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities at the 6th annual meeting of the British Archaeological Association, at Chester, 1849; from the Society.

The Lord Bishop of London exhibited a MS. book on Alchemy, in metre, with curious drawings illustrative of the processes of the art, "by me, Myles Blomefylde, late of Bury Saynet Edmund, in y^e countye of Suffolke, Physytione."

Mr. Tymms observed that but little was known of the author of this book. An autograph note, in an unique copy of an English translation of the "*Gesta Romanorum*," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and preserved in the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge, gives this information:—"I, Myles Blomefylde, of Bury Saynet Edmund, in Suffolke, was borne y^e year following after y^e prynting of this boke (that is to saye), in the year of our Lorde 1525, the 5 day of Apryll, betwene 10 & 11 in y^e nyght—nyghest xi.—My father's name John, & my mother's name Anne." His father died Aug. 19, 1548, and his mother, October 14, 1561, at Bury St. Edmund's, and were buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's parish; the registers of which contain the entries of their burial, and the baptism, on "Sept. 16, 1559, of Elsybethe Blomfyld, y^e dowghter of Myles Blomfyld." After this period there are no entries sufficiently clear to shew the continuance of this branch of the Blomfields in the town of Bury. Warton in his "*History of English Poetry*," erroneously calls him *William*—"William Blomefield, otherwise Rattlesden, born at Bury, in Suffolk, bachelor in physic and a monk of Bury Abbey, was an adventurer in quest of the philosopher's stone. While a monk at Bury, as I presume, he wrote a metrical tract, entitled, '*Blomefield's Blossoms**, or the Campe of Philosophy.' Afterwards turning Protestant, he did not renounce his chemistry with his religion; for he appears to have dedicated to Qu. Elizabeth another system of occult science, entitled '*The Rule of Life, or the Fifth Essencet*.'" Ritson, in his "*Bibliographia Poetica*," styles him Sir William Bloomfield, and says he wrote "*The Compendiary of the noble science of Alkemy*." Bishop Tanner, in his "*Bibliotheca*," informs us that after his recantation from popery, he was made "vicar of St. Simon and St. Jude, in Norwich, whence he was afterwards ejected by the papists."

The Rev. Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart., exhibited a bronze vase from Chiusi, two alabaster unguentaria, a small bottle of Roman glass, a terra-cotta bottle, bronze sacrificing patera, antique figure with knapsack, bronze handle of a vase, bronze tap, and bronze fibula, from Pompeii.

The Committee of the Bury and West Suffolk Museum exhibited a British vase, found at Mildenhall: a Romano-British urn, found near the old castle, Cambridge; Romano-British earthen bottle and brass patella; Romano-British vase, lamp, and amber beads, found near Cambridge; two earthen vessels, of the 14th century, found on the site of the Savings' Bank, Bury St. Edmund's; iron casket of the time of Queen Elizabeth; leaden figure of a dragon, found at Mildenhall; two glass unguentaria; and a variety of leaden tokens.

The Rev. H. Hasted exhibited a number of Egyptian antiquities; including a cartouche and hieroglyphic, from Belzoni's tomb; a small mummy crocodile; a coil of mummy snakes, with an ichneumon among them; two large matrices for seals, with hieroglyphics; a vase with an Osiris-headed lid; part of a mummy case from

* See Ashmole's "*Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*," p. 309.

† In the Public Library, Cambridge, Dd. iii. 83, No. 7, is an autograph but

imperfect "*Treatise on alchemy*, addressed to Queen Elizabeth by William Blomefield, and entitled '*The Regiment of Life*.'"

Thebes; an earthen spouted vase; a two-handled earthen vase; a sacred bird, in wood; two necklaces, and some manuscript papyrus. Mr. Hasted also exhibited some specimens of Mounts Calvary, Horeb, Sinai, &c.; and a cross of lead found in the churchyard, Bury St. Edmund's.

Mr. Warren exhibited a British gold coin, found at Thetford; a British bronze spear-head, found in the river Ouse at Thetford; part of a silver seal, found at Thetford; a bronze celt, found at Cawston; a bronze key, part of a Roman fibula (engraved p. 78), and other articles, found at Ixworth; a Nuremberg token set as a fibula; and ten glass and other beads found on Stow Heath, near Bury St. Edmund's.

The Rev. S. Rickards exhibited a Druid's bead, and a Druid's charm, having an eye set in a stone of the form of a fish's head, found about ten years ago, on waste ground near Thetford, lying side by side, together with three other curiosities, said to be "of somewhat like kind," but since lost. They were dug out of the earth, very near the surface.

Mr. Tymms exhibited impressions, in sulphur, of seals connected with Thetford and other places in the district; two crosses of lead, from the churchyard, Bury St. Edmund's; some pilgrims' leaden tokens of St. Nicholas, found in Bury; and a quarter noble of Edward III., recently dug up in Bury. Mr. Tymms also exhibited, by permission of Mr. Reed, of Ixworth, an autograph letter of "Tom Martin," relating to his history of Thetford, and other autographs of the same antiquary; a fine specimen of the wassail bowl, from W. H. Heane, Esq.; and from Mr. Isaiah Deck, a necklace of Egyptian deities, sacred amulets, &c., taken from the breast of a mummy in the catacombs of Saquirra; bronze sphinx, found near Cambridge; spear-head, found at Waterbeach; celt, found in Swaffham Fen; and a key, found at Fulbourn, Cambs.

The Rev. H. Creed exhibited the poll-deeds of the Manor of Fairswell, in Fincham, Norfolk, from the time of Richard II. to the middle of the 18th century, with some court rolls and rentals of the same manor; a Latin MS. vol. of treatises on grammar, field flowers, and religious subjects, with illuminated initials, written in 1510, by the Rev. John Baldwin, vicar of Ardeleigh; Roman fibula of brass; brass ornament with a figure of St. Michael, and a bust portrait of William III. Prince of Orange, in brass.

The Rev. C. H. Bennet exhibited a knife with chrystal handle, found in the ruins of the Bishop's palace at North Elmham; and a bronze lamp found in one of the Roman tumuli, on the estate of P. Bennet, Esq., of Rougham.

Mr. Vale exhibited a model, in silver, of a one-horse carriage of the time of George I.

Mr. Bailey, exhibited a surgical MS. of the 14th century, in folio.

Mr. W. S. Fitch exhibited a variety of drawings of ancient buildings in Suffolk, and of St. Matthew's screen, Ipswich.

The Company having been addressed by Mr. W. B. Donne, on the early history of Thetford, visited in succession, the Castle Hill, where the Rev. J. Bulwer read some observations on its origin; the Place, or Nunnery, where its history was related by Mr. Tymms; the Free School and site of the Cathedral Church; the Cannons of the Holy Sepulchre; and the Priory, at which place a paper was read by Mr. W. B. Donne, communicated by Professor Corrie (see p. 135); and another by Mr. Harrod.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, DEC. 20, 1849.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, V. P., in the Chair.*

The following presents were received:—

Mr. J. O. Halliwell's *Connection of Wales with the early Science of England*; *Rara Mathematica*; Cambridge MS. *Rarities*; and *Introduction to Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream*; by the Author, through Mr. C. R. Smith.

Some fragments of ornamental mouldings, &c., which have been picked up in Westhorpe; some of them on the site of the late palace of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and some on the Lodge Farm, which appears formerly to have belonged to a family of some importance of the name of Barrow, afterwards to a family of the name of Shelton; by the Rev. J. P. Sill.

Seven Roman brass coins, of which four third brass were found at Holbrook, on the bank of the Stour; one at Lidgate; and the others in places not recorded:—Those found at Holbrook are—1. Maximinus Daza, struck at Treves, *ob. Imp. Maximinus P. F. Aug. rev. Genio. Pop. Rom.* 2. Constantine the Great, struck at Treves, *ob. Imp. Constantinus P. F. Aug. rev. three standards S. P. Q. R. Optimo Principi.* 3. The same Emperor, struck at London, *ob. Imp. Constantinus. Aug. rev. Soli invicto comiti.* 4. A different mintage of the same coin. The coin found at Lidgate is a third brass of Constantine the Great, *ob. Constantinus Aug. rev.*

Two drawings, by J. A. Repton, Esq.; one a representation of a British urn, from Bacton (now in the Chelmsford Museum); and a sketch from the Abbey Gate at Bury, shewing three of the columns in their dilapidated state, before they were repaired. The most curious part of the building is the peculiar construction of the concrete foundation, composed of rows of small flints, which was discovered in the cellar of a dwelling-house, but has been since filled up.

Twelve leaden tokens of St. Nicholas, of various sizes and types, and a small one of the Virgin Mary, bearing the lily within a wreath; and a small medallion of the Virgin and child; found in St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's; by Mr. J. Darkin.

Two leaden tokens of St. Edmund; by Mr. H. Turner. One of them bears on the obverse the letter E with an arrow through the middle stroke, and on the reverse the letter R. The other has the crown with the two arrows en saltire. No reverse.

A leaden St. Nicholas token, found in the Abbey Grounds; by Mr. H. Wayman.

A small bronze figure of Hercules with a spike at the bottom of the right foot, four Roman coins, and some fragments of Roman pottery, found at Lidgate; by the Rev. C. H. Bennet.

A Nurembergh token, found on the site of the New Savings' Bank, Bury; by Mr. Farrow.

Medals commemorative of the taking of Portobello, 1739, and Carthagens, 1741, by Admiral Vernon; by Mr. Feakes.

A bone of the Duke of Exeter, second son of John of Gaunt, and uncle to Henry the Fifth, who died in the year 1427, and was buried in the Monastery at Bury, by his own desire; by the Rev. H. J. Hasted. The body was dug up in 1772, and was re-interred in a coffin of wood. The place where the remains were deposited was again opened in April, 1834, when the coffin was found to have rotted away, and some of the bones still remained, of which this is one. The skull had a part cut out, which was evidently in order that it might be embalmed.

The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey exhibited Nicholas Ferrer's "Harmonies of the Gospel," of which the following account appears in Dr. Peckard's Life of Ferrer*:—"Amongst other articles of instruction and amusement, Mr. Ferrer entertained an ingenious book-binder, who taught the family (at Little Gidding), females as well as males, the whole art and skill of book-binding, gilding, lettering, and what they called pasting-printing, by the use of the rolling-press. By this assistance, he composed a full harmony, or concordance, of the four evangelists, adorned with many beautiful pictures, which required more than a year for the composition, and was divided into 150 heads or chapters. For this purpose, he set apart a handsome room near the oratory. Here he had a large table, two printed copies of the evangelists, of the same edition, and great store of the best and strongest white paper. Here he spent more than an hour every day in the contrivance of this book, and in directing his nieces, who attended him for that purpose, how they should cut out such and such particular passages out of the two printed copies of any part of each evangelist, and then lay them together so as to perfect such a head or chapter as he had designed. This they did first roughly, and then, with nice knives and scissors, so neatly fitted each passage to the next belonging to it, and afterwards pasted them so even and smoothly together upon large sheets of the best white paper, by the help of the rolling-press, that many curious persons, who saw the work when it was done, were deceived, and thought that it had been printed in the ordinary way. This was the mechanical method which he followed in compiling his harmony. The title of his book was as follows: 'The Actions, Doctrines, and other Passages touching our blessed Lord and Saviour J. Christ, as they are related in the four Evangelists, reduced into one compleat body of history: wherein that which is severally related by them is digested into order; and that which is jointly related by all or any of them is, first expressed in their own words by way of comparison; secondly brought

into one narrative by way of composition ; thirdly extracted into one clear context by way of collection : yet so as whatsoever was omitted in the context is inserted by way of supplement in another print, and in such a manner as all the four evangelists may be easily read severally and distinctly ; each apart and alone from first to last : and in each page throughout the book are sundry pictures added, expressing either the facts themselves, or their types and figures ; or other things appertaining thereunto. The whole divided into 150 heads.' Several of the harmonies were afterward finished upon the same plan with some improvements : one of these books was presented to Mr. Ferrer's most dear and intimate friend, the well-known Mr. Geo. Herbert, who, in his letter of thanks for it, calls it a most inestimable jewel. Another was given to his other singular friend, Dr. Jackson. The fame of this work, the production of a man so celebrated as the author had been, soon reached the ears of the King, who took the first opportunity to make himself personally acquainted with it, by obtaining a perusal of it. The King was so pleased with it that he requested Mr. Ferrer and the young ladies to make him a copy ; and, subsequently, a second harmony of the history of the Israelites, from the death of King Saul to their carrying away captive into Babylon."

Mr. Donne exhibited specimens of the silver coinage of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and Queen Anne ; and a Pack of Cards, remarkable for exhibiting two of the original emblems of the Suits : one of a later, but still ancient modification of them ; and one with some discrepancy from the emblem now in use. The original figures on Cards were the following :—

Trefoil	<i>Clubs</i>	Typical of Spring
Roses	<i>Diamonds</i>	Typical of Summer
Acorns ..	<i>Spades</i>	Typical of Autumn
Cups	<i>Hearts</i>	Typical of Winter, the season for drinking wine

The Acorns became subsequently Swords (*Spade*) ; and the Roses assumed nearly their present form of *Diamonds*. In the Pack exhibited, the Trefoil and the Cups retain their original form ; the Acorns have assumed the form of *Spade*, Swords : and the *Diamonds*, except in having acuter angles, are as in modern cards. The date of the cards is an early year in the reign of George III., and the picture cards are portraits of the Sovereigns, Queens, and Prime Ministers of the four principal states of Europe. The *Hearts*, represent England ; the *Spades*, France ; the *Clubs*, the German Empire ; and the *Diamonds*, Spain. For example :—

King.	Queen.	Knave.
George III.....	Charlotte.....	Lord Chatham
Louis XV.	Duc de Choiseul
Charles III.....	Florida Blanca
Francis I.	Maria Theresa...	Staremberg

The Knave is always prime minister—It has not been possible to identify two of the Queens according to the supposed date of the pack—1761.

Mr. Sparke exhibited a map, on vellum, of the Lordship or Manor of Earl Stonham, "being a parcell of the possessions of Thomas Reade, Esquier, made & measured at 16½ foote to a peartche by Thomas Clarke of Stamforde Baron or Stamford St. Martyn's in the countie of Northampton, surveyor thereof, by the speycall warrant of the saide Thomas Reade directed to the sayde Thomas Clarke, begonne by him one Wednesday the Sixth of December and ended the flower and twentyth of Januarye in the yeare of o^r Lorde God, 1587." The Manor was formerly in the possession of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, London, from whom it came to the family of Soame. It is now the property of Messrs. Jackson, Sparke, and Holmes, of Bury. The map has the arms of Soame, Gules, a chevron between three mallets Or, in chief a crescent for difference.

The Rev. C. H. Bennet exhibited a variety of copper money and Provincial tokens.

Mr. Gedge exhibited a beautiful fragment of an Early English moulding found built up in the wall of a stable recently pulled down in Northgate-street.

Mr. Golding exhibited a lease of the last Lord Abbot of Bury of the Manor of Wattisfield, for 44 years, to John Hammond and Thos. Smith, dated 12 October, 30 Hen. VIII.

Mr. Page exhibited an edition of *Æsop's Fables*, in black letter, printed by William Powell, 1551, unnoticed by Dibdin ; an edition of *Reynarde the Foxe*, black

letter, printed by Thomas Gualtier, 1550 ; a printed "list of the Subscribers of the County of Suffolk, for the support of his Majesty's person and Government, and the peace and security of the said County in particular, on occasion of the Rebellion, with the sum subscribed, and the part thereof paid in by each person ; to which is annexed an account of the money received and disbursed by the Treasurers. 1746."

Mr. Tymms exhibited a small knife and fork, of the time of George the First, with inlaid handles.

Mr. Pace exhibited six British gold coins, in admirable preservation.

The Rev. H. Hasted read the "Recollections of Dr. Wollaston," which are printed in p. 121.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, MARCH 20, 1850.—*The Mayor of Bury (W. Salmon, Esq.) in the Chair.*

This being the Annual Meeting, the following Report of the Committee was read :—

"The Committee have the pleasing duty to report the continued progress of the Institute. The number of members now amounts to 204 ; being an increase of 47 during the past year.

"The transactions of the Institute are so fully detailed in its published 'Proceedings,' as to render unnecessary any further reference to them, than to say that the General Meetings have been well supplied with curious objects for exhibition, and with valuable communications ; and to express a hope that every member will feel it his duty to communicate and exhibit whatever facts and things connected with the Archaeology and History of the district may be in his possession. Two parts of the 'Proceedings,' illustrated by many engravings, have been issued during the year. Part IV. is in considerable forwardness.

"For the ensuing year arrangements are in progress for meetings at Newmarket, in the month of June ; and at Sudbury in September.

"The Committee desire to express their acknowledgments of the liberality shewn by Lord Jermyn, M.P., in presenting an annual donation of one guinea ; and by Mr. Walter Haggren, of Ipswich, in his contribution of the engraved plate of the seal of Ixworth Priory ; an example which it is hoped will be largely followed. The Committee also desire to convey their best thanks to those gentlemen who have enriched the Institute's Library and Museum by donations of specimens, original documents, drawings, or copies of their own curious and valuable publications.

"The offices of Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary are submitted to annual election.

"The following Members of the Committee retire agreeably to Rule VII., but are eligible for re-election :—Johnson Gedge, Esq., John Greene, Esq., T. G. Hake, Esq., M.D., and the Rev. A. G. Hollingsworth. Mr. Gedge having expressed a desire not to be re-elected, the Committee would recommend that J. Sparke, Esq., be elected to fill up the vacancy.

"For permission to hold the General Meetings in the Public Library room, and the Committee Meetings in the Library of the Botanic Gardens, the best thanks of the Institute are due to the Council of the West Suffolk Library, and to Mr. N. S. Hodson.

"The report of the Treasurer shews that the income of the Society for the past year has been 55*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* ; and that the sum of 65*l.* 9*s.* has been expended, leaving a balance against the Society of 10*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, a sum which will be nearly liquidated when the arrears of subscriptions are paid up."

* Wordsworth's Ecol. Biog. v. 173, 189.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, March 1, 1850.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Account, 1849-....	14	17	1	Printing Parts II. and III. of			
Subscriptions, 1849.....	32	16	0	Proceedings.....	20	0	0
1848.....	5	15	0	Printing Notices, Circulars, &c.	5	7	6
Proceedings sold.....	1	17	6	Engravings.....	16	5	9
Balance due.....	10	3	5	Stationery.....	1	18	2
				Books (Institute Library)..	2	2	0
				Expenses of Meetings.....	8	16	10
				In aid of Excavations in			
				Abbey, Bury.....	5	0	0
				Postage, Parcels, &c.....	5	18	9
	£65	9	0		£65	9	0

It was unanimously resolved :—

On the motion of the Rev. W. Hall, seconded by the Rev. T. Clarkson :

I. "That the Report now read be adopted, and printed with the proceedings of the Institute."

On the motion of the Rev. H. Creed, seconded by J. Sparke, Esq. :

II. "That the best thanks of the Institute are due to the President, Vice-Presidents, and other officers, who are hereby requested to continue their valuable services."

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Jackson, seconded by the Rev. C. H. Bennet :

III. "That John Greene, Esq., T. G. Hake, Esq., M.D., and the Rev. A. G. Hollingsworth be re-elected, and James Sparke, Esq., be elected Members of the Committee."

On the motion of J. H. Holmes, Esq., seconded by G. Thompson, Esq. :

IV. "That the thanks of the Institute be given to the Council of the Bury and West Suffolk Public Library, and to Mr. N. S. Hodson for their liberality in allowing the Institute to use their respective rooms for General and Committee Meetings."

The following presents were received :—

Bronze celt, found with others in the fens of Wiggenshall St. Mary Magdalen, Norfolk ; spear-head found (with others, and ornaments of brass and the cinerary urn exhibited by the Rev. H. Creed, March 15, 1849) in the railway cutting at Finnerham ; from the Rev. H. Creed.

Small pocket sun-dial, found under the floor of the North aisle of the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Bury, on the site of the chapel of St. Nicholas. The gnomon is formed with part of a Nurembergh or Abbey token. The brass pin and glass of the compass were in when found ; from Mr. J. Darkin.

A satirical medallion, in mixed metal, bearing on one side the head of a Pope, which, when inverted, presents a diabolical head, with this legend : "Ecclesia perversa tenet faciem diaboli." On the reverse is the head of a Cardinal, the inverted head being that of a fool, and the legend, almost illegible—"Sapientes stulti aliquando." From Mr. R. Syrett, through Mr. Tymms.

Encaustic paving tile, from St. Alban's ; from Mr. Hodson.

Sir John Walsham, Bart., exhibited a brank or scold's bridle, with T. C., and the date 1688 thereon. It was found in the old Chesterfield poorhouse, Derbyshire. Pennant relates that on his visit to Langholme, in Scotland, in 1772, one had just been used, the iron of which, that entered the mouth and pressed upon the tongue, was "as sharp as a chizze ;" and that it cut the poor female till blood gushed from each side of her mouth.

Dr. Probart exhibited an enamel miniature painting of Charles I., by Petitot.

Mr. Donne exhibited a small marble medallion, the work of Bacon, the sculptor, and given by him to the poet Cowper, in 1790. The subject is the Woman touching the hem of Christ's garment—"Who touches lives."

Mr. Donne also exhibited a medal of the peace of 1736 ; and a gold globe or four-sphere ring, of the 17th century, bearing this poesy :

Distance may part
The body, not the [figure of a heart]
Twix me and my friend
My faith without end.

Mr. W. T. Jackson exhibited another globe ring, with the date 1678, and read the following history of it:—At the end of the 17th century there was a farm near Bury St. Edmund's carried on by a widow of the name of Simpson and her eldest son. The son had been out to spend the evening, and on his return took up the candle that was left ready to his hand to light by the embers of the fire, when he thought he saw a young woman to whom he paid his addresses sitting in the corner. He was much surprised, but immediately replaced his candlestick on the table, and offered to salute her. She evaded his embrace, and quitted the room. At the same moment he heard something chink upon the hearth. He lighted the candle, and upon looking for that which had attracted his attention by its fall, discovered this globe ring. Imagining, from her hasty departure, that she had retired to the room usually assigned to her as a very frequent visitor, he followed up-stairs, and rapped at the door, but receiving no answer, retired to bed. On the following morning, at the breakfast hour, he inquired of his mother why the young lady was not with them. She replied, that she had not been there as he supposed. "Well," he inquired, "if she has not been here, who did I see when I came home last night? I thought it was her, and immediately I offered to embrace her she arose and left me; and hearing something chink upon the hearth, I looked, and found a ring, which I have now in my hand: where could it have come from?" While engaged in this conversation a young man rode up to the house, bringing the intelligence that the young woman died at the hour exactly corresponding with that at which he thought he saw her. Every inquiry was made among her friends whether they knew aught about the ring, but no tidings could be gained of her having ever possessed such a thing. Mr. Simpson greatly valued the ring, but after his death, his widow falling into difficulties, a sheriff's officer, named Goodwin, seized the ring with other things. She earnestly entreated him not to take the ring, and offered to raise the value of it, as it was a curiosity her husband greatly prized, and she did not like to part with it. He replied, "It is a curiosity, and I should like to keep it." She then said, "Keep it if you can." He went away with it, but a fortnight had hardly elapsed ere he returned with it, and throwing it on the table exclaimed, "Take your ring, for I have not had a moment's rest since I had it." From this time, for many years, it was held by some member of the family, the last of whom, a widow, became a faithful attendant upon Dr. Burrough's family, who lived in the Butter Market, Bury. In order to amuse the children (James, afterwards Sir James Burrough, and his sister Elizabeth, who afterwards lived in Hatter-street) this ring was frequently introduced to their notice; and little James used often to say, "Peggy, Peggy, let me have the ring." "Well, my dear, you shall have it," was as often the reply; and from her he had it as a donation of love. From Sir James it came to Mrs. Elizabeth Burrough, who gave it to Mrs. Amie Burrough, of Angel Hill, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Burrough, rector of Bradfield, by whom it was bequeathed to Mrs. Martin, and by her personal gift, it came into the possession of the exhibitor. The poesy on this ring is:

I lyve in hope,
And serve in feare;
Let trvthe report
What harte I beare.

Mr. J. Darkin exhibited a heraldic lion, in lead, found in digging a cellar on the north side of St. James's church, Bury.

Mr. Tymms exhibited the original grant of the office of Master and worker of the Mint to Sir Ralph Freeman, Kt., and Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Bart., on the resignation, in 1637, of Sir Robert Harley, K.B., with seal appendant; and an impression, in black wax, of the SIGILLVM JVDICIALE PRO COMITATIBVS BRECKNOK RADNOR ET GLAMORGAN. It bears on the obverse the royal arms, and on the reverse a crowned figure on horseback, with the legend: JACOBVS DEI GRATIA ANGLIÆ SCOTIÆ FRANCIE ET HIBENIÆ REX. DEFENSOR.

Mr. Warren exhibited a stone pierced celt, found at Bardwell; and a bronze fibula, found at Icklingham.

Mr. W. H. Howe exhibited a number of Roman and English coins of various periods in gold, silver, and copper.

Communications were read from Mr. Eagle, on the Customs of Hardwick; Mr. W. S. Walford, on Carvings at Clare (see p. 145); and Mr. Tymms, of Extracts from Wills in the Bury Registry.



J.F. Clark.

Wm. Augustus Jones Ipswich

PYX,

Found in the Parish of Exning, 1845.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bury & West Suffolk Archaeological Institute.

MARCH, 1851.

PYX FOUND AT EXNING.

[READ JUNE 13, 1850.]

The pyx or ciborium shewn in the annexed plate was found in the parish of Exning*, near Newmarket, Suffolk, not far from the church; whence, in all probability, it had been ejected and hastily buried, with other church furniture, at the time of the Reformation, as several altar candlesticks, bells, &c., were found at the same time. It is of latten or mixed yellow metal, and is in the form of a covered cup, surmounted by a conical spire, on the summit of which is a crucifix. The height of the whole is eleven inches, and the diameter of the cup four inches and three quarters. Around the cover is engraved in large characters of singular form, **Magnificat at'a†**; and the workmanship of the whole is exceedingly good. At the top of the cross is a ring and a link of a chain by which it had been suspended over the altar, and another small ring is attached underneath the foot of the cup. It is probably the work of the earlier part of the 15th century.

The pyx (πυξ, Gr.) was the box or casket in which the host or consecrated wafer was reserved; and in which it was conveyed to the abodes of the faithful *in extremis*‡. On

* Erroneously said to have been found at Chippenham, in Arch. Journ. ii., 205.

† The inscription and ornaments generally are engraved so as to produce a light and a dark shade, but the effect is almost obliterated by the corrosion consequent upon its lying so long buried.

‡ It sometimes served as a pax, *de osculatorium*, for the faithful to kiss at the end of the mass, hence the confusion of the two words, but the pax never could or did serve for a pyx.—*Croft MSS. penes W. Mills, Esq.*

Good Friday it was deposited with the crucifix of the altar in the Holy Sepulchre, and watched day and night till the morn of Easter Sunday, when it was taken out again with great ceremony*. It was esteemed so sacred that upon the march of hostile armies it was especially prohibited from theft; and Henry V. delayed his army for a whole day to discover the thief who had stolen one—a fact which Shakspeare has thought worthy of record in his historical play of Henry V. (*Act iii., sc. 6.*)

"Fortune is Bardolph's foe and frowns on him;
For he hath stolen a pyx, and hanged must a' be."

It was generally made of metal, more or less ornamented, frequently of gold or silver, set with precious stones†, and sometimes of ivory or wood. In form it was mostly circular, or in the shape of a tower or a dove; and was suspended over the altar under a canopy‡, with a circlet of lights, or a lamp, burning perpetually before it§. The following account of the pyx at Durham Abbey will give an idea of the splendour of this important piece of church furniture: "Over the high altar, hung a rich and most sumptuous canopy for the blessed sacrament to hang within it, which had two irons fastened in the French trieme very finely gilt, which held the canopy over the midst of the said high altar that the pyx hung in, that it could neither move nor stir: whereon stood a pelican, all of silver, upon the height of the said canopy, very finely gilt, giving her blood to her young ones, in token that Christ gave his blood for the sins of the world; and it was goodly to behold for the blessed sacrament to hang in. And the pyx wherein the blessed sacrament hung was of most pure gold curiously wrought of goldsmith's work; and the white cloth that hung over the pyx was of very fine lawn, all embroidered and wrought about with gold and red

* See *Vetusta Monumenta*, iii. pl. 31, 32.

† "Dans l'église de l'Abbaye de l'Éinsidelen, dans le canton de Glaris, est un ciboire d'or, haut de plus de huit pieds, orné de 1174 grosses perles, de 303 diamans, de 38 saphirs, de 154 émeraudes, de 875 rubis, de 44 grenats, de 26 hyacinthes, de 19 amethystes, et de 4 rubis spinelles."—*Journ. Encycl.* 1783, Oct., 258.

‡ This usage of suspension is considered by Lyndwood objectionable, as

the sacred vessel might more easily be abstracted by a profane hand than if it were deposited, as in Holland and Portugal, in an ambry or other secure place.—*Provinciale*, lib. iii., tit. 26.

§ In 1509, Sir Wm. Tylour, priest, of Bury, directed his executors to "fynde the lampe afore the sacrament in the chauncell, nyght and day, as it hath been vsid in tymes passed, as long as the seid ixli. will indure."—*Tymms's Hist. St. Mary's Church, Bury*, p. 57.

silk, and four great round knobs of gold curiously wrought, with great tassels of gold and red silk hung at them; and the crook that hung within the cloth that the pyx hung upon was of gold, and the cord which drew it up and down was made of fine strong silk*."

The Constitutions of the Bishops of Worcester, Walter de Bleys, A.D. 1229, and Walter de Cantilupe, A.D. 1240, ordained that the eucharist should be reserved in a pyx formed either of silver, or ivory, or of the work of Limoges; and pyxes of this period, of Limoges enamel, are in the possession of Dr. Rock and Mr. S. P. Cox.†

At the beginning of the 16th century the pyxes in parochial churches appear to have been of a description so very inferior to what were considered to be required by the principles of the Church of Rome, as to excite the special displeasure of Henry VII.; as appears by the following extract from his will‡:—

Item, forasmuche as we have often and many tymes, to our inwarde regrete and displeasure, seen at oure Jen, in diverse and many Churches of oure Reame, the Holie Sacrament of the Aulter kept in ful simple and inhonest Pixes, specially Pixes of copre and tymbre; we have appointed and commaunded the Tresourer of our Chambre, and Maistre of our Juellhouse, to cause to be made furthwith Pixes of silver and gilte, in a greate nombre, for the keping of the holie Sacrament of th'Aulter, after the faction of a Pixe that we have caused to be delivered to theim, every of the said Pixes to be of the value of iiiij^l, garnisshed with our armes, and rede Roses and Poortcolis crowned: of the which Pixes we wol, that to the laude and service of God, th'onour of the holie Sacrament of th'Aulter, the weale of our soule, and for a perpetual memorie of us, every house of the iiiij ordres of Freres, and in likewise every Parisshe church within this our Reame, not having a Pixe, nor noon other honest vessell of silver and gilte, nor of silver ungilted, for the keping of the said Holy Sacrament, have of our gifte in our life oon of the said Pixes, assone and spedely as goodly may be doon. And if this be nat perfourmed in parte or in all in our life, we then wol, that that shall rest not perfourmed in our life, bee perfourmed by our Executours, within oon yere at the farrest next after our deceasse.

Few, if any, it is believed, of the pyxes bequeathed by Henry VII., now remain: probably (it has been suggested) from the circumstance of having the royal arms engraved on them, they were regarded as family plate by the next successor to the crown, and appropriated accordingly!

Newmarket, June, 1850.

J. F. CLARK.

* Rites of Durham.

† A representation of the latter is given in the Arch. Journal, ii., 167.

‡ Quarto, 1775, p. 37.

INDENTURE FOR MAKING A PASTORAL STAFF FOR WILLIAM CURTEYS, ABBOT OF ST. EDMUND'S.

[READ JUNE 13, 1850.]

ALL original documents, which tend directly to throw light upon the arts or manufactures of the medieval period, must be received with interest; those especially, and they are of rare occurrence, of the nature of inventories, agreements and specifications for works to be performed. They are not merely valuable as establishing the precise terms connected with ancient industrial operations, or the history of the arts, but they frequently supply curious statistical information in regard to the prices of commodities, and the countries or localities whence these were supplied, thus contributing to illustrate the establishment of commerce in former times; they give also authentic evidence as to the rate of wages, and various particulars deserving of attention. It is probable that a careful investigation of the parish chest and old books of account, might in the majority of cases, supply much, in this manner, useful either to the architectural antiquary and local historian, or available even for purposes of more general information. Wills and testamentary documents partake of the same character, combined with features of interest not presented by the evidences to which allusion has been made; namely, in their intimate connexion with personal matters and domestic life, as well as family history. It will amply suffice to cite the intelligent researches of the Hon. Secretary of the West Suffolk Institute, to show how much that is curious and interesting may be elicited from ancient wills, in reviving from oblivion the faded picture of the manners, the habitual feelings, the piety and patriotism of our forefathers.

The following document is not without value as a rarity of its kind; few evidences, relating to the medieval workers in metals and their operations, having been transmitted to our times: but we have abundant evidence that the goldsmiths of England, from the early age before the Norman invasion, when their precious productions were known and esteemed in distant countries, as the *opus*

Anglicanum,—the English work, were highly skilled in their craft. This enquiry, however, curious as it may be, is foreign to the present purpose. The only excuse for submitting to a meeting of the archæologists of West Suffolk such a documentary relic as the present, must be sought in the degree of local interest which it may possess, in connexion with that noble institution, the Abbey of St. Edmund, now brought to such sad ruin and decay, and towards the preservation of whose remaining vestiges the influence of the West Suffolk Institute has so materially contributed. The precious object, the insignia of monastic state, to which the following indenture relates, was the pastoral staff of the abbot of that wealthy and powerful monastery, in the times of its greatest prosperity. The minute description of this costly symbol of authority shews how great must have been the riches and resources of that stately foundation. Scarcely more than a century previous to its date, the abbey had been sacked and laid waste by the riotous townsmen of Bury, in the memorable onslaught of 1327, aided by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, and headed by the alderman and chief burgesses. In this disgraceful tumult the losses of the abbot alone, in precious objects of sacred use, and household effects, provisions, goods or chattels, amounted to the sum of ten thousand pounds, besides five hundred pounds in money, with various bonds and securities. The entire award of damages to the monastery amounted to 140,000*l*. The abbey was again plundered, in 1381, of gold and valuables to a large amount. It was, perhaps, only fitting that the external shew and state displayed by those to whom the rule of these powerful and wealthy institutions was committed, should be in harmony with the dignity of their position. The Abbot of Bury, moreover, it will be remembered, was summoned to the great council of the nation, with prelates and secular peers, and not unfrequently had to entertain the sovereign within its walls. In 1433, Abbot Curteys, for whose use the magnificent crosier, here described, had been constructed (three years previously), had the honour of receiving Henry VI. as his guest from Christmas to St. George's Day. On the King's arrival, with a retinue extending full a mile, the magnates of Bury went forth to meet him upon New-

market Heath, with a cortège of 500 men, all arrayed in scarlet livery ; and the bishop of Norwich, with the abbot, in full pontificals, the latter bearing, very probably, the identical pastoral insignia, wrought by his directions, as detailed in this document, received the king with solemn ceremony. On another memorable occasion in the history of St. Edmund's Bury, at this period, it may be imagined that Abbot Curteys appeared, this same official staff upraised in his hand. This was when Henry, about to quit the abbey after Easter, appeared amongst the monks in full chapter, and, having been solemnly received and admitted into the fraternity of the house, was greeted by the abbot, according to custom, with the holy kiss ; whilst the Duke of Gloucester and a number of the nobles of the realm mingled with the monks in the chapter-house. A more striking exhibition of the pious veneration of the sovereign to the memory of the sainted king of the East Angles, and of his regard towards the brethren who watched around the shrine, cannot be imagined.

It may be well to state in what manner the curious little agreement between the abbot and the goldsmith of London had been preserved. It appears to have been customary in religious houses of great possessions and influential position, such as St. Edmund's Bury, to record with precision, in like manner as in episcopal registers, the acts and deeds, leases and agreements, matters secular and ecclesiastical, donations received, in short, all matters which concerned the interests of the monastery. Such a register of Bury has been preserved, and I am not aware that many similar evidences regarding monastic affairs are in existence. It comprises innumerable details of a most curious nature connected with the history of the monks of Bury, during the seventeen years that the house was ruled by Abbot Curteys. This collection, so precious for the archæologist of Suffolk, may now be consulted in the British Museum.

It has been conjectured, and not without probability, that the goldsmith of London selected by the abbot to fabricate his pastoral insignia, on his recent accession to the dignity, might have been a native of Suffolk, whose surname may indicate that his birthplace was on the shores of the Orwell,

which contributed so much to the prosperity of the town of Ipswich. The early companion or neighbour, perhaps, of Curteys, by whom on his accession to the most envied position of influence and authority that Suffolk could offer, he was remembered, and was commissioned to employ his skill, according to the conditions of the following indenture. The document is in the following terms :—

This indenture made between the lord William Curteys, abbot of St Edmund's, of the one part, and John Horwelle, goldsmith, of London, of the other part, witnesseth, that the said John shall make a pastoral staff for the said lord abbot, of the weight of 12lb. 9½oz., viz. 133½ oz. In the head of which staff he shall make on one side an image of the Assumption of the blessed Mary, and on the other the Salutation of the same ; and in the circuit of the same part twelve tabernacles with twelve apostles in them ; and in the crook of the said staff a tabernacle with an image of St. Edmund ; as skilfully, and in the best manner and fashion as they can be made and completed. For the making of which staff, the silver and gilding, with three joints of the same staff, to be made skilfully, as aforesaid, provided that he fully complete all and singular the things aforesaid, before the feast of All Saints, next after the date of these presents, the said John shall receive 40*l*. To do and perform all and singular these things aforesaid, as is aforesaid, the same John binds himself in 40*l*. to the said abbot and his successors, by these presents. In witness of which thing the parties aforesaid have interchangeably set their seals to these indentures. Given at London, 17th of January, in the eighth year of the reign of King Henry VI. (A.D. 1430.)

The original, of which the foregoing is a free translation, is thus expressed :—

Convencio pro baculo pastorali faciendò.

Hec indentura facta inter dominum Willellmum Curteys, Abbatem de Sancto Edmundo, ex parte una, et Johannem Horwelle, goldsmythe, civitatis London', ex parte altera, testatur, quod predictus Johannes faciet baculum pastorem prefato domino Abbati, ponderis xij lib. ix unc. et j quart', videlicet, vj^{xx} xij unc. et j quart'. In cujus baculi summitate ex uno latere faciet ymaginem Assumpcionis beate Marie, et in alio latere Salutacionem ejusdem, et in circumferencia ejusdem partis xij tabernacula cum xij apostolis in eisdem ; et in recurvacione dicti baculi tabernaculum cum ymagine Sancti Edmundi ; ita artificialiter meliorique modo et forma quibus fieri poterint et impleri. Pro cujus baculi factura, argento, et deauracione, cum tribus juncturis ejusdem baculi artificialiter, ut premittitur, faciendis, dumtamen citra festum omnium sanctorum, proximum post datam presencium, omnia et singula predicta plene perfecerit, idem Johannes recipiet xl. lib ad que omnia et singula premissa, ut premittitur, facienda et implenda idem Johannes in xl. lib. dicto Abbati et successoribus suis se obligat per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium

hiis indenturis partes predictæ sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Datum London' xvij die mensis Januarii, anno regni Regis Henrici VI. post conquestum octavo. (A.D. 1430.)

It remains to say a few words in regard to the work to be performed by John Horwelle. Very few original crosiers of the fifteenth century, and of English workmanship, have been preserved. The intrinsic value of the metal was an inducement to convert them to other uses, and they were amongst the superstitious vestiges of the old faith in these islands, condemned by Edward VI., to be for ever clean abolished and done away. Examples, however, have escaped the sweeping abolition, and they are exquisite specimens of artistic taste and skill. The beautiful crosier of William of Wykeham, bequeathed by him in 1403 to New College, Oxford, and still there preserved, seems almost the prototype which Abbot Curteys had in view, when these indentures were drawn up. A fine plate of this precious relic may be seen in "Carter's Examples of Sculpture and Painting." On the head, or the massive part of the staff, answering to the *pomellum* of the crosiers of an earlier age, appear elegant tabernacles of shrine work, with figures of apostles, whilst within the crook, "*in recurvacione*," appeared a figure kneeling, and probably an image of the blessed Virgin (now lost), the object of Wykeham's special veneration, as appears by several effigies of that prelate elsewhere. The crosier of Bishop Fox, preserved at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, is another exquisite example of the elaborate beauty of workmanship displayed in ornaments of this nature. It is not clear whether the "*juncturæ*" described in the indenture were silver mountings, by means of which the several portions of the staff itself or handle, possibly formed of wood, were united together; or whether these joints were three separate tubes of metal, skilfully, ("*artificialiter*") connected, as appears to be the case with the crosiers of William of Wykeham and Bishop Fox.

For the whole work, silver and gilding included, John Horwelle was to receive only 40*l.*, a sum which may be stated as equivalent to 250*l.* in present times. The intrinsic value of the silver to be employed in the work was, at that period, about 22*l.*, leaving a large proportion for the remu-

neration of the workman, and the outlay for gilding, which probably was considerable.

I will only add that John Horwelle was apparently an artificer of no small skill and note in the times of Henry VI. There can be little doubt that he was the same person who held the appointment of Engraver to the Mint, from the 10th to the 19th year of that reign, his surname being written in the mint accounts,—Orewell*. If the conjecture above stated that he was a native of Suffolk be admissible, the subject of the foregoing remarks may, it is hoped, not appear inappropriate, however dry in antiquarian detail, to be brought before a meeting of the archæologists of that county.

ALBERT WAY.

WILL OF JONE HERYNG†.—1419.

[COMMUNICATED BY MR. SAMUEL TYMMS, MARCH 14, 1850.]

I Jone heryng, in good mende, j beqwethe my sowle to almyty god and to owr lady Seynte Marie and to alle the seynts of heuene, my body to be beryed in the chercheyerd of Seynt Edm' aforn the brasene dore‡. Also I beqwethe to the sexteyn of Seynt Edm' xxs. for tythys foryetyn, and alle defawtys that I haue don ayens holy cherche. Also I beqwethe the parysch prest of Seynt Jamys, ijs. Also seynt Marie prest§ of the same cherche xijd. Also the heye clerk of Seynt Jamys iiijd. and too iche of the othyr too ijd. Also I beqwethe Isabel my dowt' and Jonete her dowt' a gerdyn and an hows th'too w' the portenan's, also a peyr bedys of avmber langett' w' a broch and a crucyfix of sylu', also an hol|| basyn and the beste flat basyn¶ and the beste lavowr, also an hangying lavour, also my beste pot, also my beste possenet, also ij candelstyks the beste of laton, also ij saltsalerys of laton, also a grene huche, also a plate and a peyr of tongys and a gret forke and a lytyl forke of eryn, also a fryng panne of laton, also a newe table w' a peyr trestell' and a chayer, also ij longe formys and iij stolis and a forcer**, also a banker†† of blew and red and a noth' banker of yelw and red w' alle the cusschownes and a docer‡‡. Also I be qwethe Alyson my dowt' xls. and

* Ruding, vol. i., p. 44.

† Regist. of Wills, Bury, Lib. Osbern, f. 155.

‡ This was one of the doors of St. James's church. John Havell, the elder, in 1512, directed a farthing each to be given to 40 poor persons, every day for 30 days, "at the braseyn dore, whan the messe of requiem ys seid."

§ The priest who officiated at the altar of St. Mary in the church of St. James.

|| Deep. Ang. Sax. *hol*, *cavus*.

¶ Fleet, or shallow.

** A casket. They were very curiously carved and painted; and so much coveted that within 50 years of the date of this will, their importation was forbidden by statute in 1463.

†† Covering of tapestry for a chair or bench.

‡‡ The term *docer* occurs in the "Awntrys of Arthure," where a costly

ij pottys of bras next the beste, also ij candelstykkys of laton next the beste, also a basyn next the beste and a labour w^t iij fet, and a fryng panne of eryn, and a gredyle*, and a lytyl peyr tongys, also my beste erene spete, also half a garnysch^t of pewt^t vesselt^t, also iij sponys of sylu^t, and a lytyl cofr^t, and an old matras, and a pey^tyd materas; also a bed w^t leberdys hedys, w^t the test^t, also a grene cou^tlyth sengle, and a chalon, and the beste peyr schetys, and a peyr bedys of blak get, and a grene hod, and a red hod, and a gowne of vyolet, and anoth^r of taune, and a towayll of diapr^t werk, and a sauenap(?); also a cloke and a rownd table. Also I be qwethe Ser Jon Petyth a maser† and a gowne of blew, or ell^r vjs. viij*d.* th^rfor. Also I be qwethe Will^r Basse my gossones vjs. viij*d.*, and iij sponys of sylu^t markyd w^t grene thred, and a cou^tlyth w^t grene byrdys and iij curteynnes and a celo^r and a peyr schet^t, and a grene matras, and a lytyl basyn, and the sekund table w^t ij trestell^r, and a potel possenet, and a trefd, and a gospanne, and a mort^r of hard ston. Also I beqwethe Jone my woman a taune bed w^t a test^t and a peyr schet^t, and ij sponys of sylu^t, and a lytyl candelestykke, and a ryngyd basyn, also xiijs. iij*d.* of sylu^t, and a galon pot, and a galon panne, and a chafo^r w^t iij fet, and a spete w^t a fot. Also I be qwethe frer John Meth^wold x*d.* Also Jon Pecok x*d.* Also Jon Forthe x*d.* Also Jone Burtone, for Jon her sone, x*d.* Also Frer Thom^s Fornh^m x*d.* Also to the makyng of Seynt Jamys|| x*d.* Also Jone Clerk x*d.* Also Margarete Bedforde x*d.* Also Jon Notyngh^m¶ xxs. for hys travayle. Also hys wyf vjs. viij*d.* for her travayle. Wretyn at bery the iijj day of Septembr^r the yer of owr lord j. m^t. iij*c.* xix.

pavilion is described as having

"Dossours, and gweschyns, and bankowres full bryghte."

Sir Frederick Madden explains it as signifying a cushion for the back. At the present time, according to Forby, the hassock used in church is called a *doss*.

* Iron plate, on which bread or cakes were baked.

† Previous to the introduction of ornamental fictile ware in the 16th cent., the ordinary service of the tables of our ancestors was on vessels of pewter, the silver plate being for the most part reserved to decorate the cup-board or buffet. Harrison, in his description of England, written about 1580, says "such furniture of household of this mettall, as we commonlie call by the name of vessell, is sold usualle by the garnish, which dooth containe 12 platters, 12 dishes, 12 saucers, and those are either of silver fashion, or else with brode or narrow brims, and bought by the pound, which is now valued at 6*d.* or 7*d.*, or peradventure at 8*d.* In some places beyond the sea a garnish of good flat English pewter, of an ordinarie making, is esteemed almost so pretious as the like number of vessels that are made of fine siluer, and in maner no lesse desired amongst the great

estates, whose workmen are nothing so skilful in that trade as ours."—*Holinshed's Chron.* i. 237. The garnish was in fact the suite or service, and varied according to the rank of the party, as in modern times. The garnish of Sir Thomas Kytson, of Hengrave, contemporary with Harrison, consisted of "three dozen of platters and dishes, and one dozen of saucers, every six dishes and platters varying in size."—*Hist. Hengrave*, 195. In the inventory of the college of Bishop's Auckland, A.D. 1498, there are enumerated "xx powder platers, xij powder dishes, viij salsers, j garnishe of vessell."—*Wills and Inv. Surtees Soc.* i., 101.

‡ Drinking bowl, made of maple wood: hence its name. The word was used as late as the time of James I. Fletcher (*Valentinian*, 1618)

"Dance upon the mazer's brim"

See Nare's Glossary, v. Mazer.

§ Godson.

|| Probably an image of the saint, to be erected in St. James's Church by the contributions of the faithful; or towards the then unfinished church itself.

¶ Notyngham erected the beautiful porch on the North side of St. Mary's church, Bury.

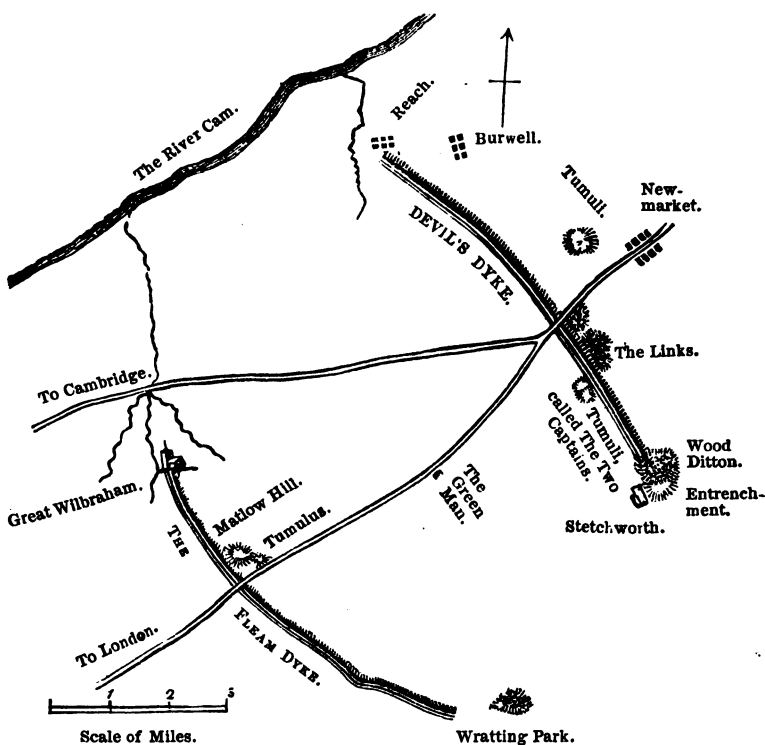
THE DEVIL'S DYKE, NEWMARKET.

[READ JUNE 13, 1850.]

NEWMARKET and its neighbourhood possessed, till within a few years, numerous evidences of the warlike races which antiently occupied our Island ; but many of the tumuli which studded the country, with fragments of trackways and embankments, have been cleared away, without, it is much to be regretted, even a note of their contents, form, or precise locality. Most remarkable earthworks, however, extending from the woody uplands on one side to the wide expanse of fen on the other, remain to attest the presence and the labours of contending races. Camden enumerates five almost parallel dykes or ditches. The first, called Brent Ditch, between Melbourne and Foulmire ; the second about 5 miles long, running from Hinxton, by Hildersham, to Horseheath ; the third, called Fleam (Flight) Dyke, or from the length of its course, Seven Mile Dyke, from Balsham to Fen Ditton ; the fourth, the greatest and most entire, popularly called the Devil's Dyke, from Woodditton to Reach, a distance of 7 or 8 miles ; and a fifth, the least of all, " shewethe itselfe two miles from hence, betweene Snailwell and Moulton." The courses of the four first of these ditches are shewn on Lysons's map of Cambridge-shire. Brent or Brant Ditch, says that author, is a slight work of the kind, proceeding from Heydon, in Essex, pointing nearly to Barrington, continuing over part of Foulmire, till it ends in a piece of boggy ground. The second ditch is seen about a mile south of Bournbridge, lying upon declining ground between Abingdon Wood and Pampisworth, pointing towards Cambridge. Towards the middle it has been filled up for the Ickneld way to pass over it, which shows it to be older than the road. It is very large and deep, but has no bank on either side. The Fleam

Dyke still remains very entire between Great Wilbraham and Balsham, where it serves as a boundary to the hundred which takes its name from it, and where the works resemble those of the Devil's Dyke, but are not quite so large.

The annexed cut*, copied from the Ordnance map, will give a good idea of the course and relative bearings of the Fleam and Devil's Dykes.

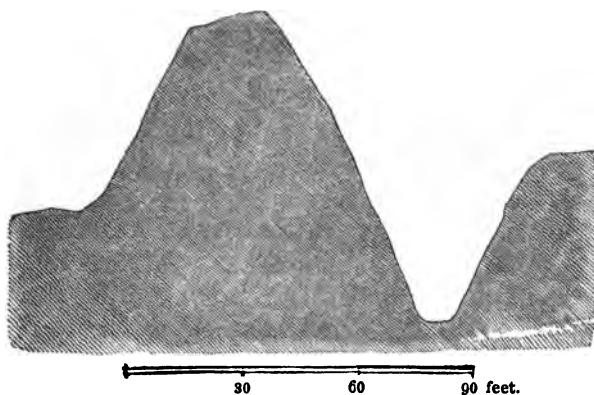


The Devil's Ditch commenced probably at its southern extremity, where the Ordnance map marks the site of an antient entrenched camp at Woodditton (*i. e.* the ditch-town by the wood), and continued northward, across Newmarket heath, in a straight course of eight miles, to a

* For the use of this and the other two wood blocks, the Institute are indebted to the liberality of the proprietors of the Gentleman's Magazine,—a

periodical peculiarly devoted to all matters connected with history and archæology.

stream near the village of Reach, whose appellation from the Saxon *ræcan* indicates, says the late Mr. A. J. Kempe*, the point to which the dyke reached or extended; so that its right flank rested on streams and marsh lands, and its left on a forest tract. "The vallum being thrown up on the eastern side shews that the entrenchment was intended to secure the plain of Newmarket against an enemy approaching from the westward, by a barrier impregnable if properly defended. Such indeed it must have been, for the escarpment of the rampire from the bottom of the ditch in the most perfect places measures not less than 90 feet, and is



SECTION OF THE FOSS AND VALLUM.

inclined at an angle of 70 degrees. On the top of the rampart is a cursus or way 18 feet in breadth, sufficiently wide for the passage of cavalry or chariots. Here Mr. Kempe, in the year 1845, thought he could distinguish faint traces of a parapet of turf. The whole was probably strengthened by a line of palisades or stakes. It will be readily imagined how strong a defence this steep and bristled wall of earth must then have formed. Even now, to ascend its outward base from the bottom of the ditch is a feat of no small difficulty and labour. The excavation for the work was made in the solid stratum of chalk which lies on Newmarket plain next under the vegetable mould; the rampire was doubtless faced with green sods, and nature has continued the surface of sward to this day." Northward of Woodditton are some tumuli, in front

* Gent. Mag. Jan. 1845, p. 25.

of the dyke, called traditionally "the Two Captains". At the spot called the Links, where the high road from London



VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS WOODDITTON.

cuts through it, and the antient Ickneld street crosses it, the bold character of the work is well seen ; but on the race-course it has been broken through in order to form apertures for the running horses at places to which the general name of gates (*i. e.* gaps) has been given, and the rains of centuries have had more effect in reducing its features. At Reach it is very perfect for about a mile. Here, according to the measurements of Lysons, the slope of the vallum measures about 52 feet on the west and 26 feet on the east side ; and the whole of the works are about 100 feet in width.

At what early period of our history this remarkable work was constructed is a matter of conjecture. It has been variously assigned to the Aborigines, the Romans, the Saxons, and the Danes. We know but too little of the ancient Britons to find much authority for attributing the work to them. From what we do know they appear to have relied more upon their woody heights and marshy forests than upon any extensive range of artificial protection ; but the passage of the Ickneld Street across both the Fleam and Devil's

Dykes, is adduced in support of the British origin. The late Mr. North, in a letter to the late Mr. Ashby, of Barrow, commenting on Dr. Mason's Essay on Roman Roads, preserved in a volume of MSS. in the possession of W. Mills, Esq., of Saxham Hall, says it was thrown up by the Iceni against the Emperor Claudius. "What led me to this opinion (he writes) was the strait Roman way from Tilbury on the Thames to Writtle (the supposed Cæsaromagus), thence straight to Braintree, and from thence winding to Haverhill (where another road from Colchester to Godmanchester intersects it.) This seems to be the only route he could take from the Thames shore to the Iceni, for the river Stoure and the woodlands of Suffolk left no advantageous access to the eastward. This answers your observation of it; from which part the enemy was expected by the ditch being made on the outside from the Iceni." A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1845 attempts to derive the name from *diphnys*, the British word for a steep or precipice, which he remarks is applicable to all the places popularly bearing the name of his satanic majesty; as the Devil's Dyke near Brighton, the Devil's Punchbowl, and the Devil's Den, in Surrey. But unfortunately for this conjecture the prefix is not confined to steep earthworks. Near Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, are four huge stones of an upright form called the Devil's Bolts or arrows; and three upright stones at Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, are known as the Devil's Quoits.

Mr. Kempe believed the Devil's Dyke, with perhaps the other lines of a similar character in the district, to have been constructed by the Roman legions at an early period. The covering of a line of country by a long extended vallum and ditch was a tactical practice with the Romans*, and he instances as similar works, the Wansdyke†, in Wiltshire; Watts's Dyke, on the borders of Wales; Grims-

* The Roman stone wall from the Tyne to the Solway has a vallum or turf wall running nearly parallel with it, falling short however of its extent by about 3 miles at each end. It consists of a deep ditch, accompanied near its northern edge by a bold mound, and on its southern by two mounds of earth. These lines of earth-works are always

perfectly parallel with each other, and they are usually found in close companionship with the stone wall. The earthworks are usually ascribed to Hadrian, the stone wall to Severus.—*Journ. of Brit. Arch. Assocn.* v. 201.

† Proved by Mr. Kemble to have been originally called Woden's-dyke.

ditch*, crossing the Roman road from Old Sarum to Dorchester; the great Grimsdyke, in Scotland, thirty miles in length, constructed by Lollius Urbicus, Governor of Britain in the time of Antoninus Pius; and the line of entrenchment, nineteen miles in length, thrown up by Cæsar from Lake Lemana to Mount Jura, to check the devastations of the Helvetii. To this is to be added the superstitious belief which attaches to many Roman works, and attributes them to diabolical agency. The common name for the Grimsdyke is the Wizard's Dyke; the great Roman wall upon the left bank of the Danube, which continues in an unbroken line for more than one hundred and fifty Roman miles, and was constructed as a boundary, between the years 276 and 280, is known by the name of the Devil's Wall, and the term Devil's Highway is given to many Roman roads in Britain. Remains have been found in the district, shewing that the Romans had complete possession of the country; but the accounts of those turned up in the more immediate vicinity of the dyke are not so authentic as could be wished. Battely† relates that several Roman coins were found in levelling a passage through it, probably that known as the Running gap; but Mr. Ashby in the MS. volume before quoted, remarks, "who can think that Roman coins are lodged all along a vast bank of seven miles in length? and it was in levelling that to fill up the ditch, or widen a former passage through it, that the coins are said from hearsay to have been found." The additions of Bishop Gibson to *Camden's Britannia* [p. 397], record "that in digging through the ditch on Newmarket Heath, near Ixning, they met with some antient pieces. A late author has affirmed that they bore the inscriptions of divers Roman Emperors, but upon what authority I know not." At a later period, during some improvements in the Exercise Ground in 1827, several tumuli were removed.

* At the meetings of the Archæological Institute, at Salisbury, in 1849, and at Oxford, in 1850, the subject of the various lines of earthwork was brought under notice by Edwin Guest, Esq., F.R.S., who considered that the Grimsdyke was constructed by a tribe living on the north side of it, as a protection against some other tribe which possessed the country to the south of it, and he

showed that the southern side was held for a considerable period by the invading Saxons, and the northern side by the retreating Britons, who by very slow degrees, and after a very severe struggle, were driven into Wales. They were totally routed near Bath.—*Genl. Mag.* Oct. 1849, pp. 405-6.

† *Antiq. S. Edmundi Burgi*, pp. 40-41.

In the centre of one of them was found an urn of rude construction containing ashes, with some beads, two coins supposed to be Roman, and a fragment of a cup of superior ware. Another mound, sixty yards long and twenty-five broad, appeared to have been a funeral pile, the whole of the earth being apparently discoloured by fire, and occasionally presenting in its removal pieces of decayed charcoal.*

Mr. Kempe†, in 1845, observed fragments of Roman tile scattered near the Dyke, and was informed that some years before fragments of the bronze furniture of chariot wheels had been dug up near the line, but he was unable to verify the information‡.

Camden, Lysons, and Ashby, concur in receiving the popular opinion that this formidable vallum and foss was thrown up by the Saxons; but its magnitude, in their opinion, refutes the idea of its having been made as a boundary§ between the kingdoms of East Anglia and Mercia. Camden says, "These great and long ditches were certainly cast by the East Angles to restrain the Mercians, who with sudden inroads were wont most outrageously to make havocke of all before them." Ashby thinks, from "the bank being entirely on the east side of the ditch, and this must have occasioned much additional labor and expense, it must have been a military work to defend East Anglia, and not a common boundary of two states." Lysons [p. 74.] writes "The Devil's Ditch at present|| serves for the boundary between the dioceses of Norfolk and Ely, and some have supposed all these ditches were originally boundaries of tribes or kingdoms; but, from the strength of the works, which was much more than would have been necessary for a mere boundary, the better opinion seems to

* *Gent. Mag.* 1827, ii. 265.

† *Ibid.* 1845, i. 28.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 25.

§ Mr. Guest considers the more important lines of ditches provided with mounds on one side only as the boundaries of antient tribes. They were not exactly military lines of defence, like the wall of Hadrian, which was provided with a parallel military road; but they were lines of demarcation, fixing the boundaries of territory. Such was Offa's dyke, between the Dee and the Wye;

and such were the ditches of the Belgæ. Sir R. C. Hoare discovered that the ditches with two mounds were not boundary lines, but roads of communication between British villages; they were worn down into hollows by the traffic of a dense population, and may be compared with the hollow lanes of Devonshire and the Channel Islands.—*Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1850, p. 184.

|| Since altered, by the incorporation of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury into the Diocese of Ely.

be, that they were formed for purposes of defence, by the people inhabiting the country between them and the sea; the ditch being on the opposite side from the sea. The situation of the Devil's Ditch and Fleam Dyke were extremely well chosen, and would have secured the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk from incursions from the Midland Counties."

In answer to these authors, the existence of Offa's Dyke, constructed by Offa, king of Mercia, in 780, as a territorial boundary* against the Welsh, and running parallel to Watts's Dyke, as the Devil's Dyke does to the Fleam Dyke, is cited as a proof that the Saxons raised such works for such purposes; but it is admitted that Offa's Dyke is very slight as compared with the one under notice.

By some it has been thought to have been cut by King Edmund the Martyr, to defend him from his implacable enemies the Danes, who ultimately, on his death at their hands, in 870, succeeded in subjecting East Anglia to their power. They destroyed the monasteries of Thorney, Ely, and Soham; and it is recorded that at Balsham, one end of the Fleam Dyke, they halted, and slaughtered the helpless inhabitants without discrimination.

The first mention of the Devil's Dyke in history is found in the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 905, which tells us that the land of the East Angles was laid waste by King Edward, between the *dykes* and the Ouse as far northward as the fens. Fabyan and Holinshed relate that King Edward the Elder was, in 901, crowned and anointed at Kingston-upon-Thames, and immediately after was obliged to follow the East Englian Danes, who sided with Ethelwald son of Ethelbert, uncle to this King Edward, whom they had crowned King, and had carried with them through the countries of the East Saxons and Mercians, whence they returned hither laden with spoil and booty, but in their way King Edward engaged near St. Edmund's Ditch†, where, though he lost the victory, he gained great advantage, Ethelwald aforesaid and Gothrio their Kings (which last was a Dane) being both slain in

* Baldwin's Dyke, separating Flanders from Artois, was the line of demarcation between the two languages, when Sueyro

wrote his *Annales de Flandes*, 1624, pp. 84-5.

† The Devil's Dyke was generally so called by the Monkish writers.

that battle: after which he followed his enemies (who retreated for want of a leader to Thetford city and camp as their great defence), and spoiled all their lands which they held by composition and agreement under King Edward, from the river Ouze to the bordure of St. Edmund's Land (viz., all Suffolk from Devil's Ditch to Thetford).

The description of the dyke by Abbo Floriacensis, who visited Britain in the 10th century, and died in 1003, is remarkable. Speaking of East Anglia he says, "from that part whereas the sun inclineth westward, the province itself adjoyneth to the rest of the Island, and is therefore passable: but for feare of being overrun with many invasions and inrodes of enemies, it is fortified in the front with a bank or rampier like unto a huge wall, and with a trench or ditch below in the ground."

Some later writers, says Camden, state that King Canute, the Dane, was the author of the dyke, notwithstanding the said Abbo, who died before Canute obtained the kingdom of England, made mention of it. "But they who wrote since Canute's time, termed it St. Edmund's limit and St. Edmund's Dyke, and verily think that King Canute cast it up, who, being most devoted to Saint Edmund the Martyr, granted unto the religious monkes of Saint Edmund's Bury (for to make satisfaction for the wicked cruelty of Swain his father wrought upon them) very great immunities, even as farre as to this Dyke, whence it is that William of Malmesbury, in his book of Bishops, writeth thus—'The customers and toll-gatherers which in other places make foule work and outrage, without respect or difference of right and wrong, there in humble mannner on this side Saint Edmund's dyke, surcease their quarrels and brauls.' And certaine it is that these two fore-fences last named—the Fleam and Devil's Dykes—were called St. Edmund's dykes. For Matthew Florilegus hath recorded that the said battell against Aethelwolp was fought betweene the two dykes of St. Edmund."

It appears from the Domesday Book that the Abbot of Bury held the manors of Brome and Arwarton, in Suffolk, and that of Shelfanger, in Norfolk, and probably some others, by serjeantry, viz., by the service of conducting the

foot soldiers of the two counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, for 40 days, at the king's summons, from St. Edmund's Ditch to the king's army in Wales, for which he was to have fourpence each for conduct money, and the rest of their maintenance was to be at the king's cost. These manors were afterwards granted by the abbot to the Dayville or Daviler family by the same service; and a Dayville, one of the rebel barons in the time of Henry III., in 1266, is recorded as having laid waste the county of Cambridge and taken the Isle of Ely. From this family, Mr. North, in the MS. previously cited, thinks the dyke "might assume the name of D'Aviler's Ditch, and then, by an easy transition, to Devil's Ditch." Were this the only instance of the Satanic prefix, such an origin would be most probable; but the common practice of the vulgar in former ages, to ascribe the formation of the most remarkable objects to supernatural agency, is alone sufficient to account for the popular name of this dyke; and tradition relates that the huge mound, at Thetford, visited by the Institute last year, was formed by the devil scraping his shoes after he had dug his dyke on Newmarket Heath.

S. TYMMS.

CUSTOMS OF HARDWICK.

[READ MARCH 14, 1850.]

THE records of Manors and of Manorial customs are among the most valuable, yet unfortunately also one of the most neglected sources of archæological history. The knell of these instructive remnants of feudal tenure has already begun to sound ; and probably, at furthest, before another half century shall have elapsed, copyholds and all other customary tenures will have ceased, and the Court Rolls be superseded by some uniform system of registration of titles. The political economist hails with pleasure an innovation which the antiquary as justly views with regret. Much of our early history, both civil and military, is intimately connected with the various modes in which land was formerly held, and the condition of its occupants. Mr. Kemble's invaluable "Codex Diplomaticus" has shown how indispensable the Saxon charters are to the full comprehension of the Saxon annals. The right understanding of the history of this country for at least three centuries after the conquest is in like manner dependent on an accurate acquaintance with the several tenures which prevailed, and the documentary evidence of the ownership of the soil. The registers and chartularies of the dissolved monasteries, and the ancient custumals and terriers of manors, and such early Court Rolls as still exist, would afford much information on the ancient topography of the country, and the social condition of the people, their manners and usages. Stewards of manors might become valuable auxiliaries to the legal antiquary and historian, by furnishing authentic accounts of customs now obsolete, and services long ago commuted, without any possible detriment to the interests either of themselves or others. Notwithstanding the gleanings of Blount and the editors of his "Fragmenta Antiquitatis", much material of this sort must still remain to be made available for the elucidation of the past. In the hope that even a single example may be fructifying, and lead to similar contributions to archæological science, we are induced to publish the following extracts from the

customs of the manor of Hardwick, copied from the Register of Bury known as "*Alphabetarium*" (now in the Cambridge University Library, G. g. 4, 4) and obligingly communicated to the Institute by F. K. Eagle, Esq. They seem to refer to an early period of the history of the abbey, probably to the latter part of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century. The tenant Richard Siwat does not appear to have had a sinecure ; but to have been a tenant in villenage, one of a class of agricultural labourers according to the usage of the age. For, it is to be borne in mind, that when such tenures originated money wages were rare, and money itself scarce ; and therefore on the creation of a manor, after parts of the land were granted out to vassals and others to be held by various free and honourable services, other part was retained in the lord's own hand ; and in order to provide labourers to cultivate it, in addition to the serfs or villeins that belonged to him, the lord granted out small parcels of the residue to men just above a state of actual bondage, for their support, on condition of their assisting in the labours of husbandry and other work in which villeins were generally employed. These tenant-labourers were not villeins, though they are often so designated, and held their land by what were termed base or villein services. The work to be performed by them was specified and limited ; sometimes it was to be done on stated days, or on so many days in certain weeks, or within other periods, the choice of the particular days being left to the tenants ; but there were days of work, especially in harvest time, which were precarious, *i. e.* to be performed when required, for the labour could only be effectually rendered when the crops or the like were in a suitable state ; and these came to be called *precaria*. Various allowances were made to these tenants when certain work was done ; sometimes meat and drink, sometimes part of the produce, as we shall see in the case of Richard Siwat ; but rarely was there any money payment. The reaping of the lord's land was generally an important element in such services. This work was in some manors called the *magna precaria* or great bidrepe, when all such tenants were summoned to render assistance. And in some manors, as at Brayles in Warwickshire, the tenants were to come to the

lord's reap with all their households, except their wives and shepherds. There were in other manors certain ploughings for the lord, to which the tenants were summoned in like manner. In the cases to which I have referred the very object of such tenures was to obtain labour; and this led to as large an amount being reserved as was at all compatible with the tenant being able to cultivate his own land for the support of himself and family. But there were a more favored class of tenants from whom less labour was required, and indeed there were all degrees, and not a few rendered only these *precaria* in harvest time: a kind of service which was reserved even where it would hardly be expected; thus we find the resident householders in the town of Bury St. Edmund's, with few exceptions, were bound to reap on some of the abbey land; but the duty was at an early period compounded for by the payment of a penny, which was termed *repsilver*, as appears from the highly interesting chronicle of Jocelin de Brakelond. The same chronicle tells us that Abbot Sampson, soon after his elevation, caused an inquisition to be taken not only of the quit rents of his free tenants, but also of the labourers (*rusticorum*) and their tenements, and the services that each was bound to render. This may have comprehended actual villeins also; for though they were in fact slaves, sometimes belonging to the manor and passing with it, and at others held irrespective of any interest in land, and though they were incapable of acquiring property except for the benefit of their masters, yet they often held pieces of land for the support of themselves and their families, but it was merely at their *lord's will*, and they might be removed at any time. The chronicler Jocelin indeed mentions Abbot Sampson as having by deed confirmed the manor of Thorpe to a villein (*gleba ascripto*); which sounds like granting him a permanent estate for his life in the manor, but, if so, the grant itself probably manumitted him by implication, as would certainly have been the case at a later period; for the courts of law, by divers subtilties, greatly assisted this class of men in acquiring their freedom, and a permanent interest in their land; and it is a prevailing opinion that from them were derived the original copyholders. Richard Siwat was hardly a villein, for he appears to have held *to him and his*

heirs ; still his liability to be transferred to another manor, and to be converted into a reaper or woodman, shows he was only one degree above a state of bondage, and certainly some of his services were of the meanest kind. One advantage the humblest of this class of labourers had was that, so long as he performed the services, he was intitled to the land. The licenses to marry, arbitrary as they appear, grew out of the then state of society. The marriage of a daughter was important, for she might become intitled to the land as heir, and if she married a bondman of another lord, or one incapable of performing the work, the lord must have either lost the service or the tenant the land. And had Richard Siwat himself married a bondwoman of another lord, the issue would, according to Glanville, have belonged to her master, and could not, it is apprehended, have inherited ; but on these points there were nice distinctions, and at a later period it would have been otherwise, as the issue of such a marriage was then held to follow the *status* of the father. However, even then a man marrying a bondwoman without her master's leave was liable to an action, which would in all probability have ruined a poor tenant-labourer like Richard Siwat ; and therefore it was not without some reason the lord had a veto on his marriage.

CONSUETUDINES DE HERDWYK.

Ricardus Siwat tenet viij acras terræ et operabitur a festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad gulam Augusti* qualibet septimana duas operationes exceptis xv diebus ante Natale Domini, die Parasceue†, feria ij ante Pentecostem, quibus diebus quietus erit ab operibus. Et veniet ad opus suum sole surgente, et operabitur donec magna missa‡ cantetur pro uno opere sine cibo. Si autem dominus velit ipsum pascere operabitur per totum diem pro uno opere. A gula Augusti usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis metet qualibet septimana unam acram frumenti vel ordeï vel siliginis vel avenæ vel de pisis dimidiam acram, et quantum metet tantum ligabit et schoccabit, sed non cariahit. Et habebit ad quamlibet acram frumenti, siliginis, ordeï, vel avenæ duas garbas, et ad dimidiam acram pisarum duas garbas. Et faciet si dominus voluerit unam precariam in Autumno cum duobus hominibus ad cibum domini ad ij repasta, et ad noonscench§, et aliam precariam cum uno homine ad

* The first of August.

† Good Friday, i. e. the day of preparation. See John, xix, v. 14 and 31.

‡ This was most likely over before 12 o'clock, and probably earlier.

§ The same word that we now spell *luncheon*. It is good Saxon from "scenc," *potus*, drink, or draught. In the Promptorium Parvulorum we find "schenkynne drynke, *propino*," and "schenkare", a

cibum domini ad ij repasta et ad noonseench si dominus voluerit. Et precariæ non allocabuntur ei pro aliquo opere. Et triturbabit et mundaabit pro quolibet opere dimidiam summam* de quolibet genere bladi per mensuram grangiarum, de qua nullum pervenerit incrementum. Et habebit in recessu suo quando triturat ad grangias ad quodlibet opus quantum possit semel colligere de foragio tunc triturato cum rastello, et dicitur j Helm†. Et in tempore falcationis faciet duos dies in prato cum falce in septimana pro duobus operibus, et operabitur sine cibo usque ad nonam‡, vel tota die cum cibo. Et eodem modo operabitur in sarculatione. Sed dominus non debet facere eum operari tota die ad cibum suum in nullo genere operationis contra voluntatem suam nisi fuerit a retro de operibus suis. Et similiter de feno colligendo. Et faciet v cratas ad faldam de virgis in bosco de Herdwyk pro ij operibus. Et portabit quinque cratas quando falda de Herdwyk portabitur ab uno campo in alium, viz. post ordea seminata, quando incipient compostare in æstate, et non allocabitur ei pro aliquo opere. Et adjuvabit per unum diem ante prandium onerare caretas de fimo pro j opere, et sparget dimidiam acram fimi pro j opere, et fossabit usque ad nonam pro j opere. Et si ad quodlibet aliud opus assignetur, operabitur

giver of drink, a tapster. Chaucer, in the "Merchant's Tale", has

"Bacchus the win hem skinketh al aboute";

and Gouldman's Dictionary gives—"To skink, *effundere*; a skinker, *pincerna a poculis, vide Tapster*." The word is employed by Shakspere (*Henry IV. Act ii. sc. 4*), "I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapped even new in my hand by an *under-skinker*," where, as appears immediately afterwards, *under skinker* answers to drawer. The modern German has *schenken* and *schenke*, the latter signifying an alehouse; and the word is not extinct in East Anglia, as Forby gives "Skinker, one who serves drink—one who takes upon himself to fill the glasses or horns of his party." When dinner was very early, noon was not too soon for an intervening refection—a sup of drink at least; but in monasteries this took place after *nones*, which was about 2 p.m., and in other instances it seems an afternoon refection. The two repasts were dinner and supper; the higher classes, temp. Elizabeth, dining at 11 and supping at 5. "Of old (says Harrison, *Desc. Engl.* i., 170) we had breakfasts in the forenoone, beverages or nuntions after dinner, and thereto reare suppers generallie, when it was time to go to rest, a toie brought into England by Hardie Canutus; but now those are very well past, and ech one, except some young hungrie stomach that cannot fast till dinner time, contenteth himself with

dinner and supper onelie." In the Towneley Mysteries, v. 234, it is called "noyning." The noonseench was identical with the *bever* (see *Way's Promptorium*, i., 34), a word originally meaning drink, though afterwards, like *nuncheon*, including food, and both identical with the *biberes monales* of the monks—the small cups served out after nones. A good illustration of this conversion of drink into food appears in the customs of the manor of Southease with Heighton, Sussex, translated probably from the Latin temp. Jac. I., where every reaper was to be allowed "*one drinke in the morninge of BREAD AND CHEESE*," and the word drinking is still used for afternoon refreshment of a similar kind in some parts of Yorkshire.

* *Summa* is 8 bushels, or a quarter.—(*Cullum's Hawsted*, p. 98) a *seam*; a word still used in this sense in some of the southern counties. Fr. *somme* (the other forms of the word are *sagma*, *salma*, *sauma*, and *somma*), a load, as much as a horse, cart, wagon, or wheelbarrow, whatever the means of transport might be.

† Angl. Sax. *hælm*, *culmus*, straw; whence *halm*, or *hauhm*, applied to stubble. Analogous to this perquisite was a custom in the manor of Brayles, Warwickshire, for a tenant on mowing for his lord to have as much grass as he could carry away on his scythe.

‡ This may either mean midday or the time of nones, about 2 p.m.; but the former is probably here intended.

usque ad nonam pro j opere, vel usque ad vesperam pro ij operibus. In septimana vero rogationum erit ad cameras necessarias* conventus munda-
 das† per ij dies, et habebit de Cellerario ij repasta et noonscenche, et erit quietus ab aliis operibus illa septimana. Die vero cenā† habebit de Cellerario unum mandatum§, et operabitur illo die usque illam horam quando debeat ire ad mandatum quodcunque opus sibi fuerit injunctum, et non allocabitur ei pro aliquo opere. Si autem extra villam ad aliquod aliud manerium transmittatur||, operabitur usque ad nonam pro ij operibus. Et si pascatur ibidem operabitur usque ad vesperas, et allocabitur pro ij operibus tantum. Et dabit quolibet anno pro feugera¶ bruera ad festum Sancti Michaelis j d. ob. et ad Natale unam gallinam. Nec potest maritare filiam suam sine licencia, nec nubere sine licencia. Et debet sectam curiæ et molendini, et dominus si voluerit faciet eum messorē** vel boscarium. Quodsi fuerit, quietus erit ab operibus suis. Et dabit herietam, viz. xxxij d., et præterea hæres satisfaciet pro ingressu faciendo.

* The monks were much in advance of their age in these matters. The building at Canterbury in the 12th century, as shewn in Eadwin's plan in the "Vetusta Monumenta," was on a large scale, and water was supplied to render the services here mentioned unnecessary. (See *Arch. Journ.* vol. iv. p. 160); and so at St. Gall, yet earlier, there was a public building for the monks, and several private conveniences for guests and others which are not easily made out from Professor Willis's reduced plan in the same journal, vol. v, though very evident on the large plan whence it was taken.

† It is expressly stated in one of the cartularies of St. Edmund's, that the "Lancetti de Hardwick" were to cleanse the cameras necessarias of the monastery. And in the Liber de Consuetudinibus Sancti Edmundi, fol. 69, is this passage:—"Feria ij^a et ij^a Rogacionum undecim homines de Herdwic mundantes cameras conventus, accipiunt singuli mane iij ova, et ad nonam, bini et bini, j ferculum de ferculo aule, scilicet v fercula et dimidium." In Groton there were tenants who paid "gersumam pro filiabus suis quia tenent de lancettagio." (MS. Harl. 3977, fol. 33 v. 53 v.)—*Gage Rokewood's Chron. Jocelini de Brakelonda*, p. 150.—On the base tenure of Lancettage, vide Spelman in voce *Lancetta*; and Ducange, *Lancetus, Lancetta*.

‡ Maunday Thursday (*cena Domini*), when our Saviour instituted the Eucharist and gave his new commandment (*mandatum*) to love one another. See *Riddle's Christian Antig.* p. 633.

§ The maundy in Benedictine monasteries seems to have taken place after nones, i. e. soon after 2 p. m. (See Fosbroke, p. 52.) Beside the ceremony of washing poor people's feet, there was a dole of money or provisions, and it was in this that Richard Siwat was to share.

|| This is a remarkable word. It seems to imply that Siwat was liable to be removed at pleasure to another manor.

¶ Ducange has "Fougeria, filix. Gall. Fougère—fougerias nostre foreste," &c. Mr. Way writes, "It is a word still used commonly in France, fougère, fern, or brakes, as they are called in Suffolk. The "feugera bruera"—fern grown on the heath or common of Reigate, is here used by the copyhold tenants just as that of Herdwyk was shared. In Normandy, until very recent years, a glass of singular lightness was fabricated for table use, termed *verre de fougère*, from the use of the ash of the fern in its manufacture." The tenants of the Abbot of Furness had liberty to get whins and brakes to their own use. Ferns (says West, *Antiq. of Furness*, Appx., No. viii.) are much used in baking oatmeal cakes, and heating the ovens. The smoke of dry fern is no way offensive; and does not stain the bread, "therefore it continues to be in great request in Furness. Of glass, "made of ferne rotys," see Sir T. More's *Dialogue*, ff. 18. The town and family of Fougères in Brittany both bear branches of fern for their arms.

** Reaper. See *Cullum's Hawsted*, pp. 107, 224.

DE FALDA DE HERDWYK.

Pastura faldæ illius incipit juxta riperam apud Wlnoths et procedit ita ulterius ascendendo versus austrum usque ad crucem lacrimantem*, et ita semper per viridem viam quæ ducit usque Herdwyk et in circuitu de Herdwyk, et ita procedendo per campum de Horsecroft usque ad molendinum de Hornyngesherthe, quia ipsi de Hornyngesherthe communicant etiam in campis jungentibus se campis Sancti Edmundi ex illa parte. Procedit etiam communia illa descendendo usque ad cursum aquæ quæ venit deversus Saxham ex opposito de Eychtecros, et ita redeundo per aquam illam usque ad pratum sacristæ, sed in illo prato non communicant aliquo tempore anni, dictum vero cursum aquæ non debent aliquando excedere.

PASTURA DE HERDWYK.

Introitus bosci de Herdwyk a bruera usque ad januam bosci pertinet ad Cellerarium. Ita quod non est qui possit communicare aliquo tempore anni neque in illo introitu neque in aliqua cultura circa Herdwyk pertinente ad Cellerarium sine licencia ejusdem speciali, locatur autem aliquando pro xvij*d.* vel plus.

Pastura vero circa Herdwyk eorum est quorum terræ super eandem abutant pasturam.

Pastura viæ quæ ducit a bruera usque ad domum Ricardi Siwat, quæ dicitur Aspeweye, et pastura viæ juxta terram Decani quousque se extendit campus de Hokewelle, pertinet ad Custodem bosci.

Pastura viæ quæ ducit a grangia Eleemosinarii ad domum Willelmi le Monech pertinet ad eundem et dat annuatim viij*d.* pro illa pastura.

Tota pastura brueræ de Herdwyk et omnes aliæ pasturæ ibidem ita specialiter pertinent ad Cellerarium præter ea quæ dicta sunt ut nullus possit ibidem communicare, pascere, neque aliud quid facere aliquo tempore anni sine licencia Cellerarii, præter feugeram brueræ, quæ pertinet ad tenentes de Herdwyk, reddendo inde annuatim xxij denarios, de qualibet quilibet scit suam porcionem.

* Near Stafford formerly stood what was called a *Weeping Cross*, and the spot still bears the name. It is referred to by Pennant and Gough in their descriptions of the cross in Flintshire, near Whiteford, known by the name of *Maen Achwynfan* or the stone of lamentation, being a sculptured stone, about 12 feet high, with a cross within a circle at the top, after the fashion of many of the old stone crosses, ascribed to the 10th and 11th centuries. Pennant considered it a Weeping Cross like that at Stafford, and that penances were performed there. The editor of Camden's "*Britania*" thought it was raised to the memory of the slain in a battle, there being numerous *tumuli* not very far from it; an opinion which Pennant rejected on the ground of this being a Christian memorial, and the

tumuli of an earlier period.—*Pennant's "Whiteford,"* p. 113, and *Gough's Camd. Brit.* ii., p. 592. How far he may be correct as to the age of the *tumuli*, there are no means of determining. Its name agrees so closely with that at Stafford, that it is not unreasonable to think they belong to the same class. Near Old Sarum the name "*Weeping Cross Tree*" designates a spot where in all probability formerly existed a similar cross. We have not been able to find any evidence of the occasion or purpose of such crosses. There was a practice of funeral processions stopping at crosses on their way to church and praying for the dead (*Brand's Pop. Antiq.* by Ellis, ii., p. 158), and where a cross stood on a much frequented road to a church it might from that practice have acquired such a name.

BOSCUS DE HERDWYK.

In bosco de Herdwyk non debet aliquis nec potest quid juris vindicare neque in herbagio, neque in subbosco, neque in alio aliquo præter Priorem, Hostilium, et duos emptores*, quibus Cellarius debet assignare quolibet anno contra Natale iiij^{or} Cristemasse stokes†, et debet quodlibet esse ad minus de viij pedibus. Veruntamen si Cellarius magis expedire viderit poterint assignari in aliis boscis circa villam, dummodo sint infra duas leucas.

FEUGERA DE HERDWYK.

Feugera brueræ de Herdwyk pertinet ad Cellarium, et assignatur tenentibus de Herdwyk quorum quilibet scit portionem suam, et dat quilibet j d. ob'.

CUSTOMS OF HARDWICK.

Richard Siwat holds eight acres of land, and is bound to perform in every week, from the feast of St. Michael to the Gule of August, two Works, except fifteen days before the Birth of our Lord, Good Friday, and the Monday before Whitsuntide, on which days he shall be free from his Works. And he shall come to his work at sunrise and shall work until the high mass is sung, as one Work, without food. But if the lord chooses to allow him food he shall work through the whole day for one Work. From the Gule of August to the feast of St. Michael he shall mow in every week an acre of wheat, or barley, or rye, or oats, or half an acre of pease, and what he shall mow he shall tie up and shock, but shall not carry. And he shall have for every acre of wheat, rye, barley, or oats two sheaves, and for half an acre of pease two sheaves. And he shall perform, if the lord will, one precary in autumn, with two men to be fed by the lord at two meals, and at *noonscench*, and another precary with one man to be fed by the lord at two meals and at *noonscench*, if the lord please. And the precaries shall not be allowed to him as any Work. And he shall thresh and dress for every Work half a seam of any kind of corn by the measure of the Granges, from which he shall derive no advantage. And he shall have when he departs from threshing at the Granges for every Work, as much of the straw then threshed as he can collect once with a rake, and it is called one *Helm*. And in time of

* Caterers, or achatours (from the French *acheteur*), the purveyors to the abbey. Their office was very like that of Chaucer's "gentil manciple,"

"Of which achatours mighten take ensemble".

However, it appears to have extended, as did that of purveyor for the king, to fuel as well as food. *Emptores* are mentioned by Yates (*Bury Abbey*, pp. 191, 208) in the sense of purveyors. They were not strictly speaking officers of the monastery, but servants of the abbot and cellarer respectively the abbot having at least one, and the cellarer two; whose duty it was to go to market, &c., for them.

The cellarer had also an *emptor casei*, as if the purchase of cheese had something in it peculiar. In Bury Abbey the cellarer was "secundus pater in monasterio" had splendid and extensive apartments and grounds; and many singular and profitable privileges; recited in Yates's *Bury Abbey*, 188-192. The duty of the hosteller was to provide for the reception and entertainment of strangers, pilgrims, and visitants.

† They were probably yule logs. Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, has *stoc*, a stock or log—No. 136, 442; *hedfod-stoccas*, Nos. 442, 641; *wón stoc*, Nos. 287, 657.

mowing he shall mow two days in each week in the meadow as two Works, and shall work without food up to noon, or all day with food. And in the same way he shall work in weeding. But the lord ought not to make him work all day for his food in any kind of work against his will, unless he be in arrear of his Works. And in the same manner of hay making. And he shall make five fold-hurdles of wattles in the wood of Hardwick as two Works. And he shall carry five hurdles when the fold of Hardwick is moved from one field to another, viz., after the barley is sown, when they begin to manure in summer, and it shall not be allowed to him as a Work. And he shall assist for one day before dinner in loading the carts with dung as one Work, and he shall spread half an acre of dung as one Work, and shall ditch up to noon as one Work. And should he be placed on any other work, he shall work up to noon for one Work, and until evening for two Works. In Rogation week he shall assist in cleansing the necessities of the convent for two days, and shall have from the Cellarer two meals and *noonscench*, and shall be free from other works in that week. But on Maundy Thursday he shall have a maundy from the Cellarer, and shall work on that day to the time when he ought to go for his maundy, whatever be the work enjoined to him, and it shall not be allowed him for a Work. But if he be sent out of the town to any other manor, he shall work up to noon as two Works. And if he is fed there, he shall work until evening, and it shall be allowed as two Works only. And he shall pay yearly for the brakes or fern of the heath at Michaelmas 1½*d.*, and at Christmas a hen. He can not give his daughter in marriage without licence, nor marry himself without licence. And he owes suit of Court, and of the Mill, and the lord if he pleases may make him reaper or woodman, in which case he shall be free from his Works. And he shall pay a heriot, viz., 32*d.*, and his heir besides shall pay a relief for his admission.

OF THE FOLD OF HARDWICK.

The pasture of this fold begins by the river at Wlnoths, and proceeds along it towards the south up to the Weeping Cross, and so along the Green Way which leads to Hardwick, and round Hardwick, and so along the field of Horsecroft to the mill of Hornyngesherthe, as they of Hornyngesherthe common also in the fields adjoining the fields of St. Edmund on that side. That common proceeds downwards to the watercourse which comes from Saxham opposite to Eyhtecross*, and so returning by that water to the Sacristan's Meadow, but in that meadow they do not common at any time of the year, for they ought never to go beyond that watercourse.

* *Eychte* is no doubt one of the various forms of the perfect tense of Ang. Sax. *Ecan* or *Eacan*, to increase, prolong, or add to; but here the *perfect participle* of later times used adjectively in the sense of great, tall, or high; and thus Eyhtecross is Great or High Cross in the same way in which *Ick-worth* and *High-worth* are identical, the name of a village very near the cross in question.

In Anglo-Saxon times the perfect participle *Ecen* was used as an adjective in the sense mentioned; and the later practice of confounding the perfect tense and perfect participle of Ang. Sax. verbs is sufficiently well known. The ordinary spelling of the perfect tense was *Ecte*, *ycte*, *ihcte*, and *yhte*, with which *Eychte* may be easily identified; and *ihct* i sometimes the perfect participle.

THE PASTURE OF HARDWICK.

The entrance of the wood of Hardwick from the heath to the gate of the wood belongs to the Cellarer. So that there is no one who may common at any time of the year either in that entrance or in any arable land about Hardwick belonging to the Cellarer, without his special leave. It is let sometimes for 18*d.* or more.

But the pasture around Hardwick belongs to those whose lands abut upon that pasture. The pasture of the way which leads from the heath to the house of Richard Siwat, which is called Aspeway, and the pasture of the way next the Dean's land, as far as Hokewell field extends, belongs to the Keeper of the Wood.

The pasture of the way which leads from the Almoner's barn to the house of William the Monk belongs to the same, and he pays yearly 8*d.* for it.

The whole pasture of the heath of Hardwick and all other pastures there, belong specially to the Cellarer, except those above mentioned, so that no one may common or feed there, nor do anything else at any time of the year without the leave of the Cellarer; except the fern of the heath, which belongs to the tenants of Hardwick, paying for it yearly 22*d.*, of all which every one knows his own portion.

THE WOOD OF HARDWICK.

In the wood of Hardwick, no one ought or can claim any right either in the herbage or underwood, or anything else, except the Prior, Hosteller, and the two caterers, to whom the Cellarer ought to assign every year, against the Nativity, four Christmas stocks, each of which ought to be at least of 8 feet in measurement. But if the Cellarer shall think it more fit he may assign them in other woods round the town, so that it be within two miles.

THE FERN OF HARDWICK.

The fern of the heath of Hardwick belongs to the Cellarer, and is assigned to the tenants of Hardwick, each of whom knows his portion, and pays 1*½d.*

The Writ of King Stephen that Saint Edmund may peaceably hold Hardwick is to be found in the Register of J. Northwold, fo. 45, in Rub. Reg. 75, and in Nigro Registro Vestiarii, fo. 181, in these words :

Stephen, King of England, to O. Abbot of St. Edmund's and to all the men of the honour of St. Edmund greeting. I command you and order that the monks of St. Edmund and their Cellarer may hold the land of Herdewyk as well and in peace freely and quietly as they held it more freely and quietly in the time of any Abbot of St. Edmund's. So that no one may interfere except the Monks & Cellarer. Witness, R. de Ver at St. Edmund's.

WILL OF GEORGE WHATLOKE, OF CLARE.—1539.

[READ MARCH 14, 1850.]

In dei nomine Amen, xvj die mens' Augustij anno d'ni mill'imo quingen' tricesimo nono, ac regni regis Henrici viij tricesimo primo. I George Whatloke, of Clare, in the countie of Suff. clothmaker, and in the dioces of Norwich, beyng hooill of mynde and of good and parfyght remembraunce, thanks be to Jhu my mercyfull sauor, do orden and make thys my present testament and last wyll in maner and forme foloyng. Fyrst, I bequethe my sowle to almyghty god our lady Saynet Mary, and to all the holly company of heuyn, my body to be buryed in the paryshe church yerde of Clare aforesayd, which that oonys don I wyll and yn Godd's behalfe requeer myn executors that they holly and faythfully content and paye all my detts which can or maye be euydently prouyd of dewty to be dewe to any person or personns. Item, I gyue and bequethe to the hyeghe aluter of Clare aforesayd, for my tythys and offerynges neglegently and not trewly payed, and that the curat there may the more devowtely pray for my sowle, vjs. viij*d*. Item, I wyll that my executors gyue in almys to euery person holdyng forth hys hande at the daye of my buryall* on peny at the leest, that they may praye to god to haue mercy vpon me, ouer and besydys the rewarde to preystys and clerkes. Item, I wyll that myne executors immediatly after my decesse, as sone as they can or may conveniently, that they shall purchase so moche lande†, medow, or pasture as shalbe to the yerely value of xs. by yere ouer all charges, and that lande, medowe, or pastur so purchased, to be letten to farme by the churchwardens of Clare aforesayd for the tyme beyng. And I wyll that the sayde yerely farme of xs. so commynge of the sayd lands, medowe, or pasture, shall yerely from thensforth paye and dyscharge

* John Baret, by will dated 1463, directed bread "to be delyd to poor folke that be redy to take it, stondyng in the strete abowte my place".—*Tymms's Bury Wills*, p. 28.

† There are several pieces of land, both arable and pasture, belonging, through bequest and purchase, to the town of Clare. They are situate in Clare and the adjoining parishes of Stoke, Ashen, and Poellingford; and, with the addition of a small farm at Barnardiston, contain the aggregate quantity of 157*a*. 2*b*. 22*p*. But which of these pieces was purchased by the pecuniary bequest of George Whatloke, I have no means of ascertaining. The entire conditions of his will however have now fallen into complete disuetude, that which provided for the "common fine" being longest

obeyed, the last payment of it being made by the overseers at a court leet held in 1832. From the circumstance that a portion of the land is called the "common pasture," and is vested in *feoffees*, an inference might be drawn that it was connected with Whatloke's will, and that the *fine*, bearing a similar name, was charged on it. Yet such is not the fact, as there are documents in the possession of the churchwardens, which prove that some time previous to the year 1535, that pasture was granted to the townspeople, for a specific purpose, by Queen Catherine, first wife of Henry VIII., the grant being subsequently confirmed by Queen Mary, her daughter. Nor was the *fine* a charge on the land, for the feoffment accounts contain no entry of its ever being paid, or even demanded.

the holle commyn fyne as well for the Deceners* as for the Hedborows then dwellinge w^{yn} the same towne of Clare. To the purchase of wyche londe, medowe, or paster, I wyll that myne executo's bestowe & paye xij^d or xx markes rather than the sayde ackte & dede shulde be ondone. Wherfor I wyll, & en God's behalfe, I speccially do requere, that the seyde Deceners there & then so beyng that they shall yerely at soche daye as the lete shalbe there yn the sayde towne of Clare kepte and holden, & the commyn fyne there & then yerly contentyd & payde, shall ryng a sollom pele w^t all the bells yn the stepyll of the seyde towne of Clare, for my sowle & all my frends sowles, & all crysten sowles, & thus & yn thys facyon to be vsyde for ever. And for that the ij chyrche wardens w^t the sexten of the sayde towne shalbe the more earnest & dyligent to se thys done, I wyll that every of the sayde chyrchewardens & the sexten, shall have for ther labor iij^d. yn the name of a rewarde, and the rynges of the bells to have viij^d. for ther labor, wyche hole some of money concernynge the lete & these rewards shall extende to the some of xjs. viij^d. by the yere. And ouer that I wyll that the sayde londe, medowe, & paster thus to be purchesyd shalbe put yn feoffment into xxiiij^d parsons, inhabytants & lyke to be ynhabytans w^{yn} the sayde towne of Clare, to holde to them & to ther heyers, to the yntent beseide. And ouer that I wyll that, at soche tyme as the seyde feoffes shall be departyd & dyssecyd, then lyvyn only of them butte iij or ij, then I wyll that these iij or ij so beyng yndvyd [indued] w^t lyfe naturall, shall make a new feoffment of the seyde londe, medowe, or paster, yn fee sympyll, vnto the number of xxij lyke persons, to the yntente & purpose afore remembryde, & so yn lyke maner & forme to be contynewyde. Prouidyde allwey that yf thys my present testament and last wyll be not fullyllyd & kepte acordynge to the yntente afore mencionyde, or yf the seyde londs, medowes, or pastures so porchasyde & put yn feoffment yn maner & forme aforesayde, shall fortyn hereafter to be sowlde, or put to eny other vse, yntent, or purpose, so that thys my present testament & last wyll be not fullyllyd & kepte acordynge to the yntent and purpose aforesayd, that then it shalbe lawfull for my next heyer or heyres, to enter into the sayde lands, medows, or pastures so purchased, and the same to

* *Deciners, Decenniers, or Doziners—Decennarii.* In our ancient law, such as were wont to have the oversight of the *Friburghs*, or views of frank-pledge, for the maintenance of the king's peace; and the limits or compass of their jurisdiction was called *decenna*, because it commonly consisted of ten households; as every person, bound for himself and his neighbours to keep the peace, was styled *decennier*.—*Bract.* lib. 3, tract 2, c. 15. These seem to have had large authority in the time of the Saxons, taking knowledge of causes within their circuits, and redressing wrongs by way of judgment, and compelling men thereunto, as appears in the laws of King Edward the Confessor (*Lambard Numb. 32*); but of late

decennier is not used for the chief man of a *dizein* or *dozein*; but he that is sworn to the king's peace, and by oath of loyalty to the prince, is settled in the society of a *dozein*. A *dozein* seemed to extend so far as a leet extendeth; because in leets the oath of loyalty is administered by the steward, and taken by all such as are *twelve* years old and upwards, dwelling within the precinct of the leet where they are sworn (*F. N. B.* 161). There are now no other *dozeins* but leets; and there is a great diversity between ancient and modern times, in this point of law and government (2 *Just.* 73, sec. 1, *Comm.* 114. 4 *Comm.* 252: and *ante Decennary*.—*Tomlins' Law Dict.*

haue and to holde to theym and to ther heres for euer, thys my present testament and last wyll or any thyng herein conteynynge to the contrary not withstandynge. Item, I gyue and bequethe to Jone my dowghter xl. sterlynge, to be payd to the sayd Jone at the age of xviij yeres, or elles at the daye of hyr maryage, if the sayd Jone wyll. And yf the sayd Jone departe thys present lyfe before she come to the age of xiiij yeres, or before she be maryed, then I wyll the seyde xl. starlynge to her bequethyde & assynye shalbe distributyd & done yn deds of charyte wythe yn the seyde towne of Clare by the dyscreyson of myne executo's for the welthe of my sowle & of my wyffys sowle & the sowle of the sayde Jone & all crysten sowles. Item, I geve & bequeth to John Whetlocke, myne newewe, xl. starlynge, & the same to be delyveryd & pade to the seyde John w'yn one yere next after my dyssece; & every one of hys thre chylderne, that ys to wytt, every of them iij.s. iij.d. & that to be payde at the daye of my buryall. And yf eny of hys sayde chylderne departe and dyssece w'yn the age of xxj yeres than I wyll that parte to hym bequethyde so dyssecyd shalbe among them than lyvynge. Provydyde allwey that yf any of my londs or tenements here aftar shall dyscende to the sayde John Watlocke by & after the dyssece of the forsayde Jone my dowter, then I wyll the sayde John shall make payment of the sayde xl. to hym bequethyde to myne executo's, or to the executo's of them yf they be departyde, & the sayde xl. to be done in deds of charyte w'yn the seyde towne of Clare by the dyscrecyon of myne executores or the executo's of them, to praye for my sowle, my frends sowles, & all crysten sowles. Item, I geve & bequethe to euery one of my godchylderne now lyvynge xij.d. to praye for my sowle. Item, I geve & bequethe on to Thomas Whatloke, my brother, xs. to be payde to hym at the day of my buryall, & ouer that I geve and bequethe to the seyde Thomas xs. to be payde yerly to the sayde Thomas duerynge hys lyfe, that ys to wytt, euery halfe yere xs., the fyrst payment therof to be gyuen w'yn halfe a yere next after my dyssece. Item, I geve & bequethe to John Chapman, Thomas Chapman, & Anne Chapman, euery of them iij.s. iij.d. & yf any of them departe before the age of xxj yere, then I wyll that parte so to hym bequethyd shalbe divydyde amongs them then lyvynge. It'm, I geve & bequethe to Margaret Halke, the wyffe of Rycharde Halke xs. to be payde to her at the daye of my buryall. It'm, I geve & bequethe to George Halke, my godson, vjs. viij.d. to be payde at the daye of my buryall. It'm, I wyll that yf any thyng comprehendyde yn thys my last wyll and testament wantythe or lakythe yn dewe maner & forme of orderynge or makynge, then I wyll that yt shalbe reformyde and amendyde by soche counsell lernyde as myne executor shall resorte vnto, not changynge theeffecte or yntente of thys my presente testament & last wyll*. The resydew of my goods & cattells here to fore not bequethyde I geve and be quethe to Margeret my wyef, whome I orden & make one of myne executo's, & Thomas the other executor, & the

* Such provision is unusual. The will of John or Jankyn Smith, of Bury, 1480, provides "that as longe as myn executoures be levyng, yf any thing nede and is behovefull in any parcell of myne

will to be reformed for the better entente, I woll that my seid executoures reforme it after there discrecion, as they will answer before god."—*Tymms's Bury Wills*, p. 64.

sayde Thomas to have for hys labor xls. & Robart Whatlok supervysor of thys my testament & last wyll, & he to haue for hys labor & payne takyng xxxs. Thes wytnes George Danyell, jentylman, Ryc. Harvy. Item, I wyll that Sir Thomas Martyn, clerk, shall have a hondrethe thyrtene shyllyns & fowar pence, to pray for my sowle w^{yn} the chyrche of Clare the space of one hole yere. Item, I geve & bequethe x^l. starlynge to the amending of the heywey, as myne executores shall thynk most co'venyent & necessary a bowght the towne of Clare. Item, I geve ouermore to Nycholas Martyn, Margeret Martyn, w^t ther brothern & systerne iij^s. iiij^d. a pese & yche of them to be otheres ayer. Apud London probatum fuit*.

AMPTON CHURCH.

[READ DEC. 12, 1850.]

THE parish of Ampton is in the hundred and deanery of Thedwastre, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely.

At the period of the Norman survey there was a church in this parish, with eight acres of free land belonging to it. The present structure, dedicated to St. Peter, is of boulder, with stone dressings. It was erected in the 15th century in the perpendicular style, and consists of a square tower at the west end, 40 ft. high; a nave, 38 ft. long and 15 ft. wide, with a porch on the south and a chantry chapel on the north; and a chancel, 18 ft. in length and 15 ft. in width. It exhibits no architectural features of peculiar interest; but having been recently repaired and re-furnished from designs by Mr. Teulon, at the cost of Lord Calthorpe, is a pleasing neat little church. The only entrance is by the small plain tiled porch on the south side.

The nave contains several floor stones without any inscriptions, one near the reading desk has a male and female figure in brass, probably members of the Cocket family; and another, near the centre of the church, with a female figure, in memory of Joan, the widow of Thomas Heigham, gent., who died Oct. 2nd, 1611, and was buried here. A neat marble tablet opposite the entrance records the death of the Rev. John Bird, rector of this parish 50 years, who died Aug. 9th, 1745.

On the north side of the nave is Coket's chantry, the entrance being beneath a handsome obtuse pointed stone

* Registry of Wills, Bury, Lib. Poope, f. 37.

arch, the jambs and soffit of which are ornamented with bosses between trefoil-headed panels. The spandrels contain plain heater shaped shields within quatrefoils, and above, on a label, in old Roman characters, in bold relief:—

“Capella perpetue Cantarie—Joh’is Coket.”
and finished with an embattled cornice.

A licence from the Crown was granted on the 12th of March, the 18th of King Edw. IV., 1479, to John Coket, of Ampton, Thomas Heigham, John, son of the said John Coket, Richard Heigham, and Clement Clark, to found a perpetual chantry of one priest, to celebrate every day at the altar of the blessed Virgin in the parish church of Ampton, for the good estate of the King and Elizabeth his Queen, Edward Prince of Wales, and Richard Duke of York, Earl Marshall, and of John Coket, the father, and Alice his wife, and their heirs, and for their souls after their decease, and for the souls of their parents, benefactors, and of the faithful departed, according to the orders and regulations of the said John Coket, Thomas Heigham, John Coket the son, Richard Heigham, and Clement Clark, the said chantry to be called John Coket’s chantry at the altar of the blessed Virgin of Ampton, and to endow it with lands or rents of the value of ten marks.

By a deed made the same year, and still extant, John Coket, of Ampton, and his co-feoffees, after establishing the chantry in the language of the Royal grant, appoint Valentine Stabeler to be the first chantry priest, and confirm to him a rentcharge of ten marks issuing half-yearly, out of Great Livermere, Little Livermere, and Trostou, granting the further sum of 40s. whenever the said rentcharge was unpaid by the space of a month. And they gave the said priest a dwelling house opposite the church of Ampton, with a garden adjoining. And they ordained that the priest should take nine marks of the rentcharge for his salary, and expend the remaining 13s. 4d. in the bread, wine, and lights for masses at the altar, and in the books, vestments and ornaments thereof, and the repairs of the house. And it is provided that the priest should every day say mass, vespers, complin, and the other canonical hours, and one special antiphon of the blessed Virgin, with *De profundis* and a special collect for the good estate of the persons before-named, and the before-mentioned souls, within the said

church or churchyard. And that three times a week at the least he should say *Placebo* and *Dirige*, and once a week a mass of requiem for the said souls; and at each of them the priest, after the offertory at the south end of the altar, turned to the people, should say the *De profundis* aloud for the said souls, naming them in English; the said chantry priest at matins, mass, and vespers, to wear his cope, and to officiate in the ordinary manner of a chantry priest. And they ordained that the names of the said King and Queen, and their children, and the christian and surnames of the said John Coket and Alice his wife, Richard Bole and Margaret his wife, the deceased parents of the said John Coket and Alice, should be inscribed in a small tablet to be placed upon the altar publicly, that the priest might commemorate specially for them in his daily mass and prayers, and for the heirs of the said John Coket and Alice, and the faithful departed. And it was ordained that during the life of John Coket the father, he and his co-feoffees should present a chantry priest on a vacancy, and that after his death the presentation should belong to John Coket the son and his heirs male; and in default thereof to John Abthorpe and Agnes his wife, one of the daughters of John Coket the father, and her heirs male, and in default thereof to Hamon Claxton and Alice his wife, the other daughter of the said John Coket the father, and her heirs male, and for default to the right heirs of the same John Coket for ever. And for default thereof to the abbot or prior of the monastery of Saint Edmund and his successors, and if they should fail to present within ten days after a vacancy, then the presentation to belong to the Prior of Ixworth.

The interior of this chantry measures from east to west twelve feet, and from north to south eight feet six inches, and is lighted by four windows, two towards the north, one towards the west, and another towards the east; the three former have each two, and the latter three trefoil-headed lights.

Between the north windows is placed an oval-shaped grey marble tablet, wreathed about with flowers and foliage, with the following inscription in memory of James Calthorpe, Esq., founder of the Boys' Hospital in Ampton, who deceased May 2nd, 1702.

JACOBUS CALTHORP,

Arm: JACOBI & DOROTHEÆ

Filius natu maximus, natus est 21°

Feb. A.D. 1649, Denatus Maij 2°, 1702.

Requiescat in pace.

Vixit sine Pari, sine Simili cœlebs decessit,
Nec suprâ sortem nec infrâ Familiæ Honorem.

Frater suis Fraterimus,

Universis è longinquo vicino summis imis

Publicus Hospes,

Hospitium adjacens munificè fundavit,

Tot pueros in sæcula suscipit, alit, instruit,

Per illum Deus desertos non deserit ;

Orbis Parentem subdit.

Ferale Marmor ne Lachrymulis

Nitorem minuas, idem te credas

Monumentum nobis, —illi Trophæum.

The east window contains the arms of Reynolds quarterly, and the ancient and present arms of Calthorpe, Gough and Yelverton single. In a vault beneath are deposited several members of the Calthorpe family. This chantry has been long used by the occupiers of Ampton Hall as the family pew.

CHANTRY PRIESTS.

VALENTINE STABELER, appointed by the above indenture. His name also occurs in other documents during the first 7 years of King Hen. VIth's reign.

JOHN PAYN occurs in a deed dated the 16th of Hen. VIth's reign.

RICHARD DOO, who is mentioned in a deed dated the 12th of Hen. VIII., most likely continued to officiate until its dissolution in the 1st year of Edw. VI.

The chancel is lighted by the eastern window only, the others being closed by monuments. Prior to the reformation there was a holy sepulchre by the side of the altar. John Cleris, of Ampton, in 1530, bequeathed "to the sepulchre light in Ampton church, to continew for evyr, too melche nete to be leten by the churchwardens for the tyme being, and halfe part of the mony comyng yeerly of the letage of the sayd nete to go to the fyndyng of the seyed light, and the other half to bye another melche nete, so that the stoke may evyr be renewyd and encresyd, and the mony comyng of the letage of every and all thes same nete to go to mayntenance of the sayd light to contynew perpetuall."* On the north side is a mural monument in memory of William Whettell, Esq., of alabaster and coloured marble, with a very spirited bust of the deceased, with beard peaked and habited in a plain doublet and furred gown, with full quilled ruff and close

* Tymms's Bury Wills, p. 249.

coif. Within the pediment is a small shield with these arms :—*Gules*, a chevron *Ermine* between three hounds heads erased, *Or*, Whettell; impaling, quarterly 1st and 4th, *Sable*, three dexter hands erect, couped at the wrist, *Argent*.....2d, *Gules*, three chevronels, *Or*.....3rd, *Gules*, a bend fretty, *Or*, with a martlet for difference; and on the summit of the monument another shield, with mantling helmet and crest, and the arms of Whettell single. Beneath is the following inscription :—

Mihi Christvs est in vita et morte lvcvm.
Hic iacet corpvs clarissimi viri Gvlielmi Whettelli
armigeri, qvi fvit in adolescentia optimis disciplinis,
envtitvs in virili etate socivs collegii sc^{iae}
trinitatis in Academia Cantabrigiensi in senili
Eirenarcha et vicecomes in comitatu Svffolciensi
civis bonus magistratvs melior vir optimvs.

Febr' 19^o An^o D'ni 1628, et etatis svæ 67 ad cælites migravit.

Henricus Calthorpe Armiger (qvi dvxit in vxorem Dorotheam neptem svam) solvs
Execvtor dicti Gvlielmi et illi divinctissimvs posvit hac Monvmentvm.

On the same side is another monument in memory of Sir Henry Calthorpe, knight, consisting of an arch beneath a canopy supported by two Tuscan columns of veined marble. It contains figures of the knight and his wife, who is dressed in a close-bodied vest with full sleeves, with her head and neck uncovered. She holds a book in her left hand, the right being placed within that of her husband; who is habited in an official gown, with a flat ruff about his neck, and ruffles at the wrists. Their children are sculptured in alto-relievo, on a compartment beneath the parents; those who deceased before their father are distinguished from the others, by having death's heads in their hands. The entablatures of the pillars, with the consoles and spandrils of the arch, are ornamented with armorial bearings, but so much defaced as not to be accurately blazoned. It bears the following inscription :—

M. S.

Depositvm Henrici Calthorpe eqvit^{is} avratⁱ 2^{do} Geni^{al} Jacobi Calthorpe
eqvitis avrati, olim Domini de Cockthorp in agro Norfolciensi qvem
si divrnare parçæ concesserant, Antiqua Calthorpiorvm prosapia eivs
reflorvisset meritis ab adolescentia stydiis ivris mvnicipalis Angliæ innv-
tritis ita indvstria affectvum temperantia prvdentia et ivditio clarvit,
vt primvm illvstrissim^a Reginë Henriettæ Mariæ Solicitator, eadẽm in
consiliis Reventionvm in concess^{is} coopatvs; Dein Londini recordator,
et tandem Serenissimo Regi Carolo a tvtelarvm provcrvatione designatvs,
svmma fidelitatis, et eqvitatıs lavde singvlis pcrfvnctvs est.

Habuit in vxorem Dorotheam filiam, et cohæredem Edvardi Hvmphrey, et neptem Gvlielmi Whettel Arm : Exqvâ qvinque filios, totidemq' filias svsciperat: Qvorum Jacobvs, Dorothea, et Henrietta Maria conflorentes indole viduatam oblectant; Gvlielmus, et Edvardvs hic in paterno obdormivnt tvmvlo; vt ergo pietas optimo manifestetvr conivgi, et grata Δωροθεον extaret recordatio, Ipsa tantis fvneribvs fvns svperstes

Hoc Monvmentvm posvit.

Obiit in Calend August ætatis suæ L. mo

CIODCXXXVII

Sanctificatvs brevi implevit longa
tempora Sep. 4 ver. 13.

On the south side, opposite the above, is another monument, consisting of a female figure, dressed in the fashion of the time, and in a kneeling posture before a desk, with an open book. The lady is sculptured in white marble, under an arch of black; ornamented with emblematical figures, an hour-glass with wings, human relics, &c., within the span-drils. The entablature is supported by two pilasters of the Ionic order, surmounted with the arms of Calthorpe in a lozenge.

This is inscribed to the memory of Mrs. Dorothy Calthorpe, the pious foundress of the almshouse in this parish, who died Nov. 8, 1693, aged 45 years.

M. S.

To the pious memory of M^{rs} DOROTHY CALTHORPE, 2^d
Daughter of JAMES CALTHORPE, late of AMPTON, Esq: by
Dame Dorothy his Wife. This Virgin Foundress of the
Almshouse left this life for a better 8th Nov. A.D. 1693

In the 45th year of her age.

A Virgin votary is oft in Snares

This safely vow'd & made y^e Poor her Heirs.

On the same side, eastward of the foregoing, is a small grey marble tablet, in memory of James Calthorpe, Esq., who died March 11, 1784, aged 85; with his likeness in profile, sculptured in basso-relievo by John Bacon, R.A., with the arms and crest above.

Within the communion rails are marble slabs in memory of three of the daughters of James Calthorpe, Esq., and Dorothy his wife, namely:—"Jane, wife of Mr. Mordant Cracherode, citizen of London, who died in 1680; Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Charles Trumbill, LL.D., rector of Hadleigh, in this county, who died June 11, 1686, and Charles their son; Dorothy, who died unmarried Nov. 8, 1693."

Near this is a memorial to the Rev. John Boldero, rector, who died in 1796, and Mary Ann his wife, who died Sept. 25, 1800; with several others without inscriptions.

The communion plate consists of a silver paten, having engraved thereon "The Gifte of M^{rs} Dorothie Calthorpe, A^o Dⁿⁱ, 1631," with the arms of Calthorpe quartering Bacon, Wythe, St. Omer, and Stapleton, impaling Humphries, &c. A silver chalice, with the arms of Calthorpe impaling Humphries, and their crests; inscribed "The Guift of S^r Henry Calthorpe, K^t, and the Lady Dorothy his wife—1637." A large flagon of silver, with the like armorial bearings, inscribed, "The Gift of S^r Henry Calthorpe, deceased, and y^e Lady Dorothie his wife—1639." A silver bason for the offertory, weighing 29 oz., 17 dwts., "The Gift of Mrs. Dorothy Calthorpe, Foundress of the Almshouse of Ampton."

In the tower is a muniment chest, strongly secured by iron bindings and locks, also the Royal arms dated 1661. In 1821, an excellent clock, by *French*, of London, was placed on the second floor, at the expense of the patron. The bell chamber has three small bells thus inscribed* :—

1. Johanes Draper Me fecit, 1608.
2. Sancta Mar'reta ora pro nobis.—Thomas fecit.
3. Sancte Andrea ora pro nobis.—Derbv.

The parish register commences in the year 1559, and is regularly brought down to the present time. The entries appear to have been made by the then officiating minister.

THE RECTORY.

It is a discharged rectory, valued in the King's books at 5*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, the clear yearly value certified at 29*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

* Church bells were usually consecrated in honour of some saint, and had different inscriptions and sentences on them, such as :—

When mirth and joy are on the wing—I ring.
To call the folks to church in time—I chime.
When from the body parts the soul—I toll.

and, in the days of Popery, bells were baptized and anointed with the chrism, or holy oil. They were also exorcised and blessed by the bishop, from a belief that when these ceremonies had been performed, they had power to drive the devil out of the air, to calm tempests,

and to keep away the plague. The ritual of these ceremonies is contained in the Roman pontifical, and is still used in Roman Catholic countries. The practice of baptizing and consecrating bells was introduced in 968 by Pope John XIII.—*Faulkner's Kensington.*

Parliamentary returns at 121*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1839 commuted for a rentcharge of 125*l.* per annum. It pays neither first fruits nor tenths; synodals and archdeacon's procurations, 8*s.* 9*d.* Valet per annum in terr. glebe, 17*s.*

The advowson always was, and still is, appendant to the manor, the present patron being Lord Calthorpe. It is endowed with the great and small tithes, and it appears from the terrier that they are paid to the rector in their proper kinds, and that there are no customs in the parish except threepence for every cow; instead of tithe milk, threepence farrow; one penny a weanell; but the tithe calf in kind, or sixpence a calf for little dairies.

It has a good rectory house, and convenient premises, with about twenty pieces of glebe, containing in the whole 15*A.* 3*R.* 39*P.*, and intermixed with other lands.

RECTORS.

1409. William Butt.

Exchanged with Richard Fitz Hugh for the rectory of Stanton, in Norfolk.

1543, Oct. 24. Thomas Ward, succeeded William Boys.

1549, Apr. 12. Robert Burbor.

1551, Mar. 23. Reginald Facon.

1554, June 12. Thomas Skarthe.

1558, July 15. Richard Tocke.

1559, Aug. 19. Thomas Marsar.

1563, Oct. 6. Nicholas Legg.

Rector of the adjoining parish of Timworth, to which he was instituted the same year.

1597, Nov. 21. Clement Heigham.

1598. William Noble.

Buried at Ampton, March 22nd, 1615.

1615. John Smith.

1617, Sept. 6. Samuel More.

1624, Mar. 7. Robert Stafford.

1664, Nov. 30. Isaac Harrison.

Professor of Sacred Theology.

1679, Nov. 27. Jeremy Collier.

The well known author of "*A Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage*," "*Church History*," with various other works. He was a native of Stow Quay, in Cambridgeshire, where he was born Sept. 23, 1650. His father, Jeremy Collier, a divine and scholar of considerable eminence, held the mastership of the Free Grammar School at Ipswich, where his son received the early rudiments of his education. Being removed thence to Caius College, Cambridge, in 1669, he took his first degree in 1672, and that of A.M. 1676; when he entered into holy orders, and officiated at the Countess Dowager of Dorset's, at Knowle, in Kent, until his removal here in 1679. Mr. Collier held this living nearly six years, and resigned it when appointed to the lectureship at Gray's-inn.

1684. Francis Ware, A.B., upon Collier's resignation.

1685. Thomas Rogerson.

Becoming a nonjuror, he resigned this benefice, and lived a retired life at Denton, in Norfolk, till his death in 1723.—*Blomefield's Norfolk*, v., p. 415.

1690, May 13. Thomas Hawes, presented by Jas. Calthorpe, Esq.

He resigned on obtaining a preferment in Cambridgeshire. He was one of the trustees named in the deed of endowment of the Boys' Hospital in Ampton, and chaplain to the founder of that institution.

1692. Joseph Edwards, by ditto.

1695. John Bird, the bishop by lapse.

Buried at Ampton, August 13, 1745.

1745, Dec. 4. Robert Andrews, by James Calthorpe, Esq.

Buried at Ampton, November 18, 1761.

1762, Apr. 28. John Boldero, presented by Jas. Calthorpe, Esq.

Student of Christ's Coll., Cambridge, where he took his degree of A.B. in 1752. Buried at Ampton, Nov. 6, 1781.

1782, Jan. 5. John Boldero, son of the former, by ditto.

Entered of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, and took his A.B. degree in 1778. Buried at Ampton, June 10, 1796.

1796. Richard Thos. Gough, by Sir Henry Gough, Bart.

Second son of Sir Henry Gough, of Edgbaston, co. Warwick, Bart., and was admitted of Trinity Coll., Oxford, A.M., in 1777. He died unmarried at the rectory house in Blakeney, Norfolk, Feb. 21st, and was buried at Ampton, March 2d, 1824.

1811. Joseph Cotterill, by Lord Calthorpe.

Fellow of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he took his first degree in 1808, and proceeded A.M. in 1812.

1827, Jan. 15. Henry Alford, by Lord Calthorpe.

Fellow of Wadham Coll., Oxford, where he took his A.B. degree in 1804, and proceeded A.M. in 1812.

1841, Dec. 15. Jas. H. Stuart, by Lord Calthorpe, present rector.

M.A. of Trinity Coll., Oxford.

AUGUSTINE PAGE.

Queser de mortemer toute de la mare verront on
auront sanz dachez nous avoir leurs successors
a toutz iours qils pussent eslaider la
franchise de nos de ville. Et a nos
chastell de Clare le xviij ior

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SUDBURY.

[READ SEPT. 27, 1850.]

I BEG to lay before the Meeting three documents of some antiquity—the first a grant by the Earl of March to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Sudbury, in the year 1397; the second a grant of arms by Queen Elizabeth to the Corporation of Sudbury, in 1576; and the third a letter from the Mayor of Sudbury, which has been supposed to have been addressed (as an endorsement shows) to the Lord Abbot of Bury, in 1577.

Sudbury was, and is, a corporation by prescription. Its first regular charter was granted in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary, 1553. The anterior privileges were chiefly acquired by various grants from the Lords of Clare*, and amongst other curious documents is the following, shewing the existence of the corporation at that time. The beautiful preservation of the document itself, in Norman-French, to which is affixed the seal and arms of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, merits attention. (*See Plate.*)

(*Copy.*)

Roger de Mortemer, Conte de la March' & Duluestier, Seigneur de Wiggemore, Clare, Trym, & Connaght, A touz ceux qi cestes l'res verront ou orront saluz. Sachez nous auoir don   licence pur nous & noz heirs as Meir & baillifs de n're ville de Sudbury, & a lours successo's a toutz iours, qils puissent eslire & faire, chescun an, deux Sergeantz de porter deuant eux maces de noz armes deins la franchise de n're d'te ville. En tesmoignance de quele chose nous avoms fait faire cestes noz l'res patentes. Don' a n're chastell de Clare le xvij iour de Juyn, l'an du regne le Roy Richard second vyntisme.

(*Translation.*)

Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March and of Ulster, Lord of Wigmore, Clare, Trym, and Connaught, To all those who these presents shall see or hear, greeting. Know ye, that we have given license for us and our heirs, to the mayor and bailiffs of our town of Sudbury, and to their successors for ever, that they may elect and appoint, every year, two sergeants, to carry before them maces of our arms within the franchise of our said town. In testimony of which thing we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Given at our castle of Clare, the 17th day of June, in the 20th year of the reign of King Richard the Second†.

* See Note A, p. 202.

† See Note B, p. 204.

The maces now used are of the date of 1614, and were given by Richard Firmin, mayor. They are impressed with the royal arms, the arms of the town, and the rose, thistle, and fleur de lis, ensigned with crowns.

The second document purports to be a grant of arms to the town of Sudbury, on the 20th September, 1576 (18th Elizabeth).

(Copy.)

To all and singuler aswell nobles and gentles as others to whome these p'tes shall come. Robert Cooke, esquier, alias Clarencieux, principall herault and kinge of armes of the sowthe easte and weaste partes of this realme of England, sendythe greetting in oure lorde gode euerlastinge. Whereas auncientlie from the begeninge the valiaunte and vertuous actes of excellent.....haue been comended to the world withe sondrye monumentes and remembrancis of their goode deseartes.....be the chiefest and most vsuall hathe been the bearinge of signes and tokins in sheildes caulled.....are non other then euident demonstracions and tokins of prowis and valiore diuerslie acco.....qualities and deseartes of the parsones that suche signes and tokins of the deligent, faithfull, and coragous, might appeere before the necligent, coward, & ignorante, and be an efficient cause to to moue, stire, and kindle the hartes of men to the imitation of vertue and nobleness. Euen so hathe the same beene and yett is continuallye obserued to thentent that suche as haue don comendable seruice to their prince or contrye, eyther in warre or peace, maie bothe receaue due honore in their liues and also deriue y^e same successiuelly to their posterittie. And whereas the most noble princis Mary, late Quene of Englande, did incorporate the towne and boroughe of Sudbury, by the name of maiore, aldermen, and burgessis of the saide towne and boroughe, by vertue of which corporacion they are allowed on comon seale to vse aboute their necessarye affaires, neuertheles thay not willinge to prejudice any other towne or parsones haue required me the saide Clarencieux kinge of armes to assigne and appointe vnto them suche Armes and Creaste as thaie may lauefully beare, whiche at the instante requeste of John Godfrey, nowe maiore of the saide towne, Thomas Rusham, Martyn Cole, John Ellison, William Cole, Thomas Offelde, and William Funston, aldermen, and the burgessies of the same towne, I haue deuissed, ordeigned, and assigned vnto and for the saide towne and borough the armes and creaste hereafter followinge. That is to saie, Sables, a hownde seaunte Silver, on a chief Gules, a lion passante gardante bettween two floure de lucis Golde; and for the creaste or cognoissance vpon the heaulme on a wreathe Silver and Sables, a hownde's heade razed Golde bettween two ostriche fethers Silver, mantled Gules dubbed Silver, as more plainly appeerith depicted in the margent. The whiche armes and creaste, and euery parte and parcill theirow, I, the saide Clarencieux kinge of armes, by poure and auctorhittie vnto myn office annexed, and graunted by l'res patentes vnder the greate seale of Englande, doe assigne, giue, and grante vnto and for the abouesaide maiore and aldermin and

burgessies of the same town and borough, and to their successors in office and like place, and thaie the same to vse and inioy for euer withoute impediment, lett, or interrupcion of any parson or parsons. In wittnes whearof I, the saide Clarencieux kinge of armes, haue signed these pressents withe my hande, and there vnto sett the seale of my office this xxth daye of September, anno d'ni 1576, and in the eyghtenthe yere of the raigne of oure Souereigne Lady Elizabethe, by the grace of Gode Quene of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, deffendoure of the faithe, &c.

ROBT. COOKE, alias Clarencieux
Roi d'armes.

(Seal illegible)

Indorsed—The 24th of August, an^o 1611,

Seene & alowed by me, JOHN RAVENS, Richmond,
Marshall to Clarencieux.

It appears by the charter of Mary, that the people of Sudbury had been of great use in suppressing the famous rebellion of the Duke of Northumberland at the beginning of her reign; and for this and other services the charter was granted. The hound or talbot was the armorial bearing of Simon Theobald, of Sudbury, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who founded the college of Saint Gregory, next the churchyard. The gateway of the old college now remains, with the arms of the archbishop thereon.† The addition of the royal arms in chief, with those of Sudbury, must have been considered a gracious compliment.

The next document is endorsed—"L're from Mayor of Sudbury, &c., to Abbott of Bury concern^s felons goods, 1577." This, however, must be an error; for the last abbot, who survived the surrender of his monastery to the king but a short time, had been dead 30 years at the date of this letter.

(Copy.)

Right honorable o^r duties p'mised. Wheareas we haue receyved your lordshippis l'res dated the xxiiijth of June, by whiche yo^r lordship doth demaunde the goodes & chattells of one Beast, an inhabitant of o^r said towne, lately convicted of felony, as of right belonging vnto yo^r lordship by graunt from the prince, and o^r p'sent answer vnto yo^r L. said letters. May it please yo^r good L. to vnderstand that we haue certen

† The arms of this archbishop also occur in the south aisle of Canterbury Cathedral, where they are, *Sable*, a talbot sejant within a bordure engrailed, *Argent*. These were probably his paternal coat, for he appears also to have used *Argen*,

on a cross *Azure* the letter M crowned Or. See Willement's *Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*, pp. 17 and 19. The bordure may very probably have been a mark of cadency.

auncient grauntes from Gilbert, Duke of Glouc' & Earle of Hertford, & Lord of Clare, p'ving o' said towne merely belonging to the Honor of Clare, & exempted oute of the fraunches of Bury St. Edmond, all whiche we haue p'used. And we haue certen other evidences that we can not yet p'use by reason they remayne lokked, & the keyes in the custody of such as do dwell far oute of the towne to whom we could not accesse as yet, whiche evidences do playnely sett down who tok the p'fitts of diu'r felons goodes in thabbotts tyme. All whiche considered, we humbly besech yo' honor to gyve us respecte betwene this & Michaelmas terme for resolute answer to yo' Lordshipps said letters, & in the meane tyme we wyll cease to meddell with the goodes whervnto yo' L. maketh claym. And thus beseching Almighty God to gyve yo' Lordship long lief, wth much honor, we humbly take o' leave, at Sudbury, this p'sent ... of July, 1577.

Yo' Lordship's at co'mandem^t

The Mayor, aldermen, & burgesses of Sudbury§.

The decision of this question does not appear amongst the documents of the town, but it is assumed, from various other questions between the abbot and the corporation of Sudbury, as to their respective privileges, that the corporation had the grant of felons' goods by Mary's charter, as well as by earlier charters, and that the same was not enforced by his lordship.

Some years afterwards (1597) there were disputes between the Corporation of Sudbury and the Sheriff of Suffolk and Steward of the Liberty of Bury St. Edmund's, on the subject of the execution and return of writs within the borough.

In Michaelmas Term, in the same year, this was finally decided in the Dutchy Court of Lancaster, by a decree in favour of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses; who were thenceforth to have the liberty of execution and return of all writs to be executed within the borough, and all other their ancient liberties and franchises, and the Steward of the Liberty was condemned in costs.

ARTHUR SKRIMSHIRE, M.D. (MAYOR).

(Note A.)

The following brief sketch of the devolution of the lordship of Sudbury will show the relation in which the Lords of Clare and Earls of March stood to the town. Soon after the Conquest Sudbury, then a borough, was in the hands of the Conqueror, having in all probability been seized by him on the insurrection of Earl Morchar, the brother of Harold's Queen, to whose mother it appears to have belonged in the time

§ See Note C, p. 206.

of the Confessor (*Domesday*, ii. fo. 286 b). In the reign of Henry III. we find this lordship in Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who held it *in capite*, and died seized of it in 1262; whereupon it descended, together with that earldom, to his son Gilbert. How the Clares acquired it is not clear, but probably it came by descent, with the possessions of the earldom of Gloucester, about 1226, to Gilbert de Clare (the father of Richard), in right of his mother Amicia, daughter of William Earl of Gloucester, son of Robert Earl of Gloucester, a natural son of Henry I.; for it seems to have been part of the fee of Gloucester, and not originally belonging to the honour of Clare. This appears by the proceedings at Sudbury on the execution of a commission issued by Edward I., on his return from Palestine in 1273, to inquire into the recent disorders and abuses in the state; as we find the jurors said, in answer to one of the inquiries, that the manor of Sudbury, with the town, was in the hands of the King's predecessors, but what King it was (*sic*), or how it was alienated by the King, or how long the Earl of Gloucester held it from the King, they knew not; it was so long ago: and in reply to another inquiry they said the town was held of the King, and that Gilbert de Clare then held it of him *in capite* without any mesne lord, and it was (part) of the fee of Gloucester (*Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 173). This Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, died seized of it in 1295, when it descended with the earldom to his son Gilbert, then an infant; but it probably formed part of the dower or jointure of his widow Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I., as she died seized of it. (*Cal. Inq.* p. m. 35 Edw. I.) The last mentioned Gilbert fell at Bannockburn in 1314, and having left no issue, his numerous manors and other estates were divided among his three sisters and coheiresses; whereupon this lordship was severed from the earldom of Gloucester, and formed, with the honour of Clare, part of the share allotted in severalty to his youngest sister Elizabeth, the widow of John de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. On her death in 1361, having survived her son William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, it descended to his only child Elizabeth, wife of Lionel Earl of Ulster, third son of Edward III.; who was in the following year created Duke of Clarence. She died before her husband, and the issue of that marriage was an only child Philippa, who, shortly after the death of her father in 1368, married Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March, the representative of a line of ancestors of Norman origin, who from the Conquest had been settled at Wigmore in the Welsh marches, and been distinguished in various ways in the annals of their times. He died in 1382, having survived Philippa his wife, leaving three sons, the eldest of whom was the Roger Earl of March and Ulster, by whom the above mentioned grant was made. As the grandson and heir of Lionel Duke of Clarence, he was the heir presumptive to the Crown; William of Hatfield, the second son of Edw. III., having died in his childhood, and Richard II. having no issue. In 1385 this was acknowledged in Parliament, and he was declared Richard's successor. From him the House of York derived their title; for on his death in 1398 he was succeeded by the elder of his two sons, Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March, who on the death of Richard II. was actual heir to the Crown; and the younger son having died a youth, on the elder dying

without issue in 1424 at his castle of Trim, in Ireland, whither he had gone as governor or lieutenant of the King about two years before, the right to the Crown descended to his nephew Richard Duke of York, son of his deceased sister, who had married Richard Earl of Cambridge, son of Edmund of Langley, 5th son of Edward III. The body of this Edmund de Mortimer, the last of the Mortimers, Earls of March, was brought to England, and buried at the College of Stoke by Clare, of which he was the refounder; it having been originally an alien Priory, and made denizen by royal charter in 1396, but he obtained licence from Pope John to convert it into a college of secular canons, and adapted the parish church for their use. Whether he was buried in the church or within the college, not a trace of any monument that can be referred to him remains. On the accession of Edw. IV., who was the eldest son of Richard Duke of York, such of the possessions of the Clares as had devolved to the Mortimers and remained unalienated became the property of the Crown; and in the reign of Philip and Mary they, or the greater part of them, including the honour of Clare and the lordship of Sudbury, were annexed to the duchy of Lancaster.

(Note B.)

This seal, curious in itself, has also an historical interest. The arms quartered on it are the very peculiar coat of Mortimer, viz.: barry *Or* and *Azure* an inescutcheon *Argent*, on a chief of the 1st two pallets of the 2nd, and the corners gyronny of the same; and that of Burgh, *Or* a cross *Gules*. It of course does not at that early date indicate the tinctures, and the hatching in the fac-simile has not been made with that object. Mortimer was the Earl's paternal coat; Burgh his grandmother's, who was the heiress of the last Earl of Ulster of that name. The paternal arms of his mother, the daughter and heiress of Lionel Duke of Clarence, viz. France and England quarterly, a label *Argent* having each point charged with a canton *Gules*, are absent; though it was through her that he became entitled to bear the arms of Burgh, and though Clarence was the more honourable coat. It was hardly consistent with the rules of heraldry, according to modern notions, to quarter a coat brought in by his mother without quartering her paternal arms also. In the previous note has been mentioned that the Earl was presumptive heir to the Crown, and had been acknowledged as such in Parliament. Now the arms omitted are those which would have shown his title. When Richard Duke of York, who, we have seen, derived his right through him, claimed the Crown in the Parliament held in October, 1460, it was objected by the lords of the Lancastrian party, that if he claimed by the line of Lionel Duke of Clarence, he should have borne his arms, and not those of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York. To which he replied, that he might have lawfully borne the arms of Lionel Duke of Clarence, and also the same arms that King Edw. III. bore; but he abstained from bearing those arms, as he did for some time from pursuing his right to the Crown, for causes not unknown to all the realm (*Rot. Parl.* v p. 377); referring no doubt to the jealousy of the Lancastrian princes, and to the execution first of his father and afterwards of Sir John de Mortimer, as partisans of his uncle, the rightful heir. The same

reason may explain why Edmund, the son of the above named Earl of March, bore, as in fact he did, the same arms that are on this seal. For though he was actual heir to the Crown on the death of Richard II., he was then a child, and the sovereignty *de facto* had been obtained by the Earl of Lancaster as Henry IV.; who ever kept a watchful eye over him, as did also his son and successor Henry V. The danger of displaying in that manner their just pretensions has been always considered sufficient to account for Edmund Earl of March, and Richard Duke of York, having refrained from doing so; for their right, as intimated by the latter in Parliament, was to remove the label of Clarence, and bear the royal arms plain; and had they continued the label, it would have appeared like abandoning their right. But this does not in any way apply to the Earl Roger; for his title was acknowledged; and so far from having any cause to omit Clarence, there seems much reason why he should have quartered those arms, to show his proximity to the Crown, and familiarize the people with his expectation. He was chiefly engaged in Ireland, where he was for some time lieutenant under the King; and does not appear to have taken any share in the violent party strife that then prevailed in this country. When Sandford wrote his *Genealogical History of the Kings of England*, and I believe until the discovery of this document, only one seal of this Earl was known; and that was like this, with the exception of there being no supporters, and was attached to an instrument dated the 24th Dec., 7 Richard II (1383); which was *before* he had been declared heir presumptive to the Crown; and Sandford was at a loss to account for the omission of the arms of Clarence, and supposed it might have been either because he had not succeeded to that dukedom, or through some delicacy in anticipating King Richard's declaration in his favour; but this had not been regarded as a satisfactory explanation of the matter. The former reason has always appeared wholly insufficient for the purpose; and now this seal, which is affixed to a document *subsequent* to that declaration, shows that the latter of the reasons suggested by Sandford is not likely to have influenced the Earl; though it leaves us still unable to explain why he quartered Burgh, and omitted the more honourable and important coat of Clarence. It is evident, not only from the Duke of York's reply in Parliament, but also from the practice of the issue of the Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III., and of the descendants of the Earls of Norfolk and Kent, sons of Edw. I., and of the Duke of Gloucester, son of Edw. III., that there was nothing in the usages of heraldry at that time to prevent the royal arms, with a label or other proper difference, being borne by the heirs of a prince of the blood, and even transmitted through a female without the earldom or dukedom which the prince had enjoyed; and certainly the Earl's title to the Crown, in the event of Richard II. dying without issue, was one which those who supported the claim of Edw. III. and his successors to the sovereignty of France could hardly question.

It is likely other seals of this Earl of March exist, especially in Ireland; and some of the societies now actively engaged in archaeological researches in that country may probably bring them to light.

The present seal exhibits an early example of supporters. They are the badge, or what was termed the *beast*, of the Earls of March, viz. a white lion, repeated. The House of York appear to have regarded their descent from the Mortimers with something like pride; for, beside that these arms were quartered by some of them, Edw. IV used a seal very like this, but ensigned with a crown, as his seal for the earldom of March after he became King; and he took for the supporters of his royal arms the black bull of Clare and the white lion of Mortimer.

(Note C.)

All endeavours to discover the name of the noble lord, to whom this letter was addressed, have hitherto been unsuccessful. The references in it to the "grant from the prince" and "the abbots' times" show that he claimed, under a grant from the crown, a right to the felon's goods as incident to some franchise which had belonged to the abbots of Bury. The only franchise which the abbots have been found to have had, that could be regarded as conferring such a right, was that of the eight hundreds and a half, now forming the liberty of Bury, and of the execution and return of writs within them. Therefore it is highly probable that his lordship was the grantee of that franchise, or of the chief stewardship of it; but the history of these hundreds, from the dissolution of the abbey to the date of the letter has been sought for in vain. The right to the goods of convicted felons belonged in general to the crown, and the sheriff or his bailiff might have seized them. It was sometimes annexed to hundreds in the hands of subjects, though the franchise of a hundred did not necessarily comprise it. Supposing the grantee of the eight hundreds and a half, or of the stewardship, to have had such a right in other parts of them, he might have been easily led to consider himself intitled to felons goods within the town of Sudbury. The lords of manors were, however, often intitled to such goods within their respective manors; and as the lords of the manor and town of Sudbury had many franchises, and even a right of gallows (*Rot. Hund.* II. pp. 143 and 178), the claim referred to in the letter would have seemed rather more like that of a grantee or lessee of that lordship, but for the reference to the abbot's times, which, as well as the charters of the corporation, repels such an inference.

A second instance of a misapprehension of the extent of the franchise of those eight hundreds and a half is noticed by Dr. Skrimshire in the preceding paper, and may serve to throw some light on the subject of inquiry. Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, as lord of the town, had acquired the right of executing and returning writs within it, in the reign of Henry III., about 1259, from Simon de Lutton, then the abbot of Bury (*Rot. Hund.* II. p. 143); yet an adverse claim was set up a few years after the date of the above mentioned letter by Robert Mawe, as high steward of the liberty of Bury, alleging that the execution and return of writs in Sudbury were a franchise within that liberty, and belonged to his office of steward by grants made to the abbots of Bury. This was successfully resisted by the corporation in consequence of the grants made to them by the

various lords of the town, and confirmed by royal charter. It was hoped that the decree then made in their favour would have supplied the information required to explain this letter; but though it shows Robert Mawe was steward of the liberty for a term of years only, it does not disclose who appointed him, or to whom the franchise of the liberty then belonged; and it is remarkable that Robert Mawe, though mentioned as high steward in the decree, is called deputy steward in the statement of the parties to the suit. From another document, however, we learn that the franchise was then vested in the crown; for on the 27th June, 1603, the chief stewardship of the liberty of Bury was, with divers estates in Norfolk, Suffolk, and elsewhere, granted by King James I. in equal moieties to Thomas Lord Howard Baron de Walden and Henry Howard, their heirs and assigns, the former being the second son, and the latter the brother, of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who was executed in 1572 for conspiring to effect a marriage with Mary Queen of Scots; and the property so granted is mentioned to have come into the hands of Queen Elizabeth on the attainder of that unfortunate duke (See a copy of the grant, *Yates's Bury*, Appx. No. 2). It should therefore seem that he had not the franchise, but the stewardship; and if so, probably the franchise itself had remained in the crown from the dissolution of the abbey. However that may have been, such was the case apparently from 1572; and it is likely that in the meanwhile grants had been made of the stewardship for short periods, and that one was made to the above named Robert Mawe (supposing him to have been the chief steward), and who, it is conceived, was the same Robert Mawe that was the first recorder of Bury under the charter of King James I. (See *Yates's Bury*, Appx. No. 3); and that a previous grant had been made of the stewardship to the nobleman who in 1577 set up the claim which was answered by the letter in question, but whose name has not been discovered. It may not be much out of place to add, that the Thomas Lord Howard Baron de Walden, mentioned in the grant of 1603, was created Earl of Suffolk within a month after the date of it, and was an ancestor of the present Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; and Henry Howard, the other grantee, was in 1604 created Earl of Northampton, and died without issue. Their advancement by James I. was in requital of services rendered to his unhappy mother and himself.

W. S. W.

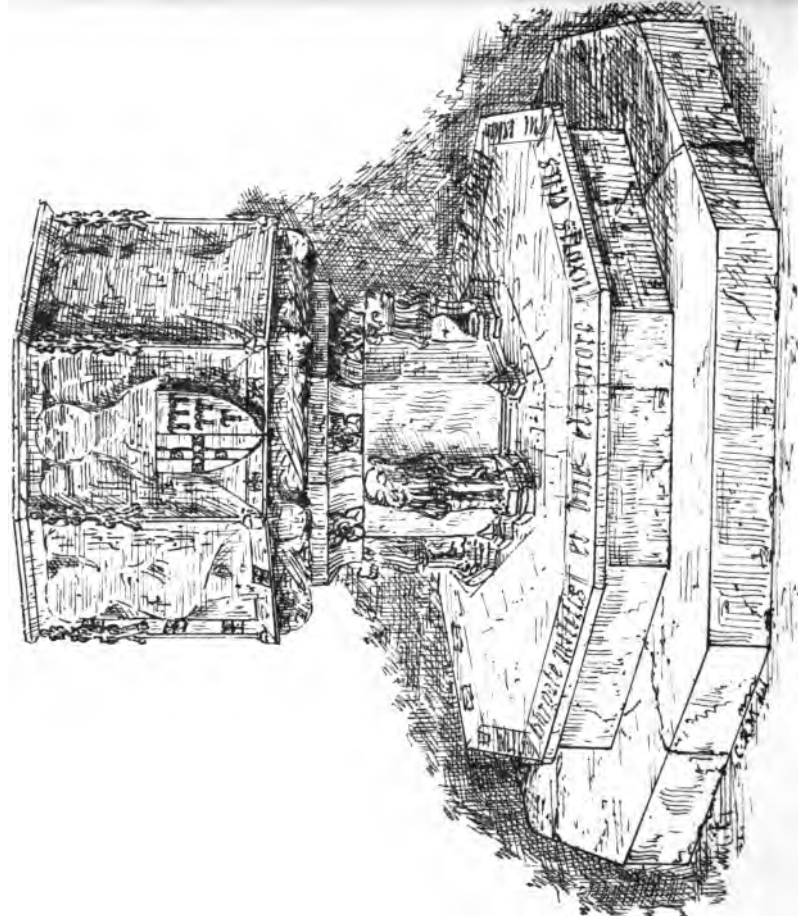
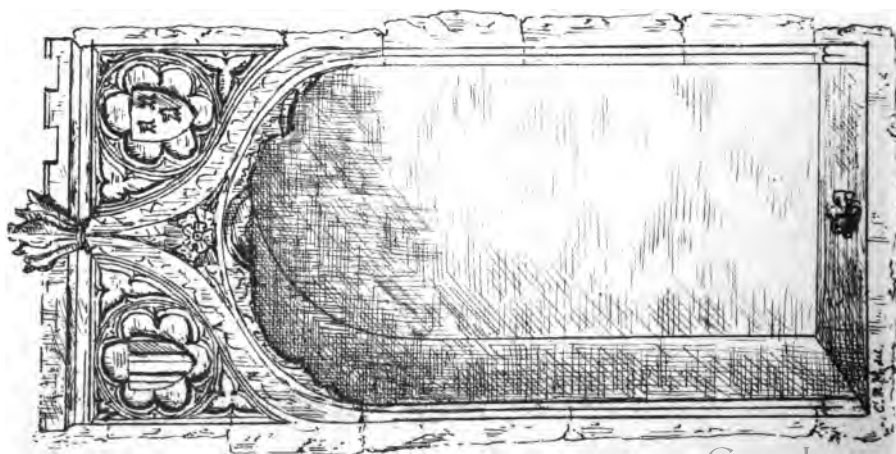
NOTICE OF BURGATE CHURCH, SUFFOLK: ITS ARCHITECTURE, MONUMENTS, &c.

[READ MAR. 13, 1851.]

THE parish church of Burgate, in the deanery of Hartismere, is one to which archæologists have been attracted by the fine brass remaining there, and, accordingly, it may, perhaps, be well known to many members of our Society. It has not, however, as far as I am aware, received any detailed notice of its principal features, and there are several points in it which render it, I think, worthy of a brief description. Any account of the manorial history of the parish I must leave to those who are competent for the task, and have access to the necessary documents and authorities. My present object is merely to communicate to the Society my notes of the building as it is, and its contents—a purpose, I trust, not unacceptable, when we remember how little has been done for the topography of the county, and how many interesting examples of ancient architecture lie scattered in its several churches.

The plan of Burgate church consists simply of chancel, nave, and south porch, with a square tower at the west end. The date of its erection may be safely attributed to the middle of the fourteenth century; the older portions being of pure decorated character, although it has received several additions of later date. From a certain similarity in these decorated portions to the architecture of the neighbouring church of Redgrave, it is not improbable that the same person was the architect of both buildings. If so, there needs no better proof of his high qualifications than a glance at the magnificent chancel of Redgrave, not unworthy to be compared with those noble edifices which in the fens of Lincolnshire compensate for the absence of natural beauty. At Burgate, however, we find but the skeleton of its original form. The destruction of its east window, and the blocking up of others at the sides, have made it appear but a homely and melancholy building; and it requires some attentive observation to

Prims. Burgate chancel.



Front. Burgate Church.

re-construct, in the mind, its appearance when fresh from the builder's hands. That there was a church here of much earlier date than the present one is probable; but, beyond some ancient coffin-lids, there are now no indications of any style older than the decorated.

To begin our survey with the chancel. The east window, as I have already noticed, no longer remains in its original state: it was probably filled with flowing tracery, but it is now a nondescript, with wooden mullions, thoroughly deserving the unjust fate of its predecessor. The side walls are altogether destitute of windows; although, if they were examined, they might be found to contain two on the south side, and one on the north, of which traces remain externally. These were most likely similar to those now remaining on the north side of the nave—good decorated windows of two lights. The south side of the chancel contains a doorway, of the same period, elegantly moulded, with a bold hood on the inside. The dripstone is continued in a stringcourse, which ran below the windows. Near the east wall is a piscina, of which a sketch is adjoined; (*See Plate I.*) it appears to have been an insertion at about the year 1400, as its spandrils shew the arms of Sir Wm. de Burgate and Eleanor (*Vise de lou*) his wife, whose tomb will be described hereafter. It had an ogee canopy, from which the crockets have been hewn away, and the shields are set in sixfoils. It has suffered the mutilation of the cusps to the arch, but is still an interesting ornament. A short time ago it was concealed by a wooden erection used as a vestry, but this the present rector has judiciously removed to the opposite side. On the north side of the chancel was a projecting sacristy; this is now gone, but the doorway leading to it remains; the dripstone of its arch is supported by well-carved heads, one of which shews the square head-dress worn by Queen Philippa. To the west of this is a lofty pointed arch, enclosing a shallow recess; there can be little doubt but that this was intended for the representation of the holy sepulchre at Easter, with the ceremonies used by the Romish church. These recesses, or Easter sepulchres, as they are called, are not of very common occurrence: a few remain, very highly ornamented, as at Heckington*, Lincolnshire; Hawton†,

* Engraved in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iii.

† Published by the Cambridge Camden Society: folio.

Notts.; and Northwold*, Norfolk; but it is probable, as the custom was general, and every church must have required some arrangement for its observance, that *wooden* erections were in use, which have now perished. In the centre of the chancel stands the fine tomb of Sir Wm. de Burgate, which I will describe when I have noticed the rest of the church.

To proceed to the nave. There is no chancel arch, nor does it appear that there ever was one. On the south side are three windows of perpendicular character, and a good decorated doorway leading to the porch. On the north side is one similar window, and two others of earlier date, which are doubtless the original ones; the perpendicular ones having been inserted, as was so commonly the case, in order to admit of a different style of painted glass, with which they were once filled. These decorated windows are of two lights, and lofty in proportion to their width; their elegant appearance makes us regret that the taste of later times should have required the destruction of the remainder. The inner door of the south porch is of a good decorated character, but the porch itself is perpendicular; it has a window of two lights on each side. The belfry arch and the tower are decorated. The west window, in the tower, is of two lights, the lower half being filled with masonry, and pierced with two narrow openings; the intention of this does not appear. Externally the tower shews a quatrefoiled circle in lower stage. The four belfry windows are decorated, of two lights, and above them, in each face, are three quatrefoiled circles, twelve in all, just below the battlements, forming an unusual and very ornamental finish to the tower.

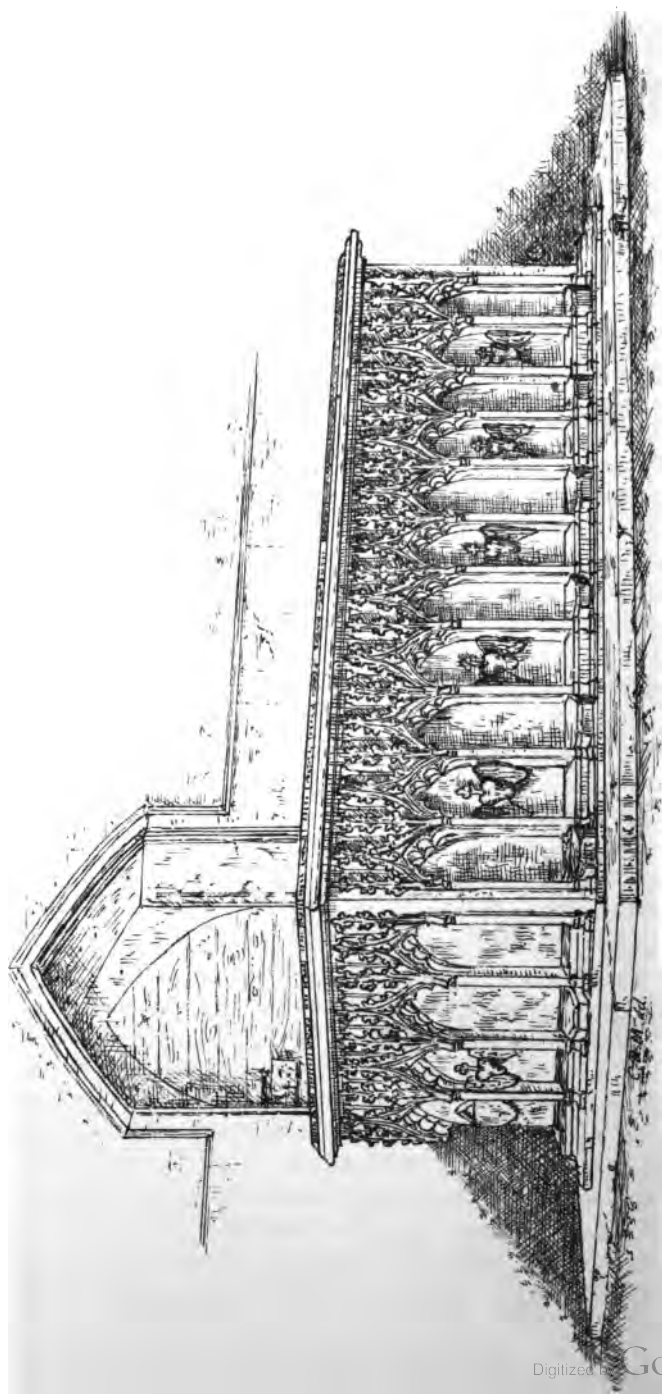
The font, standing at the west end of the nave, is worthy of notice, and is shewn in *Plate I.* p. 209. It is octagonal, and the sides of the bowl have been sculptured with the well-known symbols of the Evangelists, alternating with angels, which probably all held shields. Seven of the sides have been barbarously hacked away, so as merely to shew the outline of the design; and the eighth, that to the west, has scarcely suffered less, only that the shield remains in front of the angel. This shield bears the following arms: A cross charged with five escallops, impaling (*Argent*) six

* Engraved in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iii.

chess-rooks, three, two, and one, (*Sable*) ; *Rookwood*. The first of these coats is probably that of *Weyland* ; but the colours are not expressed, and the same charges were borne by the families of Bigot and Villiers. I regret that I am unable to account for the occurrence of these arms ; the match may be familiar to more experienced genealogists, but none of the pedigrees I have examined have given me the explanation. John de Rokewood, of Stanningfield, who married one of the co-heiresses of Sir William de Burgate, was grandson of Robert de Rokewood, by Mariotta his wife, daughter of Sir William de Weyland ; but this match would require the arms on the dexter side to be those of Rokewood, impaling Weyland on the sinister side ; and the reverse is the case on this font. There is no match of a Weyland with a Rokewood mentioned in the account of the Rokewood family in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. ii. The font at Stanningfield is there mentioned as having the arms of Rokewood. The remaining sides of this one at Burgate were most likely ornamented in a similar manner ; one probably shewed Burgate impaling Visedelou, and the other two may have been Burgate and Rokewood singly. The shaft of the font has four sejant lions, placed very irregularly with respect to the bowl. Immediately round the stem are some encaustic tiles, with patterns of good design, but they are mostly concealed by whitewash and plaster. The upper step at the base of the font has the following inscription running round the margin ; the letters are incised in the stone and filled up with a black substance—the words in brackets have been erased. **[Orate pro a't'b'] Will'mi burgate militis et d'ne elionore uxoris eius qui istum fontem fieri fecerunt.** Sir William de Burgate, whose tomb remains in the chancel, with the the brass of himself and his wife, died in 1409, and this may be about the date of the font. His daughter married a Rokewood, as stated above ; but if the font was erected in his lifetime, as there is no reason to doubt it was, it is somewhat inexplicable why the match of Weyland (if it be so) with Rokewood should be represented above. Perhaps some member of the society, more versed in Suffolk genealogies, can solve the difficulty : what is required is a match of a Weyland (or possibly Bigot)

with a Rokewood before 1409, and their connection with Burgate.

Beneath the belfry arch are some fragments of decorated tracery, which may have been part of the original east window, and also of some coffin stones of an early date. The open seats in the nave retain most of their ancient poppyheads, good plain examples of the fifteenth century. The pulpit is well carved, and one of the common specimens of the time of James or Charles I. There are a few more encaustic tiles in one or two of the pews on the south side, with the fleur-de-lis and vine leaf in raised patterns; another has three crowns for the see of Ely, or St. Edmund. A very few fragments of stained glass remain in one of the perpendicular windows. There is one other object of interest to be noticed before proceeding to the monumental remains—this is the church-chest, now standing in the chancel. A cursory visitor would probably pass it over without remark, for seen from a short distance there is nothing to distinguish it from any other chest of the simplest and plainest construction. A closer inspection, however, shews it to be highly curious. Unlike many ancient chests, of which examples exist, it has no wood carving of tracery, &c., nor is there any ornamental work in iron. But the front and sides shew the hand of some painter of the fourteenth century, and parts of his design may yet be made out. The front has a diaper and side border of foliage of red colour, enclosing a subject, half of which is obliterated; the sinister half is better preserved, and shews the figure of a knight on horseback; the knight wears the camail, jupon, and horizontal baldrick of the reign of Richard II.; he leans back on his horse, and his right arm is raised over his head, apparently grasping a sword; his left arm rests at his side, on the horse's back, and holds a kite-shaped shield, emblazoned with a griffin or wyvern. His jupon has an elegant flowing pattern painted in red. The horse appears to be advancing through water, to which he stoops his head. There has, no doubt, been another figure in front of the knight, and I think there are faint traces of a tilting spear driven at the former knight, and his leaning position may represent him about to be unhorsed. That some "passage of arms" is here exhibited there can be little question, and



*Tomb of Sir Wm de Burgate. 1409.
in the centre of the Chancel. Burgate. Suffolk.*

it is much to be regretted that the design is now so imperfect. Whether it was an illustration from one of the popular romances of the middle ages, or recorded some feat which may have prompted the founder's benefactions to the church, cannot now be ascertained. There is no reason to think that the painting was intended for any other purpose than the front of the chest, as the borders shew the subject to have been complete in itself; and the sides of the chest are also diapered with flowers as in front. As a specimen of fourteenth century art, it deserves careful preservation, and is worth a little pains from any one interested in such subjects to elucidate its meaning*.

To turn now to the monument of Sir William de Burgate. This beautiful erection stands in the centre of the chancel, a position by no means common in parochial edifices, but intended, perhaps, to keep the memory of the deceased founder or benefactor more perfectly in view, and to serve as if it were a bier, round which perpetual masses might be said for the repose of his soul. The design of the monument will be seen from the accompanying sketch: (*See Plate II.*) the ends and sides consist of a series of small canopied niches, some of which contain shields, others winged hearts—symbolizing, perhaps, the soul freed from mortality, and a comment on the words of the Preacher, "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return to God who gave it;" and others have pedestals at the base, which once held "weepers," or else figures of saints. A slab of Purbeck marble covers the tomb; and in it are inlaid the brass effigies of the knight and his lady. (*See Plate III.*) The former is habited in a leathern jupon, or surcoat, confined by the baldric; on his head is a pointed bascinet, with the camail appended to it: the stone underneath his head shews the indent of a tilting helmet and crest. At his left side hangs his sword, and on his right, the misericorde or dagger. His hands are joined in prayer. His legs are armed with plate; his feet, which rest on a lion, have pointed solerets; and the whole is a good example of the armour of the reign of Richard II. and Henry IV., without any indication of the transition to *complete plate armour*, which came into fashion about this

* In Harty Chapel, Kent, is a chest carved with two Knights tilting. *Glossary of Architecture, art. Chest.*

time (1409) or rather earlier ; but this only proves that the custom was general to represent the deceased in the actual habits worn in life. On the left of the knight is the figure of his lady, Alianore, daughter of Sir Thomas Vise de lou, of an old family, originally settled at Shelfanger, Norfolk. Her dress is very simple, consisting of a kirtle and mantle, the latter confined by a silken cord in front : her head-dress is the characteristic *crespine*, or caul, covered by a veil : and at her feet is a dog,—the emblem of fidelity, as the lion at her husband's feet expresses his courage and generosity. These figures are about four feet seven inches high : above them is a double canopy in brass, of good plain design, and between the pinnacles were four shields, now gone. In the engraving which Gough has given of this brass in his *Sepulchral Monuments* (he has reversed the whole) two of the shields shew the bearings ; they were : Paly of six, *argent and sable*,—Burgate : and, *argent*, three wolves' heads erased, *gules*,—Vise de lou. A marginal inscription runs round the edge of the slab, the words alternating with foliage : what remains is as follows :—**WILL'm's de Burgate miles d'ns de Burgate qui obiit in vigilia S'ci Jacobi Apost domini mill'mo CCCC nono Et Alianora uxor eius filia Thome Wyldelou militis que obiit die.....** These last blanks have never been filled up, the lady being still alive when the monument was erected. It is somewhat doubtful whether this Sir William de Burgate was the founder of the present church, or only its benefactor or restorer. The architecture of the older portions can hardly be later than 1350, sixty years before his death : so that unless he died at a very great age, it is more probable that he was only a benefactor : and this seems corroborated by the piscina above mentioned, which bears the arms of himself and his wife, and differs in style from the decorated portions of the church, and would at once be pronounced of early perpendicular work, c. 1400 : and the font, stated to be his gift in the inscription round it, is of similar character.

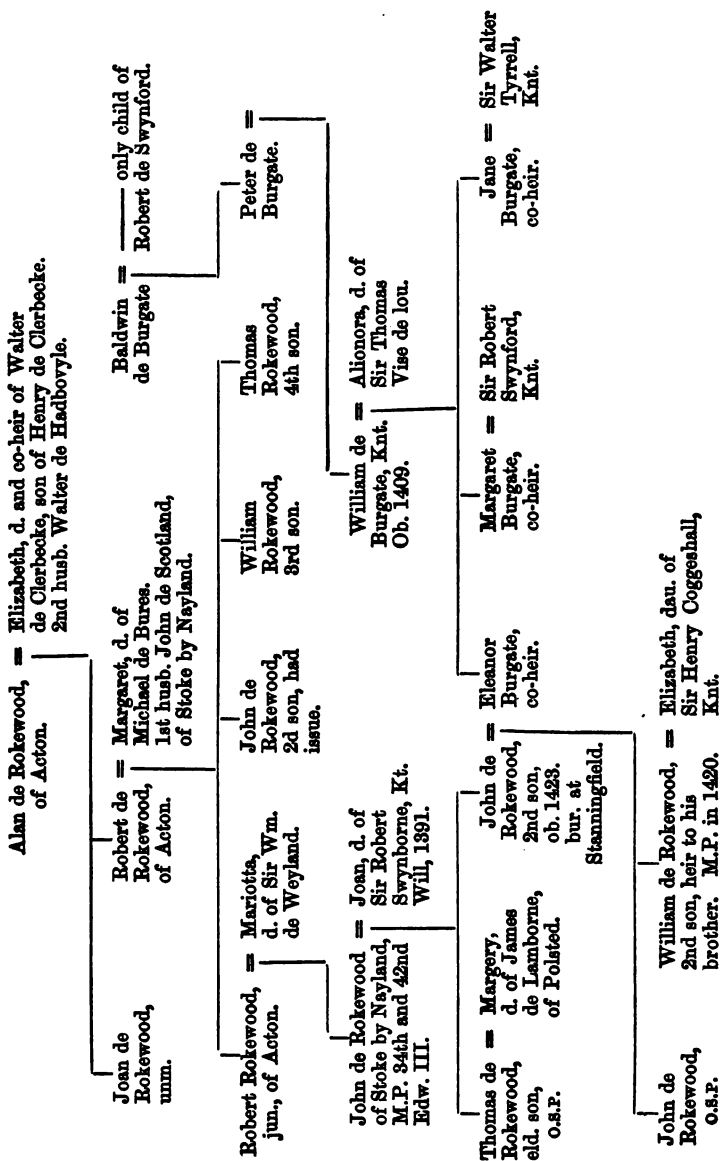
The connection between the families named in the foregoing remarks will be more clearly shewn by the following portion of their pedigrees, as given in the *Collectanea Top. et Gen.*, ii. 130.



SIR WILLIAM DE BURGATE AND LADY

IN BURGATE CHURCH, SUFFOLK,

A.D. 1400



I may add that a Sir Robert de Burgate, living *temp.* Edward I., perhaps brother of Baldwin mentioned above, was son of Peter de Burgate, and gave lands in Gislingham to the Knights Templars*.

Besides the monument described above, there are remains of several coped coffin-stones in the church and churchyard. One of these has been engraved†, and appears to be as early as the twelfth century.

Before concluding these notices, it may be as well to give the more modern monumental inscriptions in the church;—a subject too often neglected by the church-tourists and brass-rubbers of the present day: though sometimes a less agreeable task than appropriating heel-ball knights and priests, the service which is rendered to genealogy and local history by accurate notes of modern as well as ancient memorials, cannot be denied. In the present case I have the more pleasure in recording the few inscriptions that remain, because the brass is the only monument mentioned under Burgate in the "Summary Catalogue of Sepulchral Monuments in Suffolk," published in the *Topographer* and *Genealogist*‡.

In the chancel are stones for the following persons:—

Arthur Henry, son of the Rev. C. R. Ashfield, Rector, and of Anne his wife, died Nov. 21st, 1839, aged 11.

Spencer, wife of Robert Pykarell, Rector, and daughter of John Towers, Bishop of Peterborough, died 16th Feb., 1657-8, aged 37. Arms: *sable*, a swan *argent* and a chief *ermine*—Pykarell impaling a Tower triple-towered-Towers.

Robert Pykarell, M.A., Rector, died 5th June, 1681, aged 75. He had three sons: Robert, William, and John; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary: (John and Mary deceased.) Arms: Pykarell impaling three goat's heads erased—Watkins.

Mary, relict of Robert Pykarell, and daughter of William Watkins, of the City of London, Gentleman, died 26th Feb., 1704-5, aged 68. Arms: Pykarell impaling Watkins.

William Pykarell, Gent., died 17th Oct., 1733, aged 65. Arms: Pykarell.

Robert Pykarell, M.A., Rector, died 25th July, 1738, aged 70. Arms: Pykarell.

Rev. Thomas Monro, B.D. Rector of Burgate and Wortham, died 22nd Feb., 1731-2, aged 64.

James Bacon, son of Sir James Bacon, Rector, died 9th Nov., 1649. Arms: *gules* on a chief *argent*, two mullets pierced, *sable*—Bacon; quartering Barry of six, *or* and *azure*, a bend of the second *gules*, Quaplude.

On two of the small square paving stones: James Martin, buried 10th April, 1675. Sophia Martin, 12th April, 1715. One or two other stones have had inscriptions, now obliterated.

* *Quo warranto*, 726.—Tanner's *Notitia Mon.* p. 527.

† Boutell's *Christian Monuments in England and Wales*, p. 18.

‡ Vol. ii. p. 160.

Such is the present condition of Burgate church, and if it cannot boast of much architectural beauty to strike the eye, or many treasures of mediæval art to attract the archæologist, its want of these advantages may itself be my excuse for bringing it out of the obscurity which might otherwise be its lot; and I should be more than repaid if others should be stimulated to place on record the contents of some other and worthier buildings, that yet enrich the district to which our Society directs its labours.

C. R. MANNING.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

NEWMARKET, JUNE 13, 1850.—*The Rev. Professor Henslow, V.P., in the Chair.*

The members met at the house of Mr. Staples, at Moulton, soon after ten o'clock, to witness the opening of a circular mound in that gentleman's grounds. A trench was cut to the centre of the mound, which is about 15 feet high; but nothing whatever was found indicative of a sepulchral origin. It is not improbable that it might have been the site of a small watch tower, as, upon digging along the outer line of the trench around the mound, evidences of a stone wall were found.

The party next proceeded to Cheveley Park, where their numbers were considerably augmented. Here, on a raised ground, surrounded by a deep foss, several very interesting portions of a castellated edifice had been exposed, through the liberality of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, and under the direction of John Fairlie, Esq. The Castle would appear, from the recent excavations, to have been a parallelogram, flanked at the angles by round towers, and with a strong round-towered gateway at the entrance to guard the drawbridge or pass. Nothing, however, has been seen above the ground but a small fragment of ivy-covered wall; and of its history little or nothing is at present known, either authentic or traditionary. Not far from the centre, a well of large diameter was discovered; and the removal of the rubbish with which it had been filled brought to light some fragments of moulded brick and hewn stone of the 16th century, one of which bears the arms and crest of the Cottons, who formerly held the manor, and, it is said, built themselves a house of brick here; which was their principal residence as late as 1632. Some remains of earth-works, &c., are traceable for a considerable distance outside the moat. His Grace the Duke of Rutland has since directed the researches to be continued; and it is hoped on a future occasion to be able to communicate the result of his Grace's kindness.

The party then adjourned to Cheveley church; a cruciform edifice, wherein, through the zeal of Mr. Fairlie and the Rev. J. T. Bennet, the rector, several curious architectural features had been for the first time brought to the knowledge of archæologists. A paper, by Mr. E. K. Bennet, was here read. This paper will be printed in a subsequent number of the Proceedings.

The Company next proceeded to Woodditton, and having inspected the church, which contains some good old oak seats, a fine brass, &c., assembled at the termination of the Devil's Dyke, where a paper was read by Mr. S. Tymms, describing the course and construction of this remarkable work; and recapitulating the arguments for and against assigning its formation to the Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Danes. (See p. 167.)

On arriving at Newmarket, the Institute assembled in the Subscription Room, which had been kindly placed at their disposal by W. Parr Isaacson, Esq.; and where had been arranged on the walls a great variety of rubbings of brasses, mostly connected with the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge; and on the tables was a large exhibition of antiquities.

The following rubbings, not exhibited at any previous meeting, were contributed by the Rev. James Isaacson:—

Beau, Kent.—Thos. Hawkins, in jointed armour, with hinges, 1587.

Broxbourne, Herts.—Sir John Say and lady, 1473.

Isleham, Cambs.—Sir Thos. Peyton and wives, 1484.

St. Benet's, Cambridge.—Dr. Richard Billington, 1432.

Little Shelford, Cambs.—Two brasses, each a knight and his lady, 1400.

Woodditton, Cambs.—Sir Henry English and lady, 1393.

Aveley, Essex.—Ralph de Knevyngton (a Flemish brass), 1370.

Deerhurst, Gloucestersh.—Sir John Cassy and lady, 1400.

Graveney, Kent.—John Martyn, judge, and wife, 1436.

Chartham, Kent.—Sir Robt. de Setvans, 1306.

Ipswich.—Thos. Pownder, merchant, and wife (Flemish), 1525.

Dartmouth, Devonshire.—John Hanley and wives, 1403.

John Mulsho and wife, kneeling at the foot of a floriated cross, with a figure of St. Faith in its head, 1400.

The following presents were received:—

A crocketed finial in Barnack stone, found in digging within a moated inclosure at Cowlinge; a pax-board, in copper, of the 16th century; and two fictile vessels of the 17th century; one with the arms of Francis Alexander, Prince of Nassau, 1698; from the Rev. C. H. Bennet.

An alabaster tablet of the story of Jonah; and a metal box, of Dutch workmanship, in the 17th century, with the stories of Perseus and Actæon engraven thereon; from Mrs. Lumley, through Mr. S. Tymms.

A fac-simile of an inscription carved in oak, in St. Mary's church, Newmarket; from Mr. J. F. Clark.

A purse-stretcher found at Denstor; from the Rev. W. L. Suttaby.

The Rev. Professor Henslow exhibited a few articles procured by himself from the Romano-British burial-ground at Felixstow, a section of which is exposed by the falling of the cliff. Among them were four bronze armlets, in pairs of a larger and a smaller together, which he found with two skeletons. He corrected a remark he had made in a paper read before the Antiquarian Society at Cambridge. He had then ascribed an impression of the skin of the thumb to be seen on one of these, to the formation of the green carbonate of copper, whilst the thumb of the deceased person was in contact with the bronze. A better, and most probably the correct view, was to suppose the impression had been left upon the wax or clay model from which the mould had been formed in which the armlet was cast. He also exhibited a pair of armlets taken from a skeleton in a Romano-British burial ground at Colchester, one of which was of bronze, and the other of Kimmeridge coal.

The Rev. H. Creed exhibited an enamelled casket, painted in grisaille, with flesh tints upon a blue ground, by an artist of the sixteenth century, probably P. Courteys, or Jean Courteys, of Limoges. The various panels represent the transactions of the youthful Hercules, &c., and are enriched with arabesques, &c.

The top compartment, with a bust of Hercules, is inscribed—

"HERCVLES SVIS"—(I am Hercules)

The 4 front compartments are thus explained—

"TIEN . TOUCHE . AR..."—*Tiens touche arme*—(Hold, try these arms); or, perhaps, *Tiens touche pas*—(Hold, do not touch him)—Hercules undergoing flagellation.

"IE . SVIS . ARDIS VALIA FOR..."—*Je suis hardi, vaillant, fort*—(I am bold, valiant, strong)—Hercules attacking the boar of Erymanthus.

"AVDASA FORTVNA . IV"—*Audace fortuna iri*—(A bold adventure there)—Hercules attacking the Lernean Hydra.

"OIB SESAR . ARDIS"—*Vois Cesar hardi*—(Behold the brave Cæsar)—Hercules marching under a canopy.

The 4 compartments at the back are—

"PRENES . ANGRESSE PETIT DON"—*Prenez en gré ce petit don*—(Take with good will this little gift)—Hercules presenting a cornucopia.

"ANCE MONDE NA . CROIX"—*En ce monde ne crois*—(In this world there is no cross)
—Hercules leaning on a globe.

"ONNIA . VINCIT AMOR"—(Love conquers all)—Hercules embracing his friend.

"AVDASA . FOETVNA . VA"—*Audace fortuna va*—(To a bold adventure he goes)—
Hercules attacking the dragon in the garden of the Hesperides.

At the end, to the right of the casket, in the upper compartment—

"HERCVLES . SVIS . ARDIS VALIAN"—*Hercule suis hardi vaillant*—(I am the bold and
valiant Hercules)—Hercules crowned with bays.

In the lower compartment—

"LE TRIVNFE SESAR . ARDIS VALIA"—*Le triomphe Cesar hardi vaillant*—(The
triumph of the bold and valiant Caesar)—Hercules in a triumphal car: Fame
blowing her trumpet.

At the corresponding end on the other side of the upper compartment—

"PERNES . ANGE . SEDETI V"—A female bust.

In the lower compartment—

"LA IENESSE SVIS ARDI"—*La jeunesse suis hardie* (bad grammar)—(Youth is bold)
—Hercules playing with other children.

Mr. Creed also exhibited a nautilus, mounted in silver, with caryatides, marine
monsters, shells and arabesques, a work of the 17th century; a silver flaggee coffer;
and a box, the pearl top of which is engraven with the story of the mother of Zebedee's
children bringing her two sons to Christ (Matt. xx. 20), an early Italian work.

Mr. Bennet, M.P., exhibited a glass vase found in a Roman tumulus at Eastlow
Hill, Rougham.

The Rev. Sir R. Affleck exhibited a variety of coins and other articles found at
Dalham and adjoining neighbourhood.

Mr. Isaiah Deck exhibited a number of very curious objects; including antient
British spear-heads; celts found at Burwell, Soham, Swaffham, &c.; a Druid's bead
amulet, found at Trumpington; amulets from Wilbraham, and a perforated piece of
meteoric iron, used as an amulet, from Comberton; necklace from Streetway Hill,
Wilbraham, 1847, consisting of amber, quartz, glass and other kinds of beads, with
two Roman coins; necklace of amber beads from Manea, Isle of Ely; flint bead from
Swaffham; necklace of jet, from Soham Fen; jet ornament, from Burwell; fibule,
armlets, bodkins, keys, &c., found in Cambridgeshire; glass from Pompeii, opalized
by age; bronze sphinx from Bartlow; cinerary vase, from Waterbeach; fresco paint-
ing, from the Roman villa at Ickleton; Anglo-Roman pottery, from Isleham; pottery
from Trinity college, Cambridge; Roman lamp; skate made from the common bone
of a horse, found at Lincoln; spear from Triplow heath; dagger, found concealed
behind the wainscot in Cromwell's room at Cambridge, &c.

Mr. E. Litchfield, of Cambridge, sent a collection of interesting objects;
including a small embalmed snake found at Comberton; the dentated head of a maul
or mace found in a well at Great Bedwyn, Wilts.; flint axe, from Newcastle-upon-
Tyne; antient British malleus, from Cottenham Fen; flint celt, from Mildenhall;
spear head and bronze sword, from Soham; Roman sword, of iron, from Waterbeach;
two buckles, from Burwell Fen; a small Roman bronze two-handled cup, with
emblems of Mercury, dug up on the line of the St. Ives and Wisbech railway; a cir-
cular fibula, from Swaffham Fen; a gold hexagon ring, found at Abingdon; a silver
thumb ring, found at Dartford; a die for tokens, &c., &c.

Mr. Gedge exhibited a folio MS. volume, now the property of John Deck, Esq.,
and formerly belonging to Sir Thomas Spring, Bart., containing heraldic notices of the
Kings and principal Barons and Knights of England, with their arms emblazoned,
from William the Conqueror to James I., the period at which it was executed; and
the Rev. J. T. Bennet permitted the valuable heraldic MSS. bequeathed to him by
the Rev. Turnor Barnwell, to be inspected.

Mr. Witt exhibited three unusually fine flint celts found in Swaffham Fen. One
of these was polished to the smoothness of glass.

Mr. Fairlie exhibited a series of drawings of details from Cheveley church.

Mr. Robert Bryant exhibited a small vase of unbaked earth and a bronze celt,
found at Exning. Mr. T. Clarke also exhibited a bronze celt found on the road to
Exning.

Mr. Warren exhibited two finely executed figures in clunch, apparently part of a
cornice, and believed to be from Thetford Priory church; and a number of very
curious objects, including two iron prick spurs; a stone celt; an armlet found at

Pakenham; an armlet and tweezers found at Icklingham; a large brass fibula found in Ixworth; two cruciform fibulae, one of which is engraved in the annexed plate (fig. 4); a bronze article* (fig. 5); and 4 strings of beads, all from Stow Heath; and a pair of spurs inlaid with silver.

Mr. Tymms exhibited impressions of various seals of the Drury family, during the 15th and 16th centuries.

Mr. F. Ford exhibited three drawings of parts of the Devil's Dyke.

Mr. Fenton exhibited a gold ring, with antique cornelian, engraved with two Roman soldiers; a silver thumb-ring with Christ on the cross; a silver twisted thumb-ring; a silver ring, inlaid, with a cat's eye-stone set therein; a ring of latten with initial H; a bronze matrix of a seal, bearing a tree with a branching head, and this legend: + SIGILLVM . COMVNIS . CASTRI . BRANCHI; a large powder horn of Dutch workmanship, with "JAN BARENSON" and a merchant's mark over the figure of a bull, engraved on an escutcheon within a circular wreath, between mounted sportsmen, in the costume of the latter part of the 16th century.

Mr. Ready exhibited a large collection of impressions of monastic, corporate, and personal seals.

The Rev. Professor Henslow having taken the chair, the Rev. H. Creed read a paper from Albert Way, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Honorary Members of the Institute, in illustration of an agreement made in 1430, between the lord William Curteys, Abbot of St. Edmund's, and John Horwell, goldsmith, of London, but probably a Suffolk artist, for the making of a pastoral staff for the said Abbot. This valuable contribution to the archaeology of West Suffolk is printed in p. 160.

Mr. I. Deck gave an account of the discovery of a presumed crown and other remains at Wilbraham, and which he exhibited; remarking that the form of the skull was as much a matter of wonder as the crown which he had found resting upon it; no head of such a type having been previously met with.—The Chairman remarked that, without offering any opinion of his own, it might be interesting to the meeting to know that antiquaries were divided in opinion as to the use of the relic; some, and those of eminence, inclining to the belief that it might be a bucket or some article used in the ceremonies observed at the burial; and left, as was frequently found in Roman tumuli, in the grave.

Mr. J. F. Clark communicated a paper, accompanied by a drawing, of a circular pyx found in 1845 near to Exning church. (See p. 157.)

Mr. Tymms called attention to the fragment of a purse-stretcher of the 15th century, recently found at Denston, and presented to the Institute by the Rev. W. L. Suttaby. The shield-shaped centre, he remarked, bears on one side a fret, the arms of Bokenham, and on the other the tau cross so well known as the honourable charge of the Drurys of Hawsted. As no alliance of the two families is known to have been formed, this union of the arms of Bokenham and Drury is suggestive of a less honourable origin of the introduction of the tau into the coat of the Drurys than that assigned to it in the "History of Hawsted." The Bokenhams, by marriage into the Talmache family, became lords of the manor of Talmagest, in Hawsted, which passed from them 26 Hen. VI. to John Marschall, Esq., whose feoffee conveyed the manor, under the designation of Bokenhams otherwise Talmages, in 3 Edw. IV. to Roger Drury, Esq., son of Nicholas Drury, Esq., of Bury and Thurston. This Nicholas, says Sir John Cullum, accompanied the expedition of John of Gaunt into Spain in 1386, and from that crusade assumed the tau as an augmentation to his family arms; but the family pedigree compiled in 1602 by Thomas Drury, Gent., of the Inner Temple, states that he was buried in Thurston church, where the portraits and arms of the Drurys were then remaining without the tau; and a doubt is cast by Mr. Gage Rokewode on his having been in the expedition, as he must have been a youth at the time. From the small fragment before them it is probable that the tau descended from the Talmaches—Taumaches—to the Bokenhams; and that upon the purchase of the manor of Talmages, Roger Drury appropriated to himself the manorial badge. This supposition is supported by another similar instance of appropriation in this district. The well-known arms of Jankyn Smith, to whom the town of Bury is so greatly indebted—a bend between billets—having been assumed on his purchase from the family of Brett of the manor of Bretts in Hepworth, as is shown by the seal, an impression of which Mr.

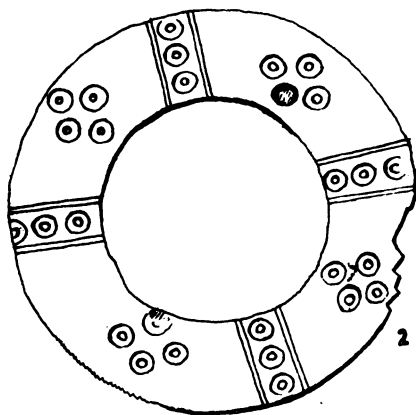
* Fragments of a similar ornament were attached to the presumed Saxon crown

exhibited at this meeting by Mr. I. Deck.

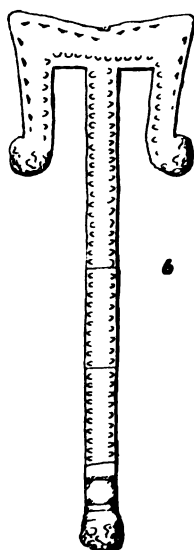
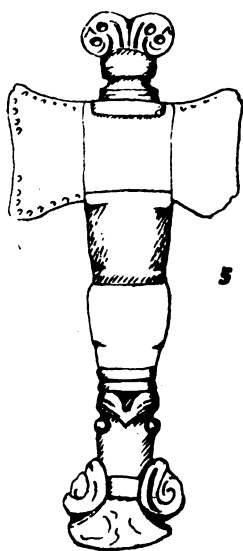
† The Talmaches also bore the fret.



Arch. Trans. 1927



BALAMPENSSECVSTRAM+



SIE/IEHESMEALGVICAN:

Tymms exhibited, of "John le Brett" attached to a deed connected with the manor prior to its purchase by Jankyn Smyth. Were the arms of a family ever considered to be appendant as it were to the possessor of their chief manor so that they passed therewith to a purchaser?

The thanks of the meeting having been rendered to the Exhibitors of Antiquities and Contributors of Papers; to His Grace the Duke of Rutland and Mr. Fairlie for the kind and liberal manner in which they had promoted the objects of the Institute; and to Mr. W. Parr Isaacson for the use of the handsome room in which the meeting was held; the Company adjourned to the dinner at the Rutland Arms Inn; but the exhibition-room was permitted to remain open, as it had been throughout the afternoon, to all who liked to visit it.

SUDBURY, September 25, 1850.—*The Mayor of Sudbury (Arthur J. Skrimshire, Esq., M.D.) in the Chair.*

The Institute met at the Town Hall, the walls of which were covered with a fine collection of brasses exhibited by James Holmes, Esq. Here the Exhibition of Antiquities had been arranged.

The following presents were received:—

Sir Henry Dryden's Discovery of Early Saxon remains at Barrow Furlong, Marston, co. Northampton; from C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Member.

A mourning memorial, consisting of two minute skeletons enamelled on copper and mounted on two different kinds of hair, having the date 1649; from Mr. S. Fennell.

French Bible, date 1652; from Mr. Bell, Newmarket.

Several early Suffolk newspapers; from Mr. J. B. Armstead, Clare.

Bronze celt, with loop, &c., found at Newmarket, from Mr. Adlard.

The Mayor of Sudbury exhibited a silver tankard belonging to the Corporation, with engravings thereon of the great plague in London, in 1665, and the great fire which followed it in the succeeding year*; and inscriptions in Latin purporting it to have been made in remembrance of one that had been presented by King Charles the Second to Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, in acknowledgement of his services during the plague. The Mayor also exhibited the town maces, presented to the town by Richard Firmin, Mayor, in 1614; the matrix of the Corporation seal, the gift of Richard Skynner, 1616; a grant, dated 1397, from Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Lord of Clare, to the Corporation of Sudbury, giving authority to appoint two sergeants-at-arms; the original grant from Clarenceux, King of Arms, in 1676, of the arms and crest now borne by the Corporation; a letter from the Mayor of Sudbury, dated 1577, resisting a claim to felons' goods within the borough; and the old Corporation pall, of purple velvet, embroidered with figures in shrouds, with legends over their heads, the work of the 15th century.

Mr. Almack exhibited a work just published at Boston, in the United States, containing much interesting matter respecting the County of Suffolk, the family of Appleton, now holding the first station in the U.S., being descended from Samuel Appleton (brother of Sir Isaac Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, in Suffolk), who was born at Little Waldingfield, in 1586, where the family were settled previous to 1400. In this volume are views, from the American press, of the Churches at Great and Little Waldingfield, and, at page 82, a copy of a brass in the latter, which has not been engraved before. By this and other recent publications in the United States, Suffolk, in England, has become particularly interesting to the literati of the United States. This volume had just been received by Mr. Almack, who is an honorary member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, U.S., as a present from the Hon. Nathan Appleton, and it is probable that not more than one or two other copies are in England.

Mr. Almack also exhibited a portrait of John Winthrop, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Groton, in Suffolk, who went from England with a charter from King Charles the First, as first Governor of Massachusetts, 1629, and was styled "Father of that country." His diary has been recently published in Boston, U. S., and is

* It is engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1848, part ii. p. 483, where is an interesting account of Sir E. B.

Godfrey and his family, but without connecting them at all with Sudbury.

very interesting as connected with the county of Suffolk. Also a portrait of John Winthrop, Esq., born at Groton, in Suffolk, 1605, eldest son of the first Governor of Massachusetts; and a portrait of the Honble. Robert Winthrop, descended from the Winthrops of Groton, recently Speaker of the American Senate, and one of the most distinguished men of the United States.

Mr. Almack further exhibited the original grant, dated June 15th, 1460, of a messuage and garden in Melford, by Walter Wrench, of Melford, to John Clopton, Esquire, John Denston, Esquire, Alan Dyster, of Lavenham, and John Fletcher. This John Clopton was of Kentwell Hall, in Melford, and sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk 30 Hen. VI. He was sent to the Tower with John Earl of Oxford, Aubrey de Vere his son, John Montgomery, Wm. Tyrell, Esq., and Sir Thos. Tuddenham, for corresponding with Margaret of Anjou, and the latter were all beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 22, 1461; but Clopton somehow escaped and lived to a great age. His tomb of grey marble is on the north side of the altar table, in Melford Church, and his name is mentioned several times in the inscriptions on the battlements. John Denston married Catharine Clopton, half sister to John. He was of Denston Hall, in Suffolk. His portrait is one of the restored figures in ancient painted glass, now in the chancel window of Melford Church. A grant, dated Nov. 20, 1490, from John Clopton, Esq., of land in Melford, to John Wryght, Edward Clopton, Gent., Roger Martyn, John Meller, of Stanstead, and Alan Dyster, of Lavenham, junr. This Alan Dyster is commemorated by a brass plate, which is fixed to the wall in Lavenham Church, with figures of himself, his wife, and six children.

Mr. Gainsborough Dupont exhibited a painted panel, which probably had formed part of a rood-screen in Sudbury, with the remains of a nimbused figure, habited in the costume of a Doctor of Divinity, and holding in the left hand a book into which an imp or devil appears in the act of descending. (*See Plate.*) The right arm of the Saint is extended, and the thumb and two first fingers of his hand is raised towards the book. Over his head is a scroll on which the only remaining word is.... "*Schorn.*" "*Master John Schorn,*" or "*Sir John Schorn,*" one of our native medieval Saints, was probably an Augustine monk at Dunstable; for in 1290 we find him Rector of the Church of North Marston, Bucks; a preferment in the gift of Dunstable Priory. Lysons states that the parish of North Marston became populous and flourishing in consequence of the great resort of persons to a well which he had blessed; the common people still kept up his memory by many traditional stories; and within a century the direction-post was still standing which pointed the way to Sir John Schorn's shrine. The offerings at this shrine, it is said, amounted on an average to 500*l.* per annum (equal at least to 5000*l.* of present money); and the Deans and Canons of Windsor, to whom the tithes of Marston were given in 1480 by the Prior of Dunstable, rebuilt the chancel out of the offerings. One of the pious rector's miracles is stated by Lipscomb to have been the feat of *conjuring the devil into a book*; and a letter addressed to Lord Cromwell by Dr. London, one of the Commissioners for pulling down superstitious pictures, ornaments, &c., on the suppression of Monasteries, mentions an image at Merston of "*Mr. Johan Schorn [who] standeth blessing a book, whereunto they do say he conveyed the devil. He ys much sought for the age.*" The shrine of this saint was removed to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, after 1480 by license from the Pope, and was a source of great revenue. There was also an image of him at Canterbury cathedral; and his figure has been met with on the remains of several rood-screens in the East Anglian district*. Below the figure of Schorn, remains part of the crowned head of a female under a very rich tabernacled canopy, with the word *S. Audree*, inscribed over it. St. Audry, of Ely, was another popular saint of the district.

Mr. Dupont also exhibited a representation of the story of St. George and the Dragon, carved in ivory. The spear of the Saint, who is in plated armour, having been broken in the dragon's neck, he is about to strike with the sword. By the side of the saint is the royal maiden whom he rescued, and on a tower in the back ground are two crowned figures anxiously watching the combat.—A tortoise-shell snuff-box, inlaid with silver, formerly belonging to Sir Charles Lucas, who was shot after the siege of Colchester by order of the Parliamentarian General Fairfax. At the death of Sir Charles Lucas it came to his brother Lord George, who married the Lady Killegrew, a young widow with one child. By her he had one daughter, Jane, to whom the box

* See the Transactions of the Norfolk Archaeological Society, Vol. ii, p. 280.



1/2 the Original size.

I. Johnson del.

descended to be kept in memory of her uncle. Jane married to a rich quaker Mr. Wm. Hawkins, who died when his son John was three years old. The mother kept the box for John, whose son Abraham Hawkins sold it with this statement, to Mr. Dupont. A *couteau du chasse* of the 17th century, with horn hoof handle, and a small knife and fork similarly mounted worn in the same scabbard.—A variety of specimens of oak carving, of the 15th and 17th centuries.—A minute well-executed medallion, to be suspended from the dress or beads, with the head of the Virgin Mary on one side, and St. Anthony on the other; a quarter noble of Edward III.; and a medallion satirising the Pope and Cardinal (*See p. 154*), mounted as a tobacco stopper.

Mr. Gedge exhibited, by permission of J. Deck, Esq., specimens of the cuts in the "*Biblia Pauperum*," printed in 1420-1430, which are almost unique.

The Rev. C. Badham exhibited some Roman sepulchral remains, dug up at West-lodge, Colchester, the burial ground of the Colonia Camulodunum; including a cinerary urn, containing incinerated bones, with fragments of the cover; earthen bottle and small vase, in which were carried wine, milk, meal, or grain, which were poured on the funeral pile, and the vessel afterwards deposited with the collected ashes; a small lamp of rude form; a lachrymatory or unguentarium, taken from a cinerary urn; and a sepulchral lamp; all found with many other vessels of similar character at from 18 inches to 2 feet from the surface.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, exhibited a silver cast ring of the 9th or 10th century, inscribed "*SIGERIE HET MEA GEWIRCAN*,"—Sigerie had me made, or wrought (*See the Plate p. 220, fig. 7 & 8*); a small gold ring, legend undeciphered (*See fig. 3 & 4*); a small gold circular brooch, of the 15th century, inscribed "*JE SVIS CI EN LIV D'AMI*," an engraved silver circular Gaelic brooch, 1748; a Saxon bronze circular fibula (*See fig. 2*), and a pair of double clasps, of bronze, found at Stow Heath; a bronze head of an eagle (*See fig. 1*), forming the finish of a Roman sword handle, found at Ixworth, &c.

Mr. A. J. Green exhibited a halberd, temp. Henry VIII., a variety of coins, many Roman, found on land called Stoney Land, in the occupation of Mr. George Bullingbrook, of Melford; small Roman vase, patera of Samian ware, and Roman coins found in a meadow at Melford, the property of Mr. Churchyard. The two meadows are but a short distance from each other.

Mr. Tymms exhibited one flint and two bronze celts, found at Mildenhall; two of them of rare types. Bone skates, from Roman villa, London. Also, impressions of seals with the emblems of saints, and punning devices. The Appleby town seal has on the obverse the Arms of England against an apple tree, and on the reverse the martyrdom of St. Lawrence with the ascent of his soul to heaven. The Town seal of Oswestry has the figure of St. Oswald seated and holding a tree by the left hand. The seal of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, at Chester, has a rude figure of the Saint in "his raiment of camel's hair," holding an "Agnus Dei," or lamb of God. That of the liberty of Ely has a representation of the Trinity.

G. W. Andrews, Esq., exhibited a chased silver tabinet of the time of Queen Anne.

Mr. J. Goldsmith exhibited the two sides of a corner post, carved with angels, taken from an old house at the bottom of the Market Hill, Sudbury.

Mr. P. R. Cross exhibited some Roman coins found in the neighbourhood of Sudbury.

Mr. W. F. Perry exhibited a very fine carving in oak of the emblem of the Trinity within a richly foiled border, of the 15th century.

Mr. G. Fenton exhibited a perfect purse stretcher of the 15th century; a censer of bronze, and two handles of an Etruscan vessel.

The Sudbury Museum exhibited a bronze spur dug up at Kersey, at a depth of 7 feet in the clay; a lock and key, of the 17th century; several old keys; a carved head from the old town hall, pulled down about 1838; a shoemaker's size-stick of metal, about 150 years old; and a silver seal with the arms of Killigrew; *Argent*, an Eagle displayed with two heads within a *bordure Sable*, bezanty. *Crest*, a demi-lion *Sable* charged with 3 bezants.

The chair having been taken by the Mayor, that gentleman opened the proceedings by some observations shewing the utility and advantage of archæology, and then entered into an explanation of the objects which belonged to the Corporation. In reference to the tankard, he observed that the precise time and manner in which it had come into the possession of the Corporation of Sudbury were unknown; and the

connection which might be supposed to exist between the town and the Godfrey family had not been ascertained; but on looking over the original grant of arms to the town, he had been struck by the circumstance that the then Mayor was a Godfrey; a fact which he thought should lead to further investigation. Mr. Fulcher too had recently discovered that there was another tankard in existence exactly like the one now exhibited. His Worship then expressed regret that severe illness in his family deprived them of the presence of an intelligent member of the corporation (Mr. Fulcher), who had been prepared to enter fully into the history of St. Gregory's Church, and to explain the Godfrey tankard, and the Corporation pall. He hoped that on the Institute's next meeting in Sudbury, they should have the advantage of Mr. Fulcher's assistance.

The Rev. C. Badham, Vicar of All Saints', then read a paper on the history of Sudbury. The town of Sudbury was ancient, and for its size, had many objects of interest. The earliest notice of it would be found in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D., 799. Money was coined here in the reign of Ethelred II. Before the Conquest it belonged to Alvera Comitissa, the mother of Earl Morchar, as appears from the following passage in Doomsday. "The land of the mother of Earl Morchar which William the Chamberlain and Otho the Goldsmith keep in the King's hand. Thinghooe Hundred. At Sudbury the mother of Earl Morchar in the time of King Edward held, now King William has in demesne three carucates of land. Then there was one villen, now two : and sixty-three burgesses living at the Hall : then six serfs, now two, always three ploughs in demesne, and fifty five burgesses in demesne, and two carucates of land. Among all four ploughs. The Church of St. Gregory of fifty acres of free land, as witness the Hundred, and twenty five acres of meadow. And there is one mill, and two horses in demesne at the Hall, and seventeen yearlings, and twenty three swine, and a hundred sheep, and eight acres of meadow in the borough, and one market. And there are money coiners. It was then worth eighteen pounds, and now twenty eight, reckoning by number. It is four furlongs in length, and three in breadth, and yields for tax five shillings. There is a Soke in the same town." It was evident from that record that the town originally formed a part of the Thingoe Hundred, and was parcel of the estate of Earl Morchar, forfeited to the Conqueror. Hollinshed states that Morcar was Earl of Northumberland in the time of the Confessor, and took up arms against William the Conqueror, who defeated him and took him over to Normandy with him as a prisoner, but when lying on his death-bed released him. The king conferred the manor of Sudbury with 94 manors in Suffolk besides, upon Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford. How long the town continued to form part of the Honour of Clare, held of the Crown as part of the Duchy of Lancaster, it is not easy to tell; but upon the de Clares becoming extinct, it continued to reside in the Crown as late as James I. The town derived its first privileges by various grants from the Earls of Clare, Clare being a part of the Duchy of Lancaster. It is a Corporation by prescription. Of its first Charter there are no distinct traces. Its first regular Charter was granted in the reign of Queen Mary, in acknowledgment of the loyalty of the Corporation and other inhabitants, chiefly protestants, who were of essential service in suppressing the rebellion of the Duke of Northumberland and the supporters of Lady Jane Grey. The town gives, by creation (1675), the title of Baron to the Duke of Grafton. The most ancient part of it is the neighbourhood of the bridge. The original bridge, or what is supposed to be the original, was carried away by a flood, Nov. 4, 1520. The tradesman's bill for its restoration is still in existence. Dr. Taylor passed over the restored bridge in 1555, in the custody of the Sheriff, on his way to the stake at Hadleigh. Sudbury was a considerable as well as an ancient town. "Sudbury, the south burgh," says Camden, "men suppose to have been the chief town in the shire, and to have taken its name in regard of Norwich, which is the Northern towne." It was also the chief town for ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, erected in 1126, bears witness. These accounts are concisely corroborated by Fuller, who remarks, "It is as great as most, and as ancient as any town in Suffolk." The chief objects of interest to the antiquary are the Churches of St. Gregory and all Saints, both of them originally dating from the conquest; the Priory; the Chapels of St. Peter, and St. Sepulchre; the Hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, near the bridge; and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; to some of which separate papers would be devoted. Mr. Badham concluded a paper of some length by remarking that Sudbury had nurtured a Theobald, an Eden, a Sibbs, a Jenkyn, a Mason Good, and a Gains-

borough, whose names, if the words were not too great for the occasion, had had buoyancy enough to float down to posterity upon the stream of time.

Mr. Stedman then read a paper, by the Mayor, descriptive of the three Corporation documents exhibited by him. (Printed in p. 199.)

Mr. Almack called attention to a coat of arms in front of a house, on the west side of the Northgate-street, Sudbury, with the arms of Cavendish quartering Smith. 1 and 4. Sable, 3 stags' heads cabossed Argent—*Cavendish*; 2 and 3. Argent, a chevron between 3 cross crosslets, Gules—*Smith*. "In the *Archæologia*, vol. xi., is a communication respecting the early history of the ancestors of the noble family of Cavendish, as connected with the village of Cavendish, in Suffolk, for two hundred years from the time of Sir John Cavendish, chief justice of the King's Bench, who was beheaded by a mob at Bury St. Edmund's (which also burnt all the charters in the Abbey there), 1381. This insurrection in Suffolk was cotemporary with Wat Tyler's rebellion. The second son of the chief justice, John Cavendish, gave the finishing stroke to Wat Tyler in Smithfield, a few days after the mob had seized Simon of Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, and cut off his head. The fourth in descent from the chief justice was Thomas Cavendish, Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer, who died 1524, having married Alice Smith, daughter and co-heir of John Smith, of Podbrook Hall, in Cavendish. Their son William was ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire, and his brother George was gentleman usher to Cardinal Wolsey, and was the father of William Cavendish, of Glensford, whose son, William Cavendish, sold the manor of Cavendish-Overhall and other estates to William Downes, of Sudbury, Esquire, in 1569. The communication to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1792, stated that, in a house on Cavendish green, were three shields with the arms of Cavendish quartering another coat, which shields were exactly the same as this at Sudbury, and one of them is now over the porch at Pentlow hall, near Cavendish. In 1835, on altering this old mansion on Cavendish green, a well-executed sculpture, upwards of two feet square, was found in front of a large chimney, but walled up with plaster, having the arms of *Cavendish* quartering *Smith*, and impaling a coat which appeared to be *Spring* of Lavenham. The shield was in very bold relief, and in good preservation, supported by two naked boys, and having the initials "G. C.;" shewing, with tolerable certainty, that it was the coat of George Cavendish, the gentleman usher to Cardinal Wolsey. (See Singer's *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*.) I had the honour of corresponding with the present Earl of Burlington respecting this interesting memorial of his ancestors, which he purchased, and it is preserved at his mansion at Holker, in Westmoreland. (See my communication to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1835, and a correct engraving is also given.) I cannot account for the appearance of this shield on the house at Sucbury; but it undoubtedly shews the arms of some descendant of Thomas Cavendish and Alice Smith. Horace Walpole had exactly the same arms, in ancient painted glass, in the entrance hall at Strawberry Hill, which he had probably picked up in this part of the country."

Mr. Almack also read some passages from a lease of the manor of Melford Hall, granted by John de Melford, the last Abbot of Bury, to Dame Francis Pennington, widow, shewing the conditions on which the Abbot let his manors, and enumerating the agricultural implements on the estate.

Mr. A. J. Green communicated a list of sites and objects in Sudbury of archæologic interest:—"The site of the ancient mint is unknown, though tradition points to the spot where Mr. Stedman's offices now stand. The site of the house of the Knights-Hospitalers of St. John is indicated by the 'Hospital-yard,' in Cross-street. Many years ago I saw an old document which stated that the knights received the tolls of the old bridge. The exact site of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre I had the good fortune to ascertain in 1826, when employed by the late Mr. Samuel French to build the three houses at the upper end of, and fronting Sepulchre-street to the south; the west end of them abutting upon Gregory-street. On excavating the soil for the cellerage, at about seven feet below the surface of the footpath, I found eight human skeletons, each lying due east and west, and a few feet distant from each other. Continuing the excavation to the north side for the back-foundation, I found, about 18 inches below the surface, a part of one of the northern buttresses, in height about four feet, and nearly three feet in thickness, composed of quarry stones at the angles; the other parts of pit stones strongly cemented with liquid grout, i.e., lime and gravel. It was broken in pieces, and the materials used in the foundations. The distance from the street to the buttress was about 23 feet to its northern or outer side, so that the

skeletons must have been interred in the interior of the chapel, which, supposing it to have been 40 or 50 feet in breadth, must have covered the space where the high road now is. That it did so there is very little doubt, nor is there a doubt but that the common burial ground was on the south side of the chapel: this is corroborated by the fact that on digging the foundations of or for the present "Trinity chapel," several human skeletons were found; and I well remember, nearly fifty years ago, being told by an old bricklayer's labourer, who was employed about 40 years before that, in digging the cellar now used by Mr. James Hasell, wine merchant, as a wine cellar, that so many human bones were found, that he could only compare it to a charnel-house. The house was then in the possession of the ancient family of the Carters, the ancestors of Captain Samuel Carter, R.N., of Stanway, Essex, who was born there; and by whose intrepid exertions, when commander of the Lowestoft life boat, so many lives were saved on the Suffolk coast. By this it appears probable that the upper end of the present School-lane was, with the ground on its right and left, the common burial-ground for the church or chapel; and by the situation of the before-mentioned buttress, that the building stood east and west, and covered that part of Gregory-street which is between Mr. French's houses and the Rose inn; this is also confirmed by the testimony of an aged man now living, who many years ago resided on the spot where Mr. Pemberton's house now stands, and remembers several skeletons being taken up while he lived there. This was at the east end of the chapel, and though the soil has been excavated on the north side for gravel, no human remains have to my knowledge been found. From this I conclude the burial ground was opposite the south front of the chapel, and did not surround it. At what time the chapel was built or destroyed is uncertain, but I am induced to think, from seeing in the walls of St. Peter's church stones that have been taken from some Norman building, that that church was built on its demolition. In Sepulchre-street is the house where John Bunyan used to preach during his annual rounds; and the house where Gainsborough was born; site of Sudbury Hall, in Stour-street; front and carving at the Castle inn, in Stour-street; curious stained glass at a cottage in Plough-lane; old house, Mrs. Wiffin's, in Cross-street; ancient window frames, with some stained glass, in two cottages in Friar's-street, the property of Mr. Charles Ray; house in Friar's-street, occupied by Mrs. Darsie. At Ballingdon, at Mr. R. G. Tovell's, are the carvings formerly placed in the front of the late Coffee-house inn, Sudbury; and at Mr. Jas. Parsons, King's Head inn, Ballingdon, is one, if not two, of the front gates of the old Priory."

The company now proceeded to accompany the Mayor to inspect the various buildings and sites laid down in the programme: in the first place stopping at the house of Mr. Hill, in Sepulchre-street, which was the birthplace of Gainsborough, the celebrated painter. Here the Mayor read a brief memoir of the artist, and mentioned a striking anecdote connected with one of his earliest efforts with the pencil: whilst he was taking a sketch from the arbour, a man, after looking for some time over the wall, scaled it and commenced robbing one of the pear trees; the expression of the man's countenance so struck Gainsborough, that he included him in his sketch before disturbing the pilferer; and when, afterwards, the party suspected was brought before the magistrates, the drawing was introduced as the principal evidence, and the likeness was so good that the man ceased to deny his guilt and was convicted of the act. The site of the arbour, under two hollies of considerable growth, and what is believed to be the identical pear tree, are still pointed out. Mr. A. J. Green communicated some extracts from the title-deeds of the house, shewing when it came into the possession of, and passed from the Gainsborough family. In 1645, the estate, then called Guiblines, and in the occupation of Thomas Godfrey, butcher, was sold for 206*l*. In 1664 it was occupied by Barnard Carter, say-maker, whose son Benjamin occupied the house in 1716. The house and premises were purchased on the 2nd of May, 1722, of Mr. John Thompson, of Pebmarsh, Essex, for 230*l*., by Mr. John Gainsborough, then described as a milliner, but subsequently, in 1735, as a crape-maker. It was Mary, his wife, who carried on the trade of a milliner. In 1735, John Gainsborough sold the house and premises to John Gainsborough, one of the sons of Thomas Gainsborough, for 500*l*. There is no mention in the writings of the Black Horse inn, but merely the name of Edward Smith, innholder, nor yet when John Gainsborough left the premises. The house adjoining, now belonging to Mr. Green, was many years tenanted by the artist's brother, John Gainsborough, *alias* Scheming Jack, a great mechanical genius as well as a painter.

The royal arms on the old Town Hall was painted by him, in 1761. They are now in the new Town Hall. He invented a self-rocking cradle for his children, and attempted to fly with wings, but his friends would not let him try the experiment from any higher building than a summer-house. He also constructed a beautiful model of the church of St. Gregory, with its bells and a clock, to which he affixed chimes that played every hour. He died about the year 1785. Humphrey Gainsborough, another brother, was a dissenting minister at Henley-upon-Thames, and also a great mechanical genius. Some of his works are now to be seen in the British Museum.

Mr. Musgrave's house, in Sepulchre-street, was next visited. A letter from Mr. Adey Repton (enclosing a sketch taken by himself nearly 40 years since*) was read, in which he says :—"The proprietor told me it was called Salter's Hall. I do not know any other account of it; but, from the style of architecture, I imagine it to be of the time of Edward IV., if not earlier. It is well known that, before the introduction of Italian architecture into this country, the roofs of our old timber buildings were of a high pitch, and covered with tiles or with rough slates. Their general character consisted in the overhanging projection of the different floors, which were frequently supported by highly-carved brackets, and also in the oak stud-works with narrow pannels, filled with clay and plaster. This may be considered as a fine specimen of a timber house; it probably had some highly enriched barge-board, the loss of which has injured the whole design of the building. It may be observed in this, as in many other buildings of the same date, that no regard was ever paid to the regularity of the beams and joists: they were placed according to the floors of the rooms. As to the construction of the overhanging of timber houses, the projections are sometimes formed by beams and joists only, sometimes by brackets; but great attention seems to have been given to the supports of the corners, which were very often richly carved, and where these were omitted, the cross-brace of timber is generally found to strengthen the corner and prevent any settlement in the roof."

The company then passed through the original gate of the College founded by Simon Theobald, or Simon de Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, to St. Gregory's church. The gate, which is the only portion of the college remaining, is in a fine state of preservation; but the college, after being for many years occupied as a work-house, was pulled down in 1836, and the site used for the present union-house. In the vestry of the neighbouring church is the skull of the archbishop, in a small recess, protected by an iron grating. It is worthy of notice that the skull has the shrivelled ears upon it. The history of the relic is that the archbishop being beheaded by the mob during the Wat Tyler riots, in 1481, his head was exhibited for some time on London bridge and afterwards sent down to Sudbury. His headless body lies in Canterbury Cathedral with a sumptuous monument. An elaborate gilt tabernacle canopy to the font, and an incised slab in the aisle, excited much interest, as did the tomb of Thomas Carter (the town's great benefactor), who died in 1706; the latin inscription on which states that "this day a Sudbury camel passed through the eye of a needle."

At the church of All Saints, the Rev. C. Badham, read an elaborate account of its early history, architectural features, and recent restorations. It was clear, he observed, that there had been a church upon this spot ever since the conquest. An existing deed served to shew that in the year 1120 it was purchased, together with the Chapel of Belidune (Ballingdon) of Eli de Sumery, by Adam the Monk, Cellerer of the Abbey of St. Alban's. This purchase was subsequently confirmed by deed, by Pope Honorius the Third. The church is also alluded to in the taxation of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291. The Abbey of St. Alban's continued to present to it until the dissolution, when the rectory with the advowson of the vicarage became the property of William Harris, Esq., who held it of the king *in capite*, by the service of the fortieth part of one knight's fee, and had license to alienate it to Thomas Eden, Esq., Clerk of the Star Chamber, to whom the king granted the Priory. In the journal of William Dowling we find him recording "At Allhallows, Sudbury, Jan. 9, 1643, we brake twenty superstitious inscriptions: 'Ora pro nobis,' and 'pray for the soul.'" In the first Dutch war this church was profanely used as a prison, but it suffered less from the circumstance than might have been supposed. With the exception of the chancel, which dates from the reign of Edward III., and is of the decorated style, and the most ancient architectural remains in the town, the present church is an interest-

* Engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1841, ii. p. 149.

ing example of the perpendicular. Its leading feature is the boldness and simplicity of its design. The nave, 39 feet in height, and supported by columns and fine arches, is remarkably good. The will of Thomas Schorthose, weaver, of Sudbury, dated Dec., 1459, mentions the date of the rebuilding of the north aisle, and that the church was benched. "Item, volo quod, cum parochiani prædictæ Ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum de novo fabricaverint vetus le Ele in parte boreali ejusdem Ecclesiæ, quod tunc executores mei solvent de bonis meis viginti marcas pro Scabello in eodem boreali le Ele, sic de novo fabricatu, faciendo secundum formam in parte Australi ejusdem Ecclesiæ modo existentium." The will of Joan Denny, dated June, 1460, also determines the period of the rebuilding of the arch between the chancel and north chapel. It is remarkable that in this church and in that of St. Gregory, the stone doorways conducting to the tower stairs are, in both instances, built upon monumental slabs, of a very early date. Here was a chantry founded by John Felton, probably the south chapel, where a remarkable piscina is still to be seen. The roof of the nave bears traces of mediæval painting. The roof of the north aisle is very good, and the moulding of its timbers are of the best description. The font is octagonal, decorated on each of its sides with sunk quatrefoils. The pulpit is one of the few octagonal examples in oak of the fourteenth century, and has only lately been relieved of its disfigurements. It is a very chaste specimen of the early perpendicular, beautifully proportioned, carved in the upper parts of the panels, and terminating in a stem of great purity, resting upon an octagonal stone plinth. The date assigned to it is 1490. The fine panels of the reading desk were taken from the rood screen. The sacristy, or vestry, is at the N. E. side of the chancel, and no doubt appears to have been entertained as to its being the original one. Those whose curiosity leads them to inspect the "Priest's room" over the vestry, will observe in that unfinished apartment the apertures in the walls, in which the timbers of the former church were inserted, and the rising of the old walls to meet the increased height of the present church. The door bears a remarkable escutcheon. This church is very rich in old oak carving, and the recently carved bench ends, of an elaborate character, form an important and effective addition. The parclose screens in this church, four in number, are amongst the best examples that will now be met with. The cornices are enriched with running foliage, the tendrils, leaves, and fruits of the vine, being carved in great profusion in the hollow of the mouldings. The rose, the badge of the houses of York and Lancaster, are still to be seen, while the Tudor flower, by which the cornices have been surmounted, has been removed in every instance. The original porches are no longer standing. Some church notes by Sir John Blois, of Yoxford, mention that the arms of Bouchier were conspicuous on the south porch. It was probably erected by Sir John Bouchier, to whom the lordship of Barentines Fee, in Ballingdon, belonged. The tower is a fine one. It is supported by buttresses, terminated by grotesque faces, surmounted by sitting figures of unusual size. In the parclose chapels, already noticed, under incised slabs from which brasses have been torn, several of the ancestors of the present Earl of Waldegrave lie buried. Under one monument, at the corner, Thomas Eden, Clerk of the Star Chamber, and Sir Thomas, his son, were interred. This monument contained a limned picture, and a pedigree painted on the wall, of their marriages with the families of Waldegrave, Payton, Steward, Workington, Harrys, and St. Clere. Two others of the same name and title, with their ladies, are also buried in the north chapel. The family lived, as Fuller remarks, "in worshipful degree", at Ballingdon-hall, for many generations. The Littles and Burkitts, the latter by marriage connected with Cromwell, and who entertained John Bunyan when he visited Sudbury, made the chancel their place of sepulture. The father of the Rev. W. Jenkyn, author of the commentary on the Epistle of St. Jude, is buried in the churchyard, near the tomb of the Rogers family, descendants of John Rogers (whose near relatives were here interred), who rendered up his life at Smithfield, in 1556, "the first proto-martyr," as Foxe expresses himself, "of all the blessed company that gave the first adventure upon the fire." Jenkyn, Calamy states, married a grand-daughter of the martyr. John Olyer, vicar of this church from 1400 to 1424, was buried in the chancel. William Folkes, vicar in 1662, was ejected from the living by the Act of Uniformity. The vicarage-house was standing in the time of Cromwell, of which the entrance-hall affords some indications. It is described in one of the Harleian MSS., as being "a good house," that is to say, in good repair, in the reign of Charles II. In all probability successive vicars have had their habitation upon this spot ever since the Conquest. A list of them, from the 12th century to the present time, has been preserved.

The portion of the outer walls of the Priory which remain were next visited, and again the Rev. O. Badham gave some interesting facts respecting its history. It was founded by Baldwin of Shimperling (Norfolk), and Mabil his wife, in the year 1279, the first year of the first Edward, and was occupied by Dominican friars. It consisted of a priory house and church. The architecture of the former was domestic gothic of the Tudor period, and of the form which was common in those days, a front terminated with projecting wings. Since, however, the Priory was founded in the 12th century, this could not have been the original edifice, as its style sufficiently indicates. On the right of the entrance gate, and adjoining the pasture next the road, were two small cottages. Beyond the pasture, a square court-yard, with stone doorways, which are still standing, though bricked up, leading out of it to the right and left: that upon the right to the orchard, that upon the left to the vineyard. In the front of the vineyard, and separating it from the street, was the Mt. yard. On the north side of the garden behind the priory, was the great orchard, and the dovehouse garden. On either side of the avenue in the direction of the river, were five meadows, bounded on two sides by the river and the fisheries. The entire estate consisted of about eighteen acres. Tanner, in his *Notitia*, mentions certain letters patent (4 of Rich. II.) "de aqueductu a Ballingdon Hall ad Prioratum;" but it was no Roman work, such as Italy and Spain now show remains of, but a subterranean conduit for the conveyance of that necessary of life to the priory. Such works are known to have existed as early as the 12th century, as, for example, the conventual buildings of Canterbury, which were supplied with water from a spring about a mile distant. The spring, bricked at its source, is still in existence, at the back of Ballingdon hall, and, when the elevation of the spot above the site of the priory is borne in mind, and also the fact of the water from the spring having to cross the river, and meadows often under water in the rainy season, the construction of an aqueduct under such circumstances is deserving of notice, as involving some rather remarkable feats of engineering for the period. The churches of the Mendicant Friars were singularly rich in every species of embellishment, and were universally selected as places of sepulture by the wealthy and high-born. The following names of persons who were here interred were taken from the notes of the burials by William Le Neve, York Herald:—Robert, son of William Shimperling, knight; Sir Robert Carbonell, and Sir John his son, kts.; Sir William Grey, kt.; Sir Peter Gifford, kt.; Sir William Cranville, kt.; Sir Thomas, son of Sir William Cranville, and Maud his wife; Sir Gilbert of Graymond, and Gunnora his wife; Dame Agnes de Bellocampo; Dame Alice de Insula, wife of Sir Robert Fitzwater, kt.; Dame Katharine Hengrave; Sir John Calthorp and Alice his wife; Sir Thomas Weyland's heart; Sir John Gifford, kt.; Robert and William Gifford; Sir John Goldingham, kt., and Hellusia his wife; Thomas Gifford de Finchingfield; John Leggon; Sir Thomas Lokin, kt.; Sir W. Tendring, kt., qui obiit 1375; Margaret his wife, quæ obiit 1394; Dame Jone Skelton; Dame Jone Walgrave; John Cressener; Maud Cressener; Maude Hawkenen, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy; William Walgrave; John Drury, son of William Drury; Robert Cressener and Christian his wife; Walter Cressener; Emma West; Maud, wife of Robert Bellocampo; Henry, father of Robert St. Quintin; Philip St. Quintyn; Jane, daughter of — Cressener, wife of Richard Walgrave; Alexander and John Cressener; Thomas West. Mr. Badham intimated that, had time permitted, he could have given some account of most of the individuals here enumerated; he would, however, only refer to two: Sir Thomas Weyland and the St. Quintyns. Respecting the first, it is related that the convent at Fornham All Saints, near St. Edmundsbury, was nearly destroyed in the year 1289, in consequence of the friars having harboured Sir Thomas de Weyland, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, *who had been convicted of felony*. He escaped from custody, says Dr. Lingard, disguised himself, and was admitted a novice among the friars minor of St. Edmundsbury. His retreat was discovered; but, as he was in a sanctuary, forty days were allowed him, according to law, after which the introduction of provisions into the convent was prohibited. The friars left it through want. Weyland followed them, and was conducted to the tower. In the King's Council, the option was given him to stand his trial, to be imprisoned for life, or to abjure the realm. He chose the latter; and, having walked barefoot and bareheaded, with a crucifix in his hand, to the seaside, was immediately transported. Some years after, drawing near his death, he expressed a desire that his heart, at least, might, after his decease, be conveyed to England, and interred within the walls of the priory in the parish of All Saints, Sudbury, which request, it appears, was religiously observed. The St. Quintins were

a family of French origin, doubtless from the ancient town of that name in the department of Aisne, long celebrated for the manufacture of linen and other tissues, appear to have had commercial transactions at Sudbury, in the time of Edward I. This fact is ascertained by the following record, taken from the Hundred Rolls, of an inquisition made at Sudbury, 3 Edward I. "Town of Sudbury. Inquisition made touching those who, during the continuance of hostilities between the King and the Countess of Flanders, contrary to the inhibition and forbiddance of the late King and of the present king, conveyed, or caused to be conveyed some wools to parts beyond the sea. They say that John Bonewill of Boneville, Knight, Thomas Knivet, John Knivet, Robert de St. Quintin and John de St. Quintin, Reginald Cokerel, and Noel of Amiens, John Mulet, John Bele, all merchants of Amiens, conveyed, or caused to be conveyed, wools to parts beyond the sea, how many packs they know not, and they conveyed them through the port of Ipswich." Fragments of sepulchral and human remains have been laid bare in the vicinity of the ruins at different periods. At the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII by his letters patent, dated October 19, 1540, granted this estate to Thomas Eden, Esq., Clerk of the Star Chamber, and Griselda his wife, who are buried in All Saints Church. The Priory-house was pulled down many years since, by Sir James Marriot, who applied the materials in the erection of a Church at Twinstead, but the edifice promised to be of so unecclesiastical a character that the Bishop of London intimated that he should refuse to consecrate it. It was not proceeded with, and was ultimately removed.

At St. Peter's Church, which was next visited, there are some screens of good workmanship, and the remains of figures upon the lower panels of the rood-screen, but so obscured by pew seats as not to be easily made out. The flat rood canopy, of oak, with stars painted on a blue ground, like the rest of the ceiling, is a novel feature in this church. The pulpit has a cover of tapestry, embroidered with the arms of James the First. Much interest was excited by two long narrow niches with wooden doors, one on each side of the chancel; and the supposition that they were contrivances for holding the beams used for hanging the altar curtains on, seemed to be generally entertained.

The company then returned to the Town Hall, and partook of an elegant cold collation, at which ladies were present.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, December 2, 1850.—*The Rev. Henry Creed, in the Chair.*

The following presents were received:—

The half of a Romano-British Quern, or hand-mill, for grinding wheat or other farinaceous grain, found at Ingham; from Mr. Sturley Nunn. This quern-stone is made of the Hertfordshire conglomerate or pudding stone, and has the remains of an iron setting. Similar quern-stones have been found on the sites of several Roman stations in this country, but no complete specimen has been met with, and rarely one more perfect than this.

Report of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for the year 1850; from the Council of the Society.

A bronze key found in the Abbey Grounds; from Mr. R. Lamb, through the Secretary.

A large British bead, of pebble, found at Bardwell; from Mr. Feakes.

Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart., V.P., exhibited a silver Peg-Tankard, so called from the pegs which are placed down one side of the interior to divide the quantity of liquid contained into equal portions. Peg-tankards are said to have been introduced into this country by King Edgar, at the suggestion of St. Dunstan, with the view of restraining excessive drinking. That king ordered all drinking cups to be marked with pegs, so that no man might drink more than a limited quantity. The quantity thus divided was about half a pint, for the Glastonbury cup, of undoubted Saxon work-

manship, which holds 2 quarts, has 8 pegs: but the Ashmolean cup, holding about 2 pints and a half, is divided into equal portions of more than half a pint each; and the 2 quarts cup, exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in 1827, has only six pegs. So far from King Edgar's law having the desired effect, it appears, on the contrary, to have contributed more to the encouragement of hard drinking. One of the ways in which this was done is thus described by Dr. Pegge, in his "Anonymiana," 1768. "The first person who drank was to empty the tankard to the first peg, or pin; the second to the next pin, &c., by which the pins were so many measures to the compotators, making them all drink alike or the same quantity; and as the distance of the pin, was such as to contain a large draught of liquor, the company would be very liable by this method to get drunk, especially when, *if they drank short of the pin, or beyond it, they were obliged to drink again.*" That this abuse of a wholesomely designed law took place soon after its promulgation is clear from the fact that, in the year 1102, the canons issued by Archbishop Anselm, forbade priests to go to drinking bouts, or to drink to pins (pegs), "*nec ad pinnas bibant*." At Hanover, exists in the royal collection another contrivance adapted for encouraging drinking. It is a receptacle for wine about the size of a large quart bottle, made of richly wrought silver, in the form of a windmill; this was placed upon the princely table at the end of the repast, and each guest as it was presented to him, blew through a hole, setting, thereby, the mill in motion; there, where the wheel stopped, they caused the needles of a dial plate at the back of the mill to mark an hour, it might be the first or last, but whichever it was the number pointed out was the number of glasses of wine which the guest in question was required to swallow forthwith.

Sir Thomas Cullum also exhibited two beautiful coloured specimens of the Nurembergh fictile vessels of the 17th century; one of them, dated 1687, is of the kind known as "Apostle Mugs," from the figures of the apostles in relief around it; the other, dated 1671, is vase-shaped, and has a representation of the chace.

Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart., V.P., exhibited a panel from the perclose or screen of a chapel at the east end of the north aisle of Barton church, painted in the 15th century. It represents a friar kneeling at a desk, before a picture of the Virgin Mary under a canopy. Her hands are raised in the attitude of prayer, and her emblem, a pot of lilies, with a cross against the stem, is on her left side. From the mouth of the friar proceeds a scroll with this supplication: *Miseratrix a'ie Mychyll ab hoste protege.* A scroll on the desk is inscribed *Ecco ancilla domini.* Above in an oval is a crowned figure of the Father pointing to the Virgin. The opposite spandril has a representation of a sea with vessels and aquatic birds, and the background is an open country studded thickly with churches. The defacements are a curious instance of the manner in which the destruction of superstitious pictures was carried out by the zealous Dowsing.

Sir Henry Bunbury also exhibited a seal of Humphrey de Boneberi, who lived (according to the pedigree) in the reign of King John. SIGILL. V. MFRIDI. DE. BONEBVRIS. A deed of the year 1209, with four seals, being those of the Abbots of the monasteries of St. Werburge and Stanlowe. And another deed of the year 1371, with the seals of the Abbots of Whalley and St. Werburge.

The Rev. H. Creed exhibited a fork-spoon of hammered silver, temp. James I., lately found at Stowmarket. A penknife, mounted in silver, with ivory handle rudely carved with full-length figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. These are surmounted by four Persian heads, supporting a lion in the act of springing—an early work. A pure gold ring set with a sapphire, bevilled and cut in the form of a triangle, emblematical of the Holy Trinity. The gem is particularly brilliant; the ring is of the early part of the 15th century, and was found last October at Rushford, Norfolk. Also a specimen of Printing by Wynkyn de Worde, 1506; and a white-metal medal. A party of gentlemen having met at Birmingham on July 14, 1791, to commemorate the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille in 1789; this meeting gave such offence that a riot took place, and the houses and meeting-houses of Dissenters were burned, or otherwise destroyed, particularly that of Dr. Priestley. The medal appears to have been struck in satirical commemoration of this event.

* *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1827, ii., p. 489, where are engravings of three peg-tankards exhibited at the Society of

Antiquaries in November, 1827.

† *Germania, its Courts, Camps, and People*, i. 105.

The Rev. H. Hasted exhibited a silver coin, presented to him by the Hon. C. Neville. On the *obverse* a bearded and laureated head of Jupiter, to the left *FAAEION*. *Reverse*, an eagle on the capital of an Ionic column. Coins of Antoninus and Julia Mamaea, and one with the monogram of Christ. A small silver Venetian coin. A leaden token found in Bury; *obverse*, an animal resembling a boar, with a tau cross above it. *Reverse*, S.P. over IM. It has reference probably to St. Anthony. Two Chinese seals, and three specimens of Chinese money; three Egyptian idols; and a sulphur medallion portrait of Garrick, the actor, formerly belonging to Mr. Smith, "Gentleman Smith," of this town.

The Rev. F. W. Freeman, exhibited a copy in excellent preservation, of D. Rembert Dodoens' Herbal, translated by Henry Lyte, Esq., printed by Gerard Dewes, in 1574; and a variety of Roman coins, found in a Roman encampment at Brokenborough, Wiltshire.

Mr. James Sparke exhibited some impressions from small stone cylinders found at Babylon, with the figure of Dagon, &c.; an impression from a cameo found at Pompeii; and an original deed of the time of Edward the First, being a grant of land from Alice, widow of Ralph Fancourt, to Margery, her daughter.

Mr. Bree sent a drawing of a Romano-British vase recently found, with the fragment of four others, on the estate of Lord Henniker.

Mr. Donne exhibited a variety of silver and copper Foreign coins.

Mr. Tymms exhibited an impression in gutta percha of a seal attached to a deed preserved in the Chapter House of Canterbury. On the *obverse* is the figure of an Abbot with a crown on each side. Of the legend, only the following letters are discernible . . DI. DEI. G. The counterpart is a small oval with the representation, differing in some particulars from the customary one, of the martyrdom of St. Edmund, who, uncrowned and blindfolded, is tied to a tree and being shot at by the arrows of the Danes, who appear only on the right of the martyr. Around it is this monkish verse:

Non latet in scriptis

Edmundi passio

The seal was probably that of Richard de Draughton, 18th Abbot, who died in 1335.

Mr. Tymms also exhibited impressions in sulphur of seals of the Commissary of the Archdeacon of Suffolk, with the figure of ecclesiastical justice habited as a Commissary; Ranulph Earl of Chester, matrix found in the Bury Abbey grounds; Walter, Archbishop of York, 1285; Chapter of Dunkeld, shewing on the *obverse* a tabernacled pyx and on the *reverse* the figure of St. Columba.

The Rev. C. H. Bennet exhibited a fragment of an alabaster figure of an archer, with a bronze thuribulum, found within a moated enclosure at Cowlinge, where many fragments of buildings, walls, &c. have been met with. Also an alabaster fragment found at Finborough; and a specimen of the Roman striated tiles frequently found at Kirtlinge.

Mr. N. S. Hodson exhibited two leaden Sepulchral crosses, found in the Bury churchyard; a bronze spur; five leaden pieces, one with the figure of a peacock; and a variety of Nurembergh tokens, &c., found recently in the Botanic Gardens.

Mr. G. Hubbard exhibited a profile of Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln, and two of his autograph letters, written while at College.

Papers were read from Mr. Page, on Ampton Church (See p. 190); and from Mr. Eagle, of a translation of the "Charter extorted by force of arms and fear of death from the Abbot and Convent of Bury, by John de Berton, tailor, who conducted himself as Alderman of the town", in 1326.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, MARCH 13, 1851.—*The Rev. A. G. Hollingsworth, in the Chair.*

This being the annual meeting, the following report of the Committee was read:—

"The Committee have the gratification to report a continued addition to your Society. Though the withdrawals during the last year, chiefly arising from death or change of residence, have been unusually numerous, the accession of new members has more than compensated for the loss. They now amount to 226, being an increase of 21 over the number reported at the last Annual Meeting.

"The General Meetings of the year have given the members an opportunity of inspecting a large number of curious antiquities, of listening to many important and interesting papers, and have been attended by results the most gratifying, both as regards works of conservation and restoration, and in the extended desire to elucidate the history of particular localities. Among the most prominent of these results may be mentioned the skilful restoration of Cheveley Church and chancel: the continued researches on the site of Cheveley Castle, pursued under the direction of J. Fairlie, Esq., and at the liberal cost of his Grace the Duke of Rutland; the announcement of a History of All Saints, Sudbury, by the Rev. C. Badham, to whom the institute is so greatly indebted for much curious information imparted at the meeting at that town in September last; and the issue of a series of plates from the pencil of Mr. Fairlie, illustrative of the architectural details of Cheveley Church.

"For the ensuing year, arrangements are in progress for meetings at Mildenhall in June, and at Stowmarket in September.

"As these meetings are unavoidably attended by considerable expense—a charge which in similar Societies is customarily defrayed by private subscriptions—the Committee would invite additional subscriptions to a separate fund for that purpose.

"A desire having been generally expressed that the Institute should, during the ensuing summer, visit the Cathedral Church of Ely, which, though not within the district of the Society, is the Metropolitan Church of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury; the Committee would submit to this meeting the propriety of appointing a deputation to confer with the Very Reverend the Dean of Ely on the subject.

"The Institute having done so much to develop the Archaeology of the district, the Committee feels that it is now in a position to address an invitation to the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland to hold their next East Anglian Congress in Bury St. Edmund's; and would suggest that James H. Porteus Oakes, Esq., the Rev. Charles Manning, and the Secretary, be requested to be the bearers of such invitation to the ensuing congress at Bristol.

"The Committee desire to express their acknowledgments for the liberality shewn by the Rev. Charles R. Manning, in his contribution of the requisite impressions of two anastatic plates of details in Burgate Church; and to convey their best thanks to those gentlemen who have enriched the Library and Museum of the Institute by donations of specimens, of original documents, of drawings, or of copies of their own curious and valuable publications.

"The fourth part of the Institute's 'Proceedings' has been issued to the members during the year, and a fifth is nearly ready for delivery.

"The offices of Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, are submitted to annual election. His Grace the Duke of Rutland having been pleased to express his willingness to accept the office of a Vice-President, the Committee have added his name to the list. The Committee would now recommend the election of the Rev. Henry Hasted to the same office.

"The following members of the Committee retire agreeably to Rule VII., but are eligible for re-election:—Sir John Walsham, Bart., the Rev. William Hall, the Rev. Henry Hasted, and J. H. P. Oakes, Esq. The Committee would recommend that the Rev. Henry Creed be elected to fill the vacancy which is caused by the election of the Rev. Henry Hasted to the office of a Vice-President.

"The Committee would submit to the meeting the propriety of making the following alterations in the Rules:—

"I. To add the words, 'But shall extend to all parishes which, although not locally situated in West Suffolk, form part of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury.'

"III. To add the words, 'And each member shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he shall withdraw from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary.'

"IV. To erase the word 'six,' so as not to limit the number of Vice-Presidents.
 "VIII. To substitute for the words, 'the second Thursday in every month,' the words, 'once in every month.'

"For permission to hold the General Meetings in the Public Library Room, and the Committee Meetings in the Library of the Botanic Gardens, the best thanks of the Institute are due to the Council of the West Suffolk Library and to Mr. N. S. Hodson.

"The Report of the Treasurer shews that the income of the Society for the past year has been 61*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and that the sum of 70*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* has been expended; leaving a balance against the Society of 8*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*"

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

1st MARCH, 1851.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Subscriptions, 1850	43	5	0	Balance due	10	3	5
" 1849	9	15	0	Printing Part IV.	18	8	6
" 1848	4	0	0	" Notices, &c.	4	6	0
Proceedings sold	4	19	6	Engravings	14	12	0
Balance due	8	11	3	Stationery, books, &c.	4	11	7
				Expenses of Meetings	12	8	0
				Postage, parcels, &c.	6	1	3
	£70	10	9		£70	10	9

It was unanimously resolved:—

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by J. S. Phillips, Esq.:

I. "That the Report now read, and the alterations in the Rules therein recommended, be adopted, and printed with the proceedings of the Institute."

On the motion of the Rev. H. Creed, seconded by the Rev. C. H. Bennet:

II. "That the Institute, during the ensuing summer, visit the Cathedral Church of Ely; and that Professor Henslow, V.P., J. H. P. Oakes, Esq., the Rev. C. H. Bennet, and the Secretary, be requested to act as a deputation to confer with the Very Reverend the Dean of Ely on the subject, and to make the requisite arrangements for the same."

On the motion of the Rev. W. H. Bull, seconded by the Rev. T. G. Clarkson:

III. "That an invitation be addressed to the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland to hold their next East Anglian Congress in Bury St. Edmund's; and that Mr. J. H. P. Oakes, the Rev. Chas. Manning, and the Secretary be requested to be the bearers of such invitation to the ensuing Congress at Bristol."

On the motion of the Rev. H. Creed, seconded by Mr. H. Barker:

IV. "That the best thanks of the Institute are due to the President, Vice-Presidents, and other officers, who are hereby requested to continue their valuable services; and that the Rev. Henry Hasted be elected one of the Vice-Presidents."

On the motion of the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D, seconded by the Rev. C. H. Bennet:

V. "That Sir John Walsham, Bart., the Rev. Wm. Hall, and James H. P. Oakes, Esq., the retiring Members of the Committee, be re-elected, and the Rev. Henry Creed be elected, Members of the Committee."

On the motion of J. H. P. Oakes, Esq., seconded by J. H. Holmes, Esq.:

VI. "That the thanks of the Institute be presented to the Kilkenny Archæological Society for the copy of the Transactions of that body, and the cast of the city seal of Kilkenny presented to this Society."

The following presents were received:—

Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society; and a gutta percha impression of the common seal of the city of Kilkenny; from the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

A fire-place head, of carved oak, of the 15th century, taken down from a house at Lavenham; from Mr. Emerson.

A shilling, of Philip and Mary, 1554; from Mr. Charles Hine.

Mr. J. S. Phillips exhibited rubbings of the following brasses which had not before been exhibited:—

Yoxford, Suffolk.—Tomasine Tendring, 1485.

Huntingfield, Suffolk.—John Paston, temp. Eliz.

Crosthwaite, Cumberland.—Sir John Ratclif and wife, 1526.

And a rubbing of an incised stone in *Ledbury Church, Herefordshire*, to Edward Cooper, Archdeacon of Hereford, 1596.

The Rev. James Graves, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, in forwarding the impression of the seal of the City of Kilkenny, writes :—

"On the part of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, I am desired to present to your Institute a gutta percha impression of the common seal of the City of Kilkenny, which may be of some interest in your locality, from its presenting the shield with the *three chevrons* of de Clare, hanging by its guige from the battlements of the central tower. As you are aware *Leinster* (inherited by Richard, Earl of Strigul and Chepstow, surnamed 'Strongbow,' as a dowry with Eva, daughter of Dermot Mac-Murrough, King of Leinster) was a vast 'Honor,' or Palatinate. It passed with Isabella, sole daughter and heir of Richard, to William, Earl Marshal, the elder; who, by his charter as Lord of the Liberty, or Palatinate of Leinster, founded Kilkenny, granting to that town its first charter. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, inherited the *Liberty of Kilkenny* by his wife, Isabella, third daughter, and, finally, co-heiress to William, Earl Marshal. The de Clares renewed the charters granted by William, Earl Marshal, and in as full a manner—hence their arms on the City seal.

"The seal appears to be of the 14th century; the lettering, the shape of the shield above-mentioned, and every other particular, seem to indicate this date. Yet there is a serious difficulty in the way of this conclusion. It bears, as will be seen, the word 'Civitas.' Now, Kilkenny never enjoyed a higher title than that of 'Villa,' until the reign of James the First, in the year 1609, when that Monarch granted a charter raising Kilkenny to the dignity of a City. The ancient *Privy Seal* of the Sovereign of Kilkenny simply uses 'Villa.' In the contemporary narrative of the trial of Alice Ketyller, for witchcraft, (published by the Camden Society), 'Civitas' however occurs. Could the legend on the seal have been re-cut, or is it possible that the entire seal was re-cut after 1609, in close imitation of the old one? I confess my opinion to be that it is decidedly ancient, notwithstanding the use of the title above referred to; but I should like to have a more competent opinion on the subject. The original matrix is of the metal called *latten*."

Mr. Warren exhibited a latten seal of the 15th century, having within a shield a pelican feeding its young, and in chief the word *JESV*.

The Rev. Henry Creed exhibited a rubbing from the brass in Burgate church, on the table tomb of Sir William de Burgate and Alianora his wife, 1409, taken off by the Revd. Thomas Tuck. A silver ring of the early part of the 14th century, inscribed, "*I.H.G. NAZARENUS REX IUDORUM*." A cast in red wax of a leaden seal, of the period of Henry III., found at Winston, in the autumn of 1850, with the legend, "*SIGILL. THOME. EP. RI.*" Impressions of twelve Chinese porcelain seals found, with many others, in Ireland. A piece of stained glass, from a cottage at Mellis, bearing an unicorn.

Mr. Thomas Farrow exhibited ten keys in bronze and iron, and two bronze celts.

Mr. H. Barker exhibited a first brass of Antoninus Pius, found at Glemsford; a farthing of "Thomas Renolds, in Cocester, bay maker;" several silver coins; and a French 2-sous piece, cast from the bells of Notre Dame.

Mr. Woollard exhibited a variety of provincial farthings, Nurembergh jettons, and silver coins found at Melford.

Papers were read, from the Rev. Charles Manning on Burgate Church, accompanied by sketches of the font, piscina, and tomb of Sir Wm. Burgate (See p. 208); and by the Chairman, of "Notes on the Medical, Surgical, and Pharmaceutical Archæology of Suffolk."

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bury & West Suffolk Archæological Institute.

MARCH 1852.

CHEVELEY CHURCH.

[READ JUNE 13, 1850.]

THE parish of Cheveley is situated in the hundred of Cheveley and deanery of Camps, about three miles south of Newmarket. When Layer made his collections for Cambridgeshire*, "the towne, although a very small village, conteyned not above 140 families at the moste." At present it contains about 614 inhabitants and 112 houses, but formerly appears to have been a place of much greater importance, as from wills preserved in the Bury Registry office there seems to have been a market-place with a stone cross in the centre, and there are other indications of its former magnitude. Indeed it seems to have been a sister parish to that of Exning on the Suffolk side of Newmarket, which, as is well known, was formerly almost as large as Newmarket is now, and extended even down to the present town. It has a finely wooded park, surrounded by a brick wall, in which is the manor house, built in 1632 by the Cottons of Landwade, and which, with the manor, belongs to his Grace the Duke of Rutland. A smaller estate, at the other end of the parish, called "the Green," the former residence of the Bensteds and the Folkeses, is now in the possession of Philip Bennet, Esq., of Rougham

* The MS., or rather the remains of it, was discovered by Mr. Cole as waste-paper in a butcher's shop, and by him added to that valuable collection known as Coles's MSS. now in the British Museum.

Hall. The parish lies exactly on the borders of the chalk country, and consequently part of the soil on the Newmarket side consists of chalk and part of gravel, gradually losing itself in clay. The village stands on one of the hills surrounding Newmarket, and the church is on nearly the highest spot for some miles ; so much so, that in the Ordnance survey the tower of this church was selected as the corresponding tower to that of Royston, and communications were kept up between the two, a distance of nearly thirty miles.

As the present paper is devoted to the ecclesiastical history of Cheveley, any account of the former proprietors of the manor would obviously be out of place, but since no record exists of the founding of this church, the only method of arriving at a conclusion respecting its date is by collateral testimony. Some review, therefore, of the former lords of Cheveley may be useful.

THE MANOR.

The first mention of the manor of Cheveley is in the *Liber Eliensis*, where the following entry is made :

" Uxor quippe ejus (Brithnothi) nomine Celfleda Domina, eo tempore quo vir idem suus interfectus est et humatus, maner, &c..... et unam hydam in *Chefle*, et torquem auream* et cortinam gestis viri sui intextam atque depictam in memoria probitatis ejus, huic ecclesiæ donavit."

In 1022 King Canute gave the manor of *Dictune*, or Woodditton, in exchange for that of *Cheaflea*, to the monks of Ely, as the deed quaintly expresses it, " pro remedio animæ suæ," and doubtless some other weighty reasons not specified. The following is the deed of exchange between the royal donor and the monks, copied from the *Liber Eliensis*† :

Privilegium Canuti Regis, de mutatione Villarum Chefle, et Dittune.

De Dittune. This is Dictunes boc the was gehwyrfd with Ceaflea‡.

* In all probability this "torques aurea" and "depicta cortina" served as a charter by which the monks held their land. In many cases where writing was not in such general use, it was usual for the donor to give some pledge, generally some instrument or ornament which

he himself was in the habit of wearing, by which the land or other gift was held.

† Vol. i. p. 198.

‡ These words, with the names of persons and signatures, are written in the Saxon character.

X. P. In nomine Christi Salvatoris Mundi in perpetuum regnantis, cujus sunt dispositione universi ordines, et potestates totius dignitatis et principatus ordinati, qui jure cunctis principatur et dominatur, utpote creator omnium. EGO CNUT REX totius gentis Angligenæ ejus amore provocatus, et venerabilis orientalis episcopi Ælfwini, et abbatis Leofrici Monasterii Elgensis, et fratrum eorundem petitionibus incitatus, ac pro remedio animæ mee, feci commutationem apud abbatem ejusdem monasterii, Leofricum scilicet, dando eis reciproca vicissitudine villam, quæ proprio notamine appellatur Dictun, cum omnibus ad se jure attinentibus in longitudine et latitudine, ut mihi in potestate stetit, accipiens quoque pro ea villam silvosam, vocabulo Ceaflea, cum omnibus quæ ad eam attingunt, in pratis, in pascuis, in silvis, et in quibuslibet negotiis. Facta est hæc commutatio anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo vigesimo secundo, indictione quinta, epactæ quindecim, concurrentes septem, die festivitatis S. Æthelrhythæ reginæ et virginis, quæ sanctis suis meritis cum sororibus suis, videlicet Wyhtburga, Sexburgha, et filiæ Sexburgis Ærmenhilda, illud monasterium patrocinator et regit. Siquis hanc nostram placitam vicissitudinem malo molimine machinatur mutare, absque voluntate servorum Dei in monasterio illo inhabitantium, sit pars ejus cum diabolo, participium sumens de omnibus pœnis ejus æternaliter, nec contingat ei perpetualiter vicissitudo, cujus vicissitudine possit sibi gaudium aliquod in hoc seculo vel in futuro sperare. His astipulationibus fulcitur hæc commutatio.

Imprimis, Ego CNVT basileus totius Albionis gentis cum vivifico signo crucis corroboravi, æque perhenniter volo ut inviolabiliter ab omnibus fidelibus roboretur. †

Ego Ælfifu Regina præscripti Regis cum omni alacritate mentis hoc sancivi, ut perpetualiter inconcussus sit. †

Ego Wulfstanus Archiepiscopus Eboracensis civitatis Apostolica auctoritate confirmavi. †

Ego Æthelnothus modernus Archipræsul Cantuariorum cum principatitate et decreto Petri principis Apostolorum confirmavi. †

Ego Gerbrandus Roscylde Parochiæ Danorum gente confirmavi. †

Ego Brihtwoldus Epis. confirmavi. †

Ego Ælfsinus Epis. corroboravi. †

Ego Æthericus Epis. consolidavi. †

Ego Ælmerus Epis. consignavi. †

Ego Leofsinus Epis. affirmavi. †

Ego Æthelwinus Epis. consensi. †

Ego Bryhtwinus Epis. stabilivi. †

Ego Ælfwig Epis. sancivi. †

Ego Godwinus Epis. corroboravi. †

Ego Ælfwinus Orientalium Anglorum Epis. qui hanc vicissitudinem petivi, ut fieret cum consensu ejusdem Regis CNVT corroborando sancivi. †

Ego Bryhtwig Abbas. †

Ego Ælfsige Abb. †

Ego Æluere Abb. †

Ego Æthelwinus Abb. †

† Ego Godwine comes quod dominus meus Rex statuit

† confirmo †

† Ego Godricus M. †

Ego Ælmerus Abb.	✠	Ego Æthelwinus M.	✠
Ego Ælfwerdus Abb.	✠	Ego Thurstanus M.	✠
Ego Leofwinus Abb.	✠	Ego Thrymm M.	✠
Ego Æthelstanus Abb.	✠	Ego Vulfricus M.	✠
Ego Yric comes assentiendo		Ego Ælfwinus Satrapa	✠
corroboravi	✠	Ego Ælfwig Satrapa	✠
Ego Eglaf comes ratum duxi		Ego Ælfricus Satrapa	✠
stabilire sapientum decre-		Ego Godwinus Satrapa	✠
tum	✠	Ego Ælfwerdus Satrapa.	✠

The manor continued Crown property until the time of Domesday, when it appears to have been divided, or at least the first mention is then made of its subdivision into two manors. The following is the account of it :

IN CHAVELAI HUND. Chavelai* D'nica uilla regis. p'. viii. hid. & xl. acris se defe'd' tra. c' xii. car'. In D'nio. sunt 11^{ac}. & iii^{ca}. potest fieri. Ibi xii. uill'i. & vii. bord'†. cu'. viii. car'. & ix^{ac}. potest fieri. P'tu'. 1 car'. Silua. xx. porc'. Past'a. ad pec'. uillæ. Redd'. x. lib' arsas & pensatas†. & viij sol. & iij den'. de albis nu'mis. p'. melle. frum'to & brasio. T. R. E. Reddebit. xv lib'. ad numeru'.

Hoc M. habuit. sep'. Rex. E. in D'nio.

In Cheveley Hund. The villa demesne of Cheveley of the King's was taxed at 8 hides and 40 acres of land, that is 12 carucates. In the demesne there are 11, and of these 4 are capable of tillage. There are twelve villeins and seven bordars with eight carucates, and of these nine are capable of tillage, and meadow sufficient for one carucate. There is pannage sufficient for twenty hogs, and pasture for the cattle of the village. It rendered ten pounds burnt and weighed (for rent), and thirteen pounds, eight shillings, and four pence white money, for corn, honey, and malt in the time of King Edward (the Confessor), and will render fifteen pounds according to computation. King Edward held this manor separately in the domain.

A manor in Cheveley, held by the knight Enisant, is mentioned (in Domesday) as belonging to the Earl Alan, amounting to a hide and a half and twenty acres. The relation between the two manors continued till the Bensteds, and subsequently the Folkeses became possessed of the smaller one.

In Chavelai ten' Enisant de com'. i. hid' & dim' & xx ac's tra. e'. iii. car'. & ibi sunt. in d'nio. ii. & iii. bord' cu' i. car'. Ibi i. seru' Silua. xii.

* The following are the different modes of spelling this word in different MSS. :—

Chefle, Ceaflea, 1022; Chavelai, Dom. Book; Chevele, 1210; Chieville, 1281; Chevele, 1284—1427; Chievelay, 1491; Chaveley, 1684; Cheveley, 1697.

† "Bordars" were serfs of a higher

grade than "villeins." Their office was to furnish the table or "bord" of the lord of the manor, whence their name.

‡ At the time of Domesday there was always a fire kept burning in the Exchequer, that if they liked not the alloy of the money brought in rent, they might melt and weigh it again.

porc'. Past'a ad pec' uillæ. Val' & valuit se'p'. xl. sol. Hanc t'ra' tenuit Herulf' h'o Eddene. dare & uend'e potuit.

Cheveley was held by the Crown till the year 1210, when King John granted it to Gilbert Pecche, or Peeche, who held very large estates in this and the adjoining counties ; but in 1281 either he or his grandson, for it is not clear which, restored them all to the Crown. The following deed of gift will give an idea of the large estates he was possessed of, as it is not probable that he would surrender every one in such an unconditional manner.

Sciant' P'sentes et futuri, q'd ego Gilbertus Pecche, filius et heres D'ni Hamon de Pech, dedi concessi et hac p'senti carta mea confirmavi serenissimo principi et D'no meo Ed'r'o Dei grac' Angl' Regi et Sereniss' D'ne mee D'ne Elionor Dei grac' Regine Anglæ consorti sue, maner' &c., in com' Sudfolc &c. una cu' advoc' Prior' de Barnewell in com' Cantabrid', sine aliquo retinen'. Preterea dedi et concessi eisdem Regi et Re'ne homagiu' et totu' Sire Jos. Pech et hered' suoru' de toto ten'to qu'd prius de me tenuit suoru' in Cheivele et homagiu' et totu' Sire Rob'ti Tiler, Walter et Isabellæ nup' ux' Rob'ti Greyley et hered' suoru' de toto ten'to qu'd prius de me tenuit in Harlestone, et homagiu' et totu' Sire Will'm' de Mortuomari, et hered' suoru' de toto ten'to qu'd prius de me tenuit in Kingestone et homagiu' et totu' Sire Phil' de Colvyte et hered' suoru' de toto ten'to qu'd prius de me tenuit in Stanton et Impeton et homagiu' et totu' Sire Galfrid de Burdeleys et hered' suoru' de toto ten'to qu'd prius de me tenuit in Maddingley, Rampton, et Wympole, et homagiu' et totu' Sire Godyne de Beche et hered' suorum qu'd prius de me tenuit in Beche, Caldicote, Brune, Morden, et Toft. Et totu' homagiu' &c., in Com' Essex, & Hadu' et tendu' eisdem Regi et Re'ne et hered suis imp'p't'm & illis remisi et quietu' clam de me me et hered' meis p'dis Regi et Re'ne et hered' suis imp'p't'm. Et ut hæc Donacio mea et concess' p'sentis Carte mee confirmac'o et quietu' clam rata et stabil', permaneat p'senti Carte sigillum meum apposui. Huis Testibus, &c. Dat. & sig. an' Regni D'ni. R. nunc Ed'ri xii^o.

In the Escheat roll of Edward I., A.D. 1281, the Sir John Peck named in this deed is mentioned as holding the township of Cheveley, but very shortly after William Loveday appears as lord of the manor.

In 1316 the estate passed to the Ormesbys, the head of which family, William de Ormesby, sold it shortly afterwards, to John Segrave ; and again in the roll of Edward III., William Pulteney, or Poulteney, is the lord of the manor. He or his descendants held it till the beginning of the next century, when the Cottons of Landwade added it to their other numerous possessions in this county. This

family formerly was one of the largest landed proprietors in England; and their possessions in the county of Cambridge extended from beyond Landwade to Cheveley and Lidgate. They were a "ryghte noble familye," as Mr. Layer calls them, and by the Cotton roll in the British Museum, admitted to be the best authenticated genealogy of the family in existence, they traced their descent from royal blood.

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Host of Heaven, appears to have been first commenced about the year 1260, and subsequently in a great measure rebuilt and finished in the Decorated style. It is cruciform, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two transepts, with tower in the centre, resting on four six-column piers. The tower is square to the height of 32 feet, and thence becomes octagonal, and of a later date, and terminates in a low parapet with double mouldings. It was most probably intended for a spire, but from the want of funds, or from fear of the great additional weight, it has been omitted. On the side of the tower is a bartizan, or watch tower, containing also the winding stairs leading to the belfry. This bartizan seems at top to have been separated from the building, and to have formed a sort of open balcony, possibly used for a watch or sentinel; but this has been long since built up, and now forms a small room. There are five bells, as in Mr. Cole's time, only one of which possesses any interest. It has the following inscription round the hoop: **Sancta . Anna . ora . pro . nobis***. The only former communication with the tower was by a small door from the interior of the church. This is now bricked up, and a modern square one pierced outside for the convenience of the ringers.

The nave is in the Perpendicular style, and seems not to

* The baptism of church bells was was esteemed to be endued with great powers. Its uses and faculties, six in number, are thus enumerated and translated by old Fuller:—

"Funera plangoMen's death I tell, by doleful knell:
Fulmina frango.....Lightning and thunder, I break asunder:
Sabbata pangoOn Sabbath all to church I call:
Excito lentosThe sleepy head, I raise from bed:
Dissipo ventosThe winds so fierce, I doe disperse:
Paco cruentosMen's cruel rage, I doe asswage."

1851



Howeley Church
1851. 59d.

be built on the site of the former one. The mark of the old roof is apparent above the tower arch. By the former plan it left the bartizan on the exterior of the church, as is evident from the exterior dripstone being continued on the inside of the church. In the body of the nave are the stones of some fine brasses, the only remains of which are the evangelical symbols at the corners surrounded by a pierced edging. In the pavement, under what is called the "Green Pew," lies what seems to be the slab of an altar. It is of a red sort of stone, and marked in many places with numerous little crosses, which was usually done in the consecration of altars. It is not improbable that this might be the top of the high altar, placed there after its overthrow at the Reformation.

On the piers of the tower are three curious and interesting brackets. These brackets were for some time supposed to be for lamps dedicated to the four Evangelists, but there is now no doubt that they were intended for the lights kept burning in this church by the four guilds of the parish, of which I shall treat hereafter. The brackets are three in number (one having disappeared), and are composed of faces, one in the wimple or square cap of the earlier part of the 14th century, and another a monster with his legs doubled under him, and seeming to have held something before him in his hands, the nature of which cannot be determined.

The transepts appear to be of later date than the chancel, and apparently coeval with the upper part of the tower. They are in the decorated style, with a rich florid window at each end. When the workmen were lately repairing the window in the south transept, one of them struck his pick into the wall, and in removing it brought away a large piece of the mullion of a window, about two feet long, and the upper part of a lancet window, evidently built up in the wall at its erection, and part of the old church which formerly stood on the site of the present one.

In the wall of the south transept, under the window in the end, are two obtusely pointed monumental arches, with the ledges for the stone coffins to rest on, but every trace of the coffins has disappeared. One fact regarding these recesses

is remarkable. During the late repairs in the church, whilst the workmen were lowering the floor of this transept to its former level, they came on five human skeletons, lying *north and south*, with the heads under one of these recesses, and not more than *six inches* beneath the original floor. Not a vestige of a coffin was visible, and they seemed to have been hastily buried without any preparation. They were not bones merely thrown in after being dug up in the church, for they were perfect skeletons, regularly arranged, and of very large stature.

In the north transept have been lately discovered, hidden by the pews, a piscina of an early date, an ambry, or locker, with the hook for the hinge remaining, and the ledge of an altar under the window on the east side. Above the piscina and ambry are two small brackets, and the walls to the height of ten feet are covered with a sort of arabesque painting divided into squares, and executed in red and black fresco on a cream coloured ground. In the west wall of this transept is a small lancet window, hooded, and with a very deep splay, which has been lately discovered. The splay of this window is covered with fleurs-de-lis, in the same colour as the arabesque before noticed, on a cream coloured ground. On the floor of this transept are two gravestones : one as nearly as I can decipher, for it is more than half defaced, relating to some steward or servant of the Carlton family ; the other, to some person of less importance. There is also a large chest, or coffer, formerly used for the church papers, the lid of which is semi-circular, and of cypress wood, a wood which our forefathers believed would never decay or be worm-eaten, and therefore most of their coffers for deeds or other valuable deposits, were constructed of this wood. In this case, however, it is quite decayed, the inside only remaining entire. It is now used for the church books, &c. The whole of this chapel, as well as the chapel of St. Nicholas, on the south side, has been recently fitted with oak open seats in place of the hideous old pews, by the munificence of John Fairlie, Esq., to whose liberality so many of the other repairs of the church are owing.

The chancel is lighted by six windows, and another

small lancet window, which has been bricked up, all different examples of decorated work; but there is little doubt that the chancel was coeval with the tower, and was lighted originally by six lancet windows, similar to the one visible in the north wall, which was bricked up when the Folkes monument was erected, in 1642. The places which these windows occupied are still clearly discernible. There was one where now the priest's door is, and this has been but little altered from its original form. The sill has been cut down to the ground, the door inserted, and the lancet altered to a square-headed ogee. The hood of the window still remains.

On the south side of the altar is a very unique double piscina, of early English date, with priest's seat adjoining.

In the north wall, nearly facing the priest's door, is an open niche, with a hinge for a half door near the top, called "the Confessional." It is remarkable that in all illuminations and paintings of confessions, the priest is represented as seated or standing, and the person confessing kneeling beside him, with his mouth at his ear, and no confessional or niche of any kind visible.

In the floor of the chancel are a great number of grave-stones to the memory of various members of the Folkes family, the dates of which range from 1642 to 1797. In the steps of the altar is a stone cut to receive a brass plate (the plate is gone) to the memory of Mrs. Warren, the wife of one of the rectors, and on the other side one to the memory of Mr. Sewell and Mary his wife, remarkable for being the first married rector of Cheveley. He died in 1623.

The following coats of arms were in the church in Cole's time :—

1. *France and England*, quarterly, 1st and 4th, three fleurs de lis (no colours) 2nd and 3rd three leopards passants.—2. *Beauchamp*. Gules, a fesse Or between 6 cross crosslets Or, three and two and one.—3. *Stafford*. Or, a chevron, Gules.—4. *Stafford*. Or, a chevron Gules within a bordure engrailed, Sable.—5. *Nicholas Rykhull, Miles*. Gules, a star of 5 points, between three annulets, Argent.—6. *Rykhull*. Gules, a bar gemels between three annulets Or.

The following monumental inscriptions, not now in the church, are recorded by Cole :—

VOL. I.

2 L

1. Hic jacet Johannes Ray, Yeomanus, Scholæ Gram'aticæ Chevelensis fundator.

Si tibi Raii factis benefecit, facta memento.

Si tibi præluxit, tunc imitare bonum.

2. Hic jacet Johannes Dowell, yeoman, et Margaretta uxor ejus quæ quidem Margaretta obiit secundo die Septembris An' D'ne, 1500. Quor' animabus propicietur Deus.

All ye yat yis Sepulchr behould, read, or see, of your charitee for these soules and all Christians soules, say a pater noster and an ave, on whose soules Jesu haue mercye.

3. Here lyeth Robt. Cotton, George Cotton and Jane Cotton, y^e sonnes and daughters of Robt. Cotton, Knight, on whose soules Jesu haue mercye. Amenn.

THE RECTORY.

The rectory was what was called a secular rectory, that is, attached to the manor, and the lord gave it to whomsoever he chose.

A.D. Rectors.

1296. Thomas de Cantabridgia

1301. Dominus Simon de Walpole.
Resigned, and was instituted to the Rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, being collated by his brother, Ralf de Walpole, Bishop of Ely, and soon after his brother.

1330. William de Walpole.

1335. Henry Glaupaine.

1349. Walter de Metton.

1370. Sir William de Tarrant.

1405. Thomas Hervy.

He exchanged for Edgston in Norfolk with

1414. John Dryle.

1451. William Aylston.

1476. William Heygham.

1489. Henry Foster.

1496. John Capron.

1503. Leonard Cotton.

1556. Thomas Thomson.

1576. Robert Sendell.

1623. Robert Levett.

Patrons.

The King as guardian of the son, Gilbert Pecche

The Lady Sibil Loveday.

Ibid.

Margaret, widow of Sir John de Pulteney.

Sir Nicholas de Lovayne.

Sir William Rykhull.

John Rykhull, Esq.

William Cotton, Esq.

Thomas Cotton, Esq.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Sir Robert Cotton.

Sir John Cotton.

The Queen by lapse.

Ann Cotton.

In the time of the revolution, Abraham Wright was rector of this parish, but was ejected by the Bartholomew

Act, and lived with Mr. Meadows, of Ousden. He died about 1685.

1660. John Dekyn.	Lady Ann Cotton.
1662. Hugh Floyd.	Samuel Thornton, Esq.
1689. Thomas Warren.	Martin Folkes, Esq.
1704. Thomas Searank.	Sir Robt. Davers.
Circa 1740. Thomas Harris.	Himself.
1780. Rev. J. T. Hand, who in 1830 gave it up to his nephew	Himself.
1830. Rev. J. T. Bennet.	The present rector and patron

THE GUILDS.

There were in this parish four guilds, or gilds, distinguished respectively by the names of "Seynt Ann's Gilde," "Seynt Jamy's Gilde," "ye Trenyte Gilde," and "Oure Lady's Gilde," each of which kept a light burning in the parish church; the brackets for them being still in existence on the piers of the tower.

The nature of these guilds or societies is not thoroughly understood. They were divided into two classes, civil and ecclesiastical. The civil guilds were societies of men of one trade or profession, formed for the purposes of commerce and trade. But the ecclesiastical guilds were of a totally different description. They were composed of a master, wardens, and the brothers of the society, or "Guldenbrothers," as they were called. These men were of no particular profession, but what was the nature of the tie that bound them together cannot be correctly ascertained.

WILLS RELATING TO CHEVELEY CHURCH.

The following wills, as tending to throw some light on the ancient arrangement and benefactions of Cheveley Church, may not be deemed inappropriate.

John Sybly, de Chevele.*—1457.

It' lego gild' Sancti Joh' Baptiste duos modios frumenti, et iiij mod' braci. It' lego gild S'e Marie ij modios frumenti et iij mod' brasii. It' lego Sepultur' d'ni nostr' J'h'u Xpi ij mod' frum' et iiij mod' brasii. (Lib. Baldwin, f. 218.)

Peter Mordoun de Chevelie.—1478.

To the peynting of y^e roode lofte p'dce' eccl'ie xx'.

* Father of the under-mentioned William Sybely.

Wylliam Sybely de Cheveley.—1491.

In Dei no'i'e, amen. I Wylliam Sybely, sythe*, of Chevele, in hoole and gode mynde beyng, at Chevele aforseyde, the xx daye of January in the yeere of our Lord Mcccclxxxxi, make my testament and last will in manner and forme following. Ffyrst I bequeathe my soule to Almighty God, to our Lady Seynt Marie and to all the hoolie comp^r of Heven, and my bodie to be buried in the chyrche yarde of Chevele aforseyd. Also I bequeythe to the hyghe auter in the chyrch of Chevele aforseyd for my tythens and offerynes to holie Chyrch to lytell pyyd and for the gode of my sowle, vi^r viij^d. Also I bequeythe to the fryers of Babwell for a treyntelle† of Seynt Gregorie to be songen for my sowle x^s. Also I bequeythe to the iij orders in Cambridge, to each of them iij^s iij^d. Also I bequeythe to an abyly pryste to synge for my sole for the space of a yeere iijj marke. Also I wyll that my executyrs doo carry too ley at Hobbe Warynges close‡ xxxⁱⁱ cartefulle stonys. Also I bequeythe to y^e chyrche of Chevele aforseyd in dischardging of Syr Henry's gode§ xxxiij^s iij^d. Also I wyll that Jone my wyff have my place that was my fadyrs, John Sybelys, with all y^e londes and pyrtyngs thereto p'tyning, tyme of hyr lyffe, yff she kepe her sole and be not maryed and kepe and suffycientlie remayne (to her); and aft^r hyr desease I wyll y^e seyde place w^t alle y^e londes and pyrtyngs thereto p'tyning, shall remyne to Henry my sonne, with this condicyon, he paye to Johnne my daw^r iijj marke, to Anne my daw^r iijj marke, to Agn^r my daw^r iijj marke, and to Ag^{ot} my daw^r iijj marke, and I wyll that they be payd yeerlye eache of them xxxiij^s iij^d, aft^r the decease of the seyde Jone my wyff tyll they be content and payd. (*Here follows the further disposition of his land.*) Also I beqwythe to the gylde of Seynt John j combe wete and on combe malte, also to our Ladies guilde j combe wete and j combe malte, also to y^e Sepulc^r j combe wete and on combe malte. And I wyll that the seyde Jone my wyff have during hyr lyffe iijj shepe ffor to fynde a leyght a besight y^e Sepulc^r|| and after hyr desease I wyll that the seyde iijj shepe shall for aye remayne w^t y^e chyrche garde of Chevele beforeyd for the tyme shall be to ffynde a lyght; and I wyll that who so^r from hencefothe shall occupie of the seyde place w^h was mine fady^r have iijj shepe¶ goyng w^h y^e seyde place to ffynde a lyght a besight y^e Sepulc^r in y^e chyrche beforeyd for my modyr with outen ende. (*Here follow the names of the witnesses, &c.*)

* Smith.

† A trentelle of masses was, as its name implies, 30 masses performed either one a day for 30 days immediately after the burial, or all together on the 30th day. Thirty seems to have been a favourite number. The 30th day or month's day occurs very often in these posthumous ceremonies in various wills.—*Cullum's Hawstead.*

‡ This field still retains its original name being called "Hobb's Warren."

§ The priests in olden time were usually designated in official documents by the honorable prefix of Dominus or Syr. *Gode* signified *Debt*.

|| By this bequest there appears to have formerly been an Easter sepulchre in this church for the performance of the Easter rites. There is no trace of it now to be found either in its accustomed place in the north wall of the chancel or elsewhere. It is therefore probable that it was either a wooden or stone projection taken down at the time of the Reformation, or since removed at the erection of the Folkes monument, 1642.

¶ The yearly profits of the four sheep were the wool or lambs; which, being sold, produced enough for the light.

Thomas Symond de Chevelie.—1526.

In the name of God, Amen. In the yeere of our Lord God 1526, I Thome Symond, of Chevelie, in the countie of Cambridge, husbandman, beinge in gode and hoole memorie, making my last will and testament in like manner and forme followinge. Ffirste I bequeythe my sowle to God Almightye, to his mother Seint Marie and to all the holie Seynte in Heven, and my bode to be berryed in the chyrche yard of our Ladies chyrche of Chevele beforseyd. Item I bequeythe to the highe auter in the aforseyd Chyrch for mie tythinges & ouffrynges negligentie iiij^d. Then I gyve to the aforseyd chyrche ij shepe to the entente I may be remembered in goode prayers. Then I bequeythe to Jone my wyffe all my movables, and she to be my executrisse and governor of alle my goode, and she to bear alle chardges at my burialle and at my xxx^v* daye.

William Reve, the Elder, of Chevele.—1550.

To the pore people's hutch in Chevelie, iij^v iiij^d.

John Norbery, of Cheveley.

To Seynt John's Gylde, ij ewys; Or. Ladies Gylde, ij ewys; Seynt Ann's Gylde, j ewe; Y^e Sepulcr lyghte, iij wetherys ffor to ffynde a tapyre.

Thome Cadge de Chevelie.—1554.

Also I gyve a cowe whereof y^e increased profite and flocke shal remayne styl in y^e honde of my sonne Thome towarde y^e kepyng yerie of a drinkynge aftr y^e yere one theathe in y^e Crosse dayes†, as in tymes past it hath been usd.....And that y^e seyde Thome shall yerie yve or fynde aftr y^e yere of his owne chardge to y^e seyde drinkynge a bussel of malte and asmuch of wete.

John Raie de Cheveley.—1558.

And mie bodie to be buryed in y^e Chyrche of Seynt Marie of Heuen (in Cheveley) at mie stolis ende†.

Cheveley, June, 1850.

E. K. BENNET.

* This was the 30th day after the burial, or as some say after the death, observed as a sort of fast, or perhaps feast, but seldom rigidly kept. The will of Simon Folkes, of Cheveley, gives "xxx^v for cake, wine, and honey at my xxxtie dayes." It was usually called "the month's mind," and in the will of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, "the month's day."

† This will is curious, as it contains reference to some old country custom "in tymes past" of a "drynkyng bout" held in the crosse days, or the week immediately preceding the 14th of September, being the feast of the holy cross. It is needless to say that this custom has followed many more laudable ones to decay, and is now scarce recognisable. It probably, from the season of the year in which it was held, bore some analogy to

the harvest home, or feast of the reapers on carrying home the last load of corn to the barn.

‡ The tomb of this man, the founder of the Grammar School of Cheveley, has been lately discovered, in removing the old pewing of the nave, "at his stolis ende." The inscription on the stone is nearly worn out, and I believe that it is in contemplation of the trustees of his school to insert a brass plate in the stone, with the original inscription on it. (See page 10.) The last of a long line of franklins or wealthy farmers, for centuries resident in Cheveley, he has perpetuated his name by a benefaction to the town of his birth far more lasting and honourable than

"Y^e stately shrine, and marble monument,
Of many a noble name and shield of arms,
Deeply indight."

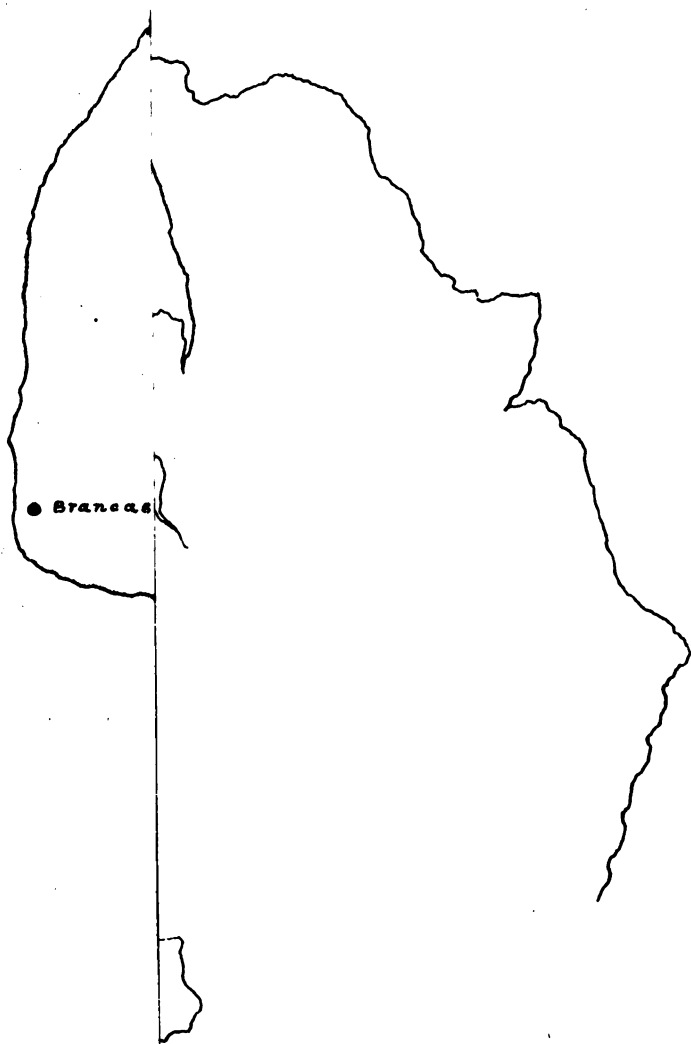
NOTES ON THE ROMAN STATIONS AT AND NEAR ICKLINGHAM.

[READ JUNE 5TH, 1851.]

THAT the Romans maintained a considerable station at Icklingham, during a long period, is generally admitted.

To me it appears that this was a *military* station, the object of which was to watch and keep in check the bands of Britons who lurked in the fastnesses of the fens, and to protect the line of communication between Brancaster and Chesterford. The fen-country was in those days well calculated for the purposes of the native insurgents. The Britons were, in the early time of the Roman domination, national enemies : at later periods the same country afforded refuge to outlaws, and hiding places to banditti. From hence they could sally forth to plunder the borders, attack travellers, or even make attempts on weak parties and exposed outposts of their Roman masters.

Dugdale, who is our chief authority with regard to the Great Level of the Fens, gives us a map of what he considers to have been the state of this vast district, "as it lay drowned." He quotes sundry fragments from Saxon writers, and he represents the country from St. Ives to Brandon in one direction, and from Crowland to Swaffham Bulbeck in another, as covered with water, a few portions excepted. It is exhibited as an enormous lake, out of which there arose certain islands, and of these the Isle of Ely was the most extensive. According to the Saxon accounts, these islands were generally covered with wild woods, thickets, and reeds ; and they continued to be, till long after the Norman conquest, the lurking places of desperate men, of the descriptions I have already mentioned. Dugdale's map represents the water as reaching to Worlington, while upon the other side of Mildenhall a branch of the inundation ran up nearly



to the point where the turnpike gate now stands upon the Brandon road.

There are grounds for believing that the edges of the country which bordered and confined the inundation, must have been in the time of the Romans somewhat similar in character to that which has been ascribed to the islands of the fen : that there was much wild wood, and thickets, and marshes. Near the turnpike I have just mentioned, a tract of land along the brook still bears the Saxon name of the Harst, and that of Wild-street is probably a corruption from *weald*. Between Holywell and Beck Rows there are still vestiges of an old oak wood ; and in the skirt-land of West Row many trees have been found at a trifling depth beneath the present surface.

I have gone into this detailed description of the fens, because I conceive that the principal duty of the Roman station at Icklingham was to furnish outposts along the borders for the repression of attacks from that dangerous neighbourhood ; while at the same time it seemed a pass of importance on one of the great Roman roads.

What was afterwards called the "Ickenild way" appears to have crossed the stream which now bears the name of the Lark, or the Mildenhall river, at Icklingham. The banks on either side of the stream are dry, and they close to within a short distance. In former times there were marshes both above and below Icklingham, extending upwards to Culford and Timworth, and downwards nearly as far as Mildenhall. At the present day it is difficult to appreciate the change which has been effected by drainage, and by the deepening of the outfall of the fen rivers. Even I can well remember to have heard, when I was a boy, the booming of the bitterns in the deep fen which then lay between Barton Mills and Tuddenham, and Icklingham. The passage of the military road at this place was, therefore, of great importance ; and I imagine that the Romans secured it by a double camp. I mean, that they had one camp on the rising ground of Icklingham, and another on the opposite bank, Cavenham heath. Their road would have run through, or close under, these fortifications. It might

be worth while to examine Cavenham heath with care, and perhaps to make excavations in that part which has borne the name of "the Black Ditches."

Such are my conjectures as to the position held by the Romans across the river, at Icklingham, and as to the purposes of such a station. From hence they would have furnished outposts to watch the fens more closely, at such points as Wamhill, the Rows of Mildenhall, Eriswell, and Lakenheath. And in support of this conjecture, I may mention that many pieces of antiquity, Roman and British, have been found near Wild-street; and many human bones buried in a chalk-pit near Holywell Row, one being a collar-bone, in which a javelin-head was still sticking. To this I may add, that I have heard recently that some Roman remains have been dug up near Wamhill.

Far be it from me to venture on the much-vexed question of Roman roads in the country of the Iceni. But whether Roger Gale was right, or not, in placing Camulodunum in the neighbourhood of Chesterford, it is at least clear that there were great Roman establishments thereabouts, and that from thence their line of communication with Brano-dunum, or with any stations which guarded the coast of the Metaris æstuary, must in all probability have passed by Icklingham.

HENRY EDWD. BUNBURY.

Barton, May, 1851.

NOTES ON THE MEDICAL, SURGICAL, AND PHARMACEUTICAL ARCHÆOLOGY OF SUFFOLK.

[*Taken chiefly from old papers in the Parish Church chest of Stowmarket.*]

[READ MARCH 13TH, 1851.]

WE have no accurate information upon any particular kinds of disease amongst the pagan Britains. When Cæsar landed, their employment consisted in tillage, pasturage, and hunting. They lived in a coarse, yet plentiful manner. And many of them were, says Plutarch, 120 years old. He attributes this robust constitution to the coldness of the climate, which preserved the vital heat in their bodies. The diet and exercise must have been strong and abundant when their old age was so protracted. They drank, he says, as a *daily drink* a liquor prepared from barley, which they call *knrrw*; and we, following this good old fashioned habit, call the same liquor ale or beer. Our climate may have become milder, but this national beverage is still suited to its wants, and amongst the agricultural population there is not anything more healthy, nor taken with a better relish, than a little home-brewed old British beer.

The best derivation of the name Britain is from the word *brito*—painted; and thus Britain imports the land of painted men. They covered their arms, necks, and legs with figures, painted or tattooed in bright blue colours. This was used on all occasions, and done, first, as ornamental in that rude age and nation; but, secondly, to preserve their *health*. Both suppositions are most likely correct; for vanity and the search after longevity are two master passions in man. And as the atmosphere in those times was more humid and wet than at present, the effect of paint thus daily renewed, would have, it is likely, a most salutary effect in defending them against agues and intermittent fevers;—for these are the complaints of which we find the best and most marked

vestiges in those early times*. They were caused by the extensive marshes, deep fens, and swampy rivers which sluggishly crept through the vast tracts of forest land that encumbered and yet fortified so much of the country. In Suffolk these marshy grounds were not by any means so numerous as from the slight elevations of ground would be supposed. The land lies here in broad masses of table land, intersected by low winding vallies. In these, streams, rivulets, and marsh abounded; but the uplands were miry forests, covered with hard timber, where water did not collect into marsh, as in the new land or bottoms.

A.D. 550. After the period of the Roman invasion, and when Christianity had obtained a considerable footing in the country, we read of different diseases, which assumed strange and most afflictive forms. Some of these are described when the lives of the Eremites, or holy men, who lived in devotional solitude, are mentioned. These devout persons wished to obtain the greatest possible amount of abstraction from worldly things, but human merit was no part of their creed. They wrestled earnestly for elevation of heart and soul, whilst the Saviour alone was invoked as the ground of their salvation. Yet the methods they took were, if not erroneous, at least not to be imitated. They employed a portion of their time in such exercises, and a part they devoted to the more active missionary method of preaching everywhere, in forests, towns, and villages, the Gospel of Salvation. It is probable that those venerable trees called "Gospel Oaks" derive their traditional honours from having been used by these first preachers of the Gospel. One of these exists at Polstead Hall Park, the residence of Mr. Tyrell†, and one at Lord Huntingfield's, in the Eastern division.

To mortify the flesh, however, in their retirement, they mixed injurious substances with their coarse food to render it nauseous. Gildas added wood ashes to his barley bread to make it bitter‡. He never entered a bath although (*diligebatur a sua gente maximé*) his nation (British) was

* Camden Manners.

† This gentleman, of Gpping, a hamlet of Stowmarket, is the lineal descendant of one of Wat. Tyrell's sons.

‡ Vita, 3.

exceedingly attached to its use. Water was his only drink. At midnight he plunged into a running river, and remained there standing up to his middle until he repeated the Lord's prayer three times. He never dried his clothes, and very rarely changed his garments. He used at times for days or weeks no exercise but kneeling, and sat or lay repeating portions of the Scripture and meditating on it. Or, he used violent exertion in travelling on foot from one place to another as a preacher (*prædicator erat clarissimus per tria regna Britanniae*), to whom great multitudes flocked as he moved from one county to another. He lived at the same time and was a subject of the renowned King Arthur, who is called King of Great Britain (*rex universalis Britanniae*). Disease, however, was the certain consequence of such a system, and he is described by eye witnesses as a man who seemed to be emaciated and yet under the excitement of a continual fever. His countenance thin and yellow, eyes lustrous, and more like a living corpse than a living man.

As we advance in our enquiries some additional and better defined descriptions of disease are given, in the accounts of various cures effected either by extraordinary or ordinary means.

A.D. 670. A gradual loss of sight commencing with dimness and indistinct vision. It seems to have been a disorder peculiarly affecting the nerves, and in some cases was removed suddenly by striking impressions made on the nervous system, through the medium of the mind engaged in prayer and religious exercises*.

A wasting fever, which slowly emaciated the frame, so that the bones would hardly seem to be able to hang together. Loss of the use of the limbs, in some cases loss of voice, and the eyes became closed some days even before death. The whole body was rendered stiff and racked with pain, continuing, in the case of a noble lady, for many years. Not a limb could she move, until cured suddenly (*Acute Rheumatism* ?)†.

Pestilences, spreading, like those in our times. They crept from one monastery to another, seizing old and young, the child of three years and the abbess of seventy.

* Miraculously ? Bede.

† Essex. Bede, b. iv.

They prostrated the strength, and the patient died in three or more days. One is mentioned in A.D. 670 at Barking, in Essex, with horror, and it extended through all England*. These pestilences seem to have prevailed with universal deadly effect about once in each fifty years.

A.D. 680. Let us rescue the name of a physician from hoary antiquity—he is called Cinfrid. Dr. Cinfrid attended Etheldrith, the daughter of Anna, King of Suffolk and Norfolk, on her deathbed in Ely; and the following is the narrative of this learned practitioner's account of her last illness, and of the appearances on taking up the body, by her sister, ten years after her death, on the occasion of its removal to another church, according to some of the religious customs of those days. In her sickness she had a very great swelling under her jaw. "And I was ordered to lay open that swelling to let out the noxious matter in it, which I having done, she seemed to be somewhat more easy for two days, so that many thought she might recover from her distemper. But the third day the former pains returning, and she being soon snatched out of the world, exchanged all pain and death for everlasting life and health. And when so many years after her bones were to be taken out of the grave, a pavilion being spread over us, all the congregation of brothers on one side, and of sisters on the other, standing about it singing, and the abbess with a few being gone to take up and wash the bones, on a sudden we heard the abbess cry out, 'Glory be to the name of the Lord.' Not long after they called me in, opening the door of the tent, where I found the body of the holy virgin taken out of the grave and laid in a bed as if it had been asleep. Then, taking off the veil from the face, they also shewed the incision I had made healed up; so that to my astonishment, instead of the open gaping wound with which she had been buried, there then appeared only an extraordinary slender scar†." Hilda, the famous abbess, died of a slow fever. She wasted away gradually for six years with violent heat. This affected her outwardly (*by eruptions*?) all the time. But in the seventh year it fell inward, and she then sank rapidly and died, preserving her senses, vigour of

* Bede.

† Bede, b. iv, c. 19.

mind, and giving evidences of her great piety to the last moment*.

Palsies were not uncommon, and persons thus stricken lost the use of side, arms, legs, or hands.

A swelling in the eyelid or tumour, so obstinate that the surgeons with all their art could not ripen it. Some proposing to cut it off, others refusing from fear of the consequences. It was cured apparently by friction†.

Scaldhead, which deprived people of their hair, or left only some small hairs scattered about a bald pate‡.

Dumbness from birth.

A girl was blooded in the arm. She was seized during the operation with a violent pain in that arm, which became stiff, and so swelled and painful that she could not move it. From the great pain she was compelled to lie all day in her bed, and all thought she must die. She was cured unaccountably. There was a superstition that it was dangerous to bleed on the fourth day of the moon, because the tides and light were increasing. This was supposed to be the cause of her illness, and not a clumsy surgeon§.

A.D. 759. The dysentery is mentioned with horror as most destructive over the whole kingdom||.

It is remarkable that no mention is made in these early writers of our now opprobrium of the English climate and medical treatment—consumption; unless the slow wasting fever so repeatedly named is this complaint in its hectic stages. This can hardly be, as coughs are not particularly noticed. If it is only of recent origin, the climate must have most materially changed, or our habits must produce this deadly disease.

Alfred, in the tenth century, appears to have been afflicted with either the stone or some kindred complaint, as well as occasionally with intermittent fever¶.

A.D. 1060. Struma—scrofula, or king's evil. This was a prevailing disorder in every part of England before the conquest. Edward the Confessor, it is said, was first endowed at this date with a miraculous power to cure it.

* Bede, b. iv, c. 23.

† Ib. b. iv. c. 32.

‡ Ib. b. v. c. 2.

§ Ib.

|| Addenda to Bede.

¶ Turner's Anglo-Saxons.

And from him a succession of healing virtue has descended to his successors, both Kings and Queens, on the throne. There is a distinct service for this purpose, and the sovereign strokes the part affected. There are so many cures recorded in different ages by our Kings and Queens, that we may as well deny some of the commonest facts in history as refuse to believe them*.

Ague and its attendant class of fevers is very frequent in the old records, from Alfred's days to one hundred years after the conquest, A.D. 1166. It then begins to subside, for agriculture had drained many of the marshes, and a better diet and clothing diminished its attacks.

1150. Leprosy made its appearance soon after the commencement of the Holy Wars, and was either brought here from the East, or was a special infliction from divine Providence on those who thus trampled on the rights of the Jews. After the period of these wars this shocking disease was not common. Lazar houses, or hospitals where the patients lived by themselves with chaplains to attend them, were often founded by pious persons. One existed at Ipswich, another at Bury, and a third at Eye. A salt fish and flesh diet, two physical evils attendant on Popery, might have had much influence in an age of enthusiastic fasting devotion, in spreading the disease†. The lazaar house at Bury was outside the Risby gate. It was built in the latter part of the reign of Henry I., was dedicated to St. Peter, and valued at £10. 18s. 11d. It was intended for those of the monks who in their old days became leprous, a clear proof that their diet was unwholesome. In 1551 it was still in existence, and therefore useful from the continuance of leprous diseases, and G. Hodson, the guide of the house, was then appointed proctor of the inmates, and the house had a protection from dissolution‡.

At Ipswich, in King's John's reign, the leprous hospital was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene and afterwards united to that of St. James. The masters were appointed by the Bishops of Norwich. In these places provision was always made for the religious wants of the poor inmates. Divine offices were prescribed, and priests were ordered to attend,

* Fuller's Ch. Hist.

† Fuller's Holy Wars.

‡ Tanner's Notitia, 515.

or were specially endowed to visit these repulsive scenes of human suffering. No condition of diseased human nature is more pitiable than the case of such secluded beings, and in those times none was more hopeless. When once they entered the gates, the world seemed desirous to forget them, and the disease being considered incurable, they were generally abandoned to their own thoughts and God's mercy*.

Eye possessed an hospital of this kind dedicated to Saint James, which was founded in the first year of Edward III., and was governed until the dissolution by the bailiffs and burgesses of the town†. But so late as 1596, when the Reformation was fairly confirmed, an hospital for lepers was in existence at Gorleston, near Yarmouth; and one Humphrey Trahuc bequeathed to it "one bible and one service book and my desk to remain for ever with the hospital, to the intent that the sick, lame, and diseased, then and there abiding, for the comfort of their souls may have continual recourse unto the same"‡. The change in the bequest strikingly explains the progress of Reformation and a return to primitive religious habits and thoughts, when instead of a mass having been directed to be offered for them, a bible and prayer book are given for them to read and consult.

1346. A violent pestilence began in the East Indies and passed through Asia, thence into Greece, and from there by Germany and France into England. Here it carried off so many people that they were obliged to bury the dead in the fields, the churchyards in many places not being large enough§. This pestilence again broke out in 1360 and 1369, and then it attacked the nobility and gentry.

In four years this pestilence went round the world. The patients were seized with violent sickness and vomited blood. This continued for a few hours, or two and three days, then they died. When one was attacked in a house others were soon infected. No art of the physician availed to stay the disease or effect a cure. The horror attending its progress was so great that children forsook their parents, and the latter their children. People fled to the sea and

* Tanner's Notitia, 523.

† Ib. 530.

‡ Ib. 532.

§ Stowe.

embarked on board vessels, and crossed the channel to Holland from our Eastern shores. The pestilence, however, followed them in many cases, and their flight from one country extended it to another. It lasted five months, from April to September, and chastised and humbled the whole kingdom. The churches in Bury and Ipswich and other large towns became crowded with people, for men fled then to religion as their only door of hope and consolation. It was said to have taken its rise from a shower of blood which fell for three days and nights in the East*.

1350. A grievous pestilence for five or six years so afflicted the country, and such numbers died, that in these and other like districts labour became very scarce. The labourers naturally took advantage of this state of things, and refused to work but at exorbitant wages. A royal commission issued to settle the price of wages. And the hire of a male was fixed at a bushel of wheat per week, or tenpence, which was then its price, which is equal to about five shillings of our money.

1540—50. Quacks and impostors abounded, and were so notoriously incapable of what they undertook, that a common outcry from all parts of the kingdom induced the Parliament to pass an act prohibiting any one from exercising "the science and cunning of physick and surgery without a solemn examination and license to practise. Artificers, smiths, weavers, and women boldly and accustomedly take upon them great cures." Sorcery and witchcraft was by them partly used, and "partly medicines unto the disease as by noidly. The examination in London was held by four doctors of physic called for this purpose as a board before the Dean of St. Paul's or Bishop of London. And in our diocese of Norwich the same kind of board was constituted under the bishop, whose examinations were held before him in person at Norwich. The universities granted degrees in physic up to this time alone, but these diocesan boards were constituted to enlarge the facilities of practising physic, and encourage physicians to settle in Bury and Ipswich. This act, with its four doctors and presiding

* Stowe.

bishop, is the parent of the present learned and useful colleges of physicians and surgeons in London.

1551. For two centuries I do not find much variety in the common diseases of the country, but in 1551 the dreaded *sudor Anglicus*, or sweating sickness, made its appearance. It visited the whole country, entering as usual by the seaports of London, Yarmouth, Harwich, and other places. In 1551, eight hundred persons in London died in a week. People in their vigour and greatest strength were most liable to be attacked. Four and twenty hours often terminated the malady in the death of the patient. If the sick person slept soon after the attack he was sure to die. And at first only one in a hundred of those seized escaped.

The treatment was as singular as the disease. For twenty-four hours after the first symptoms the patient lay in bed, no meat was to be touched, and drink moderately warmed was given. The putting a hand or foot out of bed was certain death, because it checked the perspiration. Little or no movement was permitted when in bed, and if a person was seized in their clothes, they were to lie down dressed, as they were.

This disease pursued the English into foreign countries, and fastened on them in preference to the natives of those lands. Henry, Duke of Suffolk*, and his brother, died of it in this year; and from its singular preference for the English constitution it received the name of *sudor Anglicus*, the English sweat†.

1558. Queen Mary having died of a dropsy, the persecution ceased of those who had resisted the laws for the establishment of Popery, which she by her influence with the Parliament had got passed. At the same time a strange kind of fever made its appearance and attacked persons in the highest rank of life. The poor and those of moderate means were scarcely touched, whilst it was remarked that numbers of the nobility and gentry who were Roman Catholics, and would have been enemies to Queen Elizabeth, were removed (*quædam lues ex ardore*

* Henry VIII. conferred the title of Duke of Suffolk on Charles Brandon, widow of Louis XII. of France.
 † Collier, ii., 311.
 who had married his sister Mary, the

febrium, et in illis maxime divites, et honorantes personas depopulabatur. Haddon in Fuller).

From the reign of Edward VI., during the space of 300 years, rich wine was sold only by the Apothecaries. When a vessel arrived in London or any great port with Greek or Spanish wines, the apothecaries are described as carrying "rundelets, vessels," and other things, to buy such quantities as they thought might be retailed amongst their customers, who were the sick, invalids, old people, and the clergy or churchwardens for sacramental wine in the churches. Taverns began in the reign of Elizabeth to retail all kinds of wine, but it was not until a much later period that taverns or inns existed for the sale of good wines in any but the best and largest towns. It was then a common saying on visiting a large town, "I will goe to the mercer's and buy some wine," as a rarity and good thing when the goodman returned home*.

From this period all parish proceedings assume a more definite form. Medicine and surgery became professions which gentlemen followed in different parts of the kingdom, at a distance even from large towns. The irregular practitioners were diminished. Much, however, remained to be done in reducing the practice to authorized rules in smaller places and country districts. The Stowe papers give some curious particulars of the medical practice in market and borough towns, at a distance from London.

1569. Female practitioners were sometimes officially employed to cure diseases which the faculty had pronounced incurable. Many persons believed that these self-taught doctors and doctresses possessed more skill than the Act of Parliament *medici*. Stow Upland parish "paid Mother Swift" in this year "for the healinge of J. Byrde, her legge 10 shilling." These complaints were amongst the most troublesome with which parishes in this neighbourhood were troubled. "Legges," male and female, figure away in the accounts for more than 250 years, and jump from the hands and gallipots of the quack to those of the regular apothecary, and from the shop of the latter to the houses of surgeons and physicians, with curious celerity. In 1613

* Stowe, 867.

Dr. Pooley, a relative of Sir John Pooley, Knt., who was a benefactor to the town of Stowmarket, lived in Stow Upland, but seems to have been more a retired than an active practitioner.

1632. Much fever existed. Drinks to the poor were furnished by the parish officers in great abundance. "Bad legges with sores", and long confinement to the house with such irksome companions, and "owld widdowes" paid by the parish to "helpe the sores" greatly prevailed.

1639. "The sickness," or plague, afflicted Bury, and poor persons removing from that town were assisted as they passed through the hundreds of the county. A poor unknown creature, "a strange woman," travelling through the town, came in late, and entered one of the houses for lodging, but she had now reached the end of her wanderings—"she died suddyngly." The parish "paid for helpe about her, and for her shete, and for her burral 8 shill. 4d."

1645. "Diett drinkes" were then made of malt, and "nine gallants, costing 3s." was ordered by a female practitioner for a poor man's sick wife. We do not find that these lady "goodies", or knowing "mothers", ever reduced broken bones. The apothecary was then called in, or the surgeon, as for example "Mr. Guttridge, for setting Ennifer's boye's arme, 10s."

In 1642 occurs the first distinct notice of parish aid given "in time of the pox" (small-pox) to poor people. This terrific disease was not known from an early period.

1657. During the civil war, whilst the puritanical party in Parliament was fermenting the miserable contest between the king and his subjects, numbers of men from the hundred of Stow and every part of Suffolk joined the armies as royalists or roundheads. Of these the latter predominated in numbers, and parish taxation was ordered for their support when wounded. "Maimed soldiers" became a very heavy item in parish expenditure. They had to helpe them with doctors to get them cured and support them during the healing process. What members they lost, what wounds they were, and how the surgeons treated them are not mentioned. Money only is the great prevailing genius in the papers, and the skilfulness or clumsiness of

the medical man is only (*pro re nata*), as occasion arises, incidentally mentioned. Some operations, however, bear a marked price, but it varies according to the service required. "Mr. Chenery got 6s. for healing of Edward's boy's head!"

1665. "The great plague" of London broke out and carried off 100,000 people. It extended into the country and many places suffered severely. Ipswich was thus afflicted, and at Needham alarm and horror, with many deaths, terrified the inhabitants. At Bury the deaths were not so numerous as near the coast. The hundred of Stow was mercifully preserved. A barrier was erected in the road between Stow and Needham, and none were allowed to pass until the disease had subsided.

In 1670 Dr. Goodall was paid 2*l.* to attend all the parish poor in Stowmarket. The annual fee is very small, and the duty at this period was very light.

1678. The price of a bleeding was 6*d.*, and "making a seat in the neck" 2*s.* A very costly member belonging to a poor man made its appearance in this year, and "the legge of J. Derricke" required weekly a woman to attend it. Then for some weeks R. Beard was paid "for looking to the legge." But a female hand was now called in, and Goodie ffoster "looked at the legge for six weeks" at the charge of the parish. This was early in the year. But in June, July, and August "the same legge" was still under treatment and pay. Another person was now paid 8*s.* for the legge, but the wash or stuff would not heal it; and again another quack tried his notions on "the legge" for three weeks for something more. In 1679, J. Derricke, poor man, "had his legge" still on the parish, and then he died. But no sooner was this gone than "another legge" made its appearance, which Mr. Garnon, a regular practitioner, undertook to cure for five pounds; and from their experience of the former obstinate case and some others, they now regularly compounded for the cure of "these legges," or the care of them, as long as they should last, at a fixed sum. These cases are curious in shewing the practice of the different parishes, in "caring for the poor," as well as the unsettled state of country practice at the time. Any one assuming or possessing quackery or skill

was employed. "Soers" were dressed at so much a week by women. "Convulsion fits" were treated with plasters for 1s. 6d. the case. The prices of surgical operations were high when the difference in money is considered, compared with what they are now. Teeth were drawn for 6d. each. "Vomits" cost one shilling. "Ointments and purges" were as much used as in our times; and a child with a bad arm had its cure undertaken for 2s. 6d.

1680. "Doctor Chenery physicked owld Goods", and received for the whole case five shillings. But the poor man's memoir is very short. Sixpence was paid to watch "owld Goods" at night, and in a day or two after he was buried, the parish paying all the expenses of his funeral. Goody Gibbings undertook the cure of a bad head, and a parish dog having bit parishioner Offord's legge, Mr. How, a great manufacturer, was paid five shillings to heal it—a curious diversion of a fee from the surgeon to the pocket of a private person!

1690. That dreadful scourge the small-pox entered the town of Stowe, and produced a perfect panic. About thirty persons died, and four or five times that number recovered, but bore the marks of its ravages on their faces to the grave. The rates were so heavy that assistance was obtained under a mandamus from the Chief Justice from the surrounding parishes. There does not appear to have been much that was remarkable in its treatment. Purges, diett drinks, mutton broth, and sack were taken in abundance by the sick, whilst the nurses regaled on beef, bread, cheese, and beer. Sugar, tobacco, oatmeal, figs, wood for fires, wine, canary as well as sack, are mentioned. Ipswich was more frequently afflicted with the disease than the town of Stowe, which may have arisen from its situation being an hundred feet higher, with less water around us; and Bury was affected still less. A sick house was after this period established in Sickhouse-lane, in Stowmarket, and thus the disease was afterwards checked, until the year when that invaluable remedy vaccination became general throughout the country, and which, if ever neglected, will subject us again to the worst enemy of the fairest face—the hideous small-pox.

1715. The sick poor were sometimes, in lingering dis-

orders, allowed to treat themselves, and money was paid at stated times to them "to last them in drugs" for so many months. "Legges" also were still troublesome, and "a female stump and sore leg" was paid for at nine shillings every half-year. In 1719 "the cure of a leg" was 5s. 6d. Midwifery was then managed very frequently by women at 2s. 6d. a case.

In 1730 Mr. Amys and Mr. Sparke, apothecaries, agreed to attend all the poor within the town, and serve them with medicines, small pox only excepted, for the sum of 16*l.* at four quarterly payments. In 1729 Mr. Aldrich, apothecary, agreed for seven guineas to do the same, small pox and fractures excepted. In 1737 Dr. Chesson was paid for the same attendance 3*l.* 3s. per quarter. But in 1743 there was so little sickness amongst the poor receiving parish relief, that he only received 3 guineas for the whole year. In 1748 the small pox again entered the county. Whenever it ravaged Ipswich or other seaport places it made its appearance higher up the county. Travellers and vagrants conveyed it from the sea board into the interior, and thus it was extended through different districts, everywhere leaving in its progress death and defaced beauty.

From the middle of the last century to our own times the medical profession has elevated itself universally in public estimation. The skill of the grave and awful physician whose assistance was only to be had in ancient times in London and other great centres of opulence, is now frequently to be obtained in Bury, Ipswich, and not unfrequently in country places. Our county suffers less from contagious diseases, although its hereditary ailments, arising from soil and climate, remain much the same. Parish papers are not now occupied with a dreary catalogue of "ointments, physickings, vomits, and sores." On the whole our system of poor law has much diminished the sick sufferings of our people. Disease is not eradicated, nor can it be, from our human nature, but it is diminished in its violence, and lightened in its load of pain. Some diseases are very rare, which formerly were hideously common. The ruins* of the leprous or lazaar house, at Risby-

* They consist now of only the fragment of a wall.

gate, give their silent but vanishing testimony to the general removal of this scourge from our county. We can turn over the damp and decaying papers of past records of human suffering with thankful hearts, and feel in the alteration of times and accounts that there is yet much to hope for in the increasing happiness of mankind.

A. G. HOLLINGSWORTH.

WILL OF THOMAS TRUMPOOR ALIAS EUSTON.

[READ SEPT. 27, 1850.]

In the name of God, Amen, the xxv day of July the yer of our lord Mc'Dij & in the xvij yer of the regne of Kyng Herry the vijth, I Thom's Tru'poo' otherwyse callyd Euston, of Sudbur', in the dioc' of Norwich, beyng jn good & holl mynde, Thankyd be Almygthy God, make & ordeyne thys my p'sent testament & last wyll jn thys wyse. ffyrst I beqwethe my sowle on to Almygthi ys god, my maker & sauioo', to our blyssyd lady seynt Mary, & to all the hooly co'pany of heuyn; my body to be buryyd jn the chyrche of Fryer p'choo's in Sudbur next the buryell of Alys my ffyrst wyff; wherfor I beqweth to the pioo' & couent ther & to p'y for my sowle vjs. viij*d.* and on that I wyll eu'y ffryer beyng a pryst & act my dyryge w' messe & othyr obs'ua'ces att my buryell shall have iiij*d.*, and eu'y othyr ffryer w'in ther habyte ij*d.*; weche doon I wyll that all my dettes to ony p'sone or p'sonys of rygth jn ony man' wyse dewe be holly & ffeythfully payd jn to dyscharge of my sowle. Also I beqwethe to the hye auter of the chyrche of Seynt Petyr jn the same towne in to reco'pense for tythys & offeryngs by me n'ligently w'holdyn or forgotyn iij*s.* iiij*d.* Also I wyll that jmmedyatly aftyr my decesse my executoo's fynde a honest pryst & a seculer to synge by halfe a yer jn Neylonde chyrche for the sowlys of me, Alice & Kateryn thatt were my wyffs, our faders & moders, w' all our ffrends, to the weche stypendy I beqwethe ij*li.*; weche doon I wyll that a pryst in lykewyse to synge in the sayd chyrche of Seynt Peter by a holl yer for the sowlys byforsayd, shall haue for hys stip'nde vj*li.* Also I beqwethe to the same chyrche of Seynt Petyr a good & a s'bstauncyall shyp of sylu' & gylt convenyently for frankensense to s'ue ther' on to the honoo' & lawde of our blyssyd Sauioo' for eu'. Also on to the same chyrche I beqwethe a cope, w' thys scriptur jn a rolle sett vpon the same *Orale pro a'i'ab'z Thome Estoon, Alicie & Kat'rine vxor' suar'* on to the valur of ij*li.* Also I beqwethe anothyr cope w' lyke scriptoo' on to the sayd chyrche of ffryers in Sudburye, to

the valur of iij*li.*, & for a nothyr cope on to the chyrche of Newport, in the counte of Essex, in lyke man' to haue the sayd scriptur ther-upon, I beqwethe iij*li.*, so that the sowlys byfor rehersed the more specyally may be prayd for in the same iij chyrchys. Also I wyll that a obyte or annu'sary for my sowle w^t the sowlys above expressyd duryng xx yers next folowyng aftyr my decesse shall be co'veniently kept wⁱⁿ Sudbury byforsayd by the good dyscreac'n of my executoo's, where'to I beqwethe yerly the same duryng vjs. viij*d.* Also I beqwethe to Wyll'm Goodwyn, my cosyn, my prym', and to eu'on of my godchyldryn I beqwethe vjs. viij*d.* Also I wyll that if ther be any p'sone weche not dewly rewardyd haue don' for me in any wyse that he or she vpon a dew proff in thys behalf shall be truly & ffeythfully rewardyd & satysfyyd of my goods by my executoo's acordyng on to rygth & good co'science & to dyscharge of my soule. fferthermore I wyll that my ij teneme'ts w^t a renter in Sudbur' byforsyd & w^t ther appartena'ces i'mediattly aftyr my decesse by executoo's shall be solde, & all the mony of the sale thereof comyng shall be dysposyd in p'foo'myng & fulfyllng thys my testament & last wyll. Proudyd alway if Thomas Rooke on to whom in to mygylmesse next now comyng I assigne the profygh or dwellyng of the sayd Renter, be dysposyd to p'chase the same Renter than I wyll that the same Thom's haue the p'ferrement therof byfor any othyr w^t ffauoor. The residew of all my goods & catallys aftyr the expenses of my buryellys & monthys mynde co'ueniently doon, my detts payd, & all othyr thyngs concernyng the execuc'on of this my testame't & last wyll dewly fulfyllyd, I gwene & beqwethe on to the exhibic'on of a pryst to syng for the sowlys byfore reme'bryd in the sayd chyrche of Newport by a holl yer or by as moche of the same yer as the sayd resydew wyll stretche onto; and if the same residew stretche to amor su'me than the stipendy of the same yer s'uiuse shall com to, I wyll the same ou'pluse wⁱⁿ Sudbury byforsayd shall be dysposyd by my executoo's in sweche deds of pyte as charitably they shall thynk most on to the plesur of Almyghth god. Of weche testament & last wyll I make & ordeyne Wyll'm Park, Wyll'm Yve, and Alexandyr ffrenche my executoo's, & I wyll they shall haue ffor ther trewe, ffeythfull & dyligent laboor & attendau'ce in thys byhalf acordyng to ther des'uynggs. Thes wⁿesse Thom's Rooke, John Spynn' & John Hale, w^t othyr. Amen.*

* Regist. Wills, Bury, Lib. Boner, f. 144b.

MILDENHALL CHURCH.

[READ JUNE 5TH, 1851.]

To give an accurate description of the many interesting features of this fine church, would require one more qualified than myself, and a more careful observation of its several parts than I have had the opportunity of making. But in the absence of any one more able, I have felt it a duty to intrude myself—not to give a lengthened history of the church with details of names and dates, or to describe the fabric in technical language, which might prove wearisome rather than instructive—but with the simple desire to direct attention to such parts of the edifice as appear to be most worthy of note; and to narrate a few facts which may elucidate and add new interest to what was previously known.

The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, affords good examples of the various styles of architecture which succeeded to the Byzantine or Norman. The plan consists of a tower at the west end of the nave, a nave with two aisles and two porches, and a chancel with a side chapel. The tower, nave, aisles, and porches are in the late perpendicular style, and have highly enriched cornices and parapets on the exterior. The tower, which is quite a landmark to the surrounding country, is 112 feet high, 30 feet square at the base, and 27 feet 6 inches square at the top. It contains 6 bells. The 1st bell is inscribed, "John Darbie made me, 1676. I. T., D. P., R. S., R. C., I. W."; 2nd and 3rd bells, "Thomas Newman cast me new in 1732, Norwich"; 4th bell, "Nomen Magdalene Campana gerit melodie"; 5th bell, "In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Johannis"; the great bell, "Jos. Arthy, Tho. Casburn, C. W., Tho. Gardiner, Norwich, Fecit, 1751." "The great bell" in the middle of the 15th century appears to have sadly needed repair, for William Chapman, of Mildenhall, in 1464, bequeathed the then large sum of ten marks "ad reparacione magne campane pendente in campanile ecclesie de Myldenhall." Chapman's

liberality was not however sufficient to save it; and within a few years there was a general talk of making a new one, and talking it would appear was not unlikely to be the end of it, for Henry Pope, Esq., who held large possessions in the town, by his will, dated in 1530, bequeathed "toward the makynge of the grett belle iijl. xs. to be payde by the hands of the sayde Thomas Larke whansoever the towne doo go abowght the makynge thereof."

The north porch is spacious and handsome. The ceiling is groined and the bosses are ornamented with figures of angels and roses, which indicate the late period of its erection. The angels have been purposely mutilated. There is a room over the porch, now used as a schoolroom, the present entrance to which is from the churchyard on the west side, but its original entrance was from the interior of the church, a peculiarity we shall presently have occasion to notice.

The arms in the spandrils on either side of the door leading from the porch into the church, are those of King Edward the Confessor and St. Edmund; the crowns in the latter not being pierced with arrows. These arms are appropriately placed, for it was to the liberality of the Confessor that the Martyr, in the persons of the abbot and convent of Bury, was indebted for the gift of the valuable manor of Mildenhall.

"In the first year of his reign the King came to Bury on St. Edmund's day; and the next morning seeing the young monks eating barley bread, enquired of Abbot Baldwin, why these young men of his kinsman (as he was pleased to call St. Edmund) were no better fed. 'Because,' replied the Abbot, 'our possessions are too weak to maintain them with stronger food.'

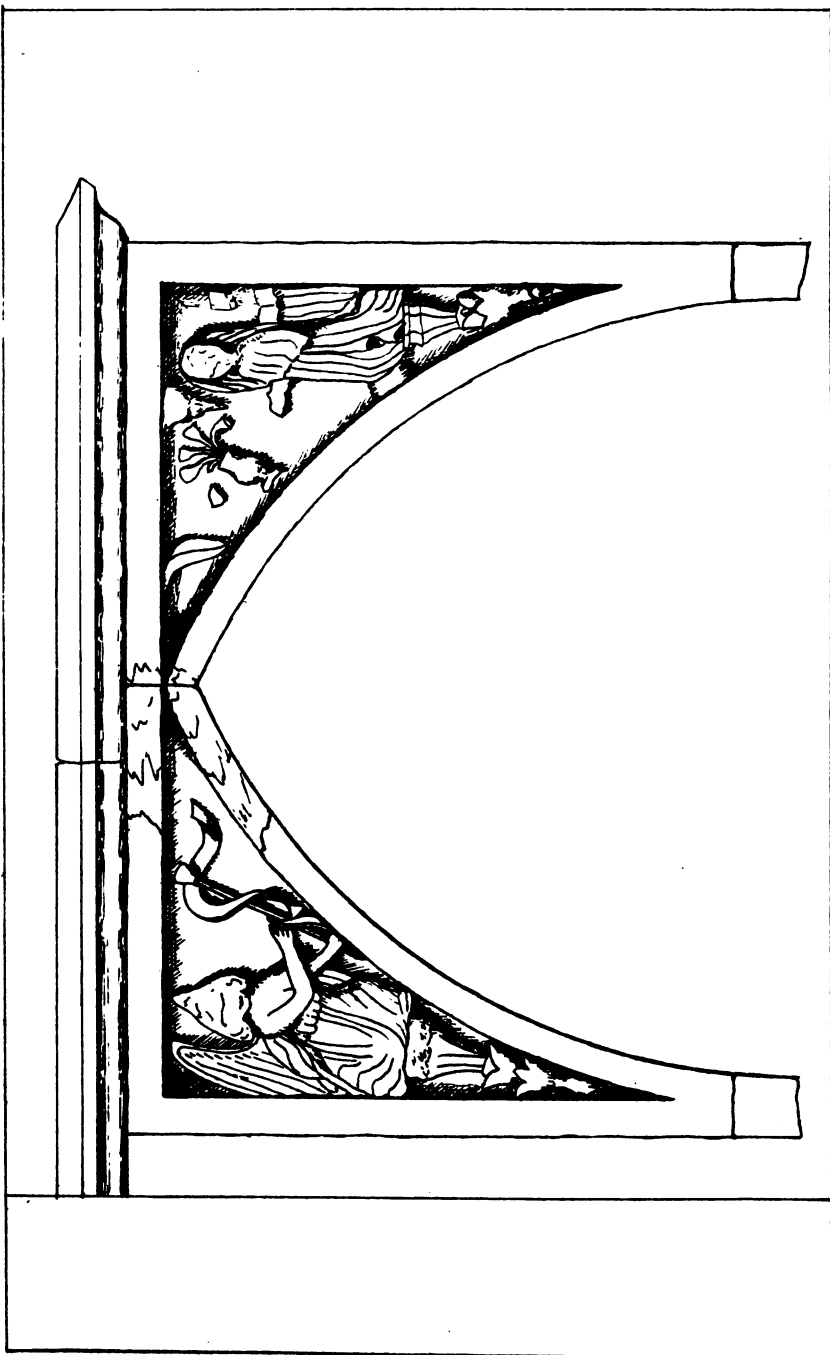
"'Ask what you will,' said the King, 'and I will give it to you, that they may be better provided for, and better enabled to perform the service of God.' The Abbot, having consulted with his monks, asked of the King the manor of Mildenhall, with its appurtenances; and the jurisdiction of the eight Hundreds and a half with all the royalties, afterwards called the Franchise. The King observed that his request was indiscreet, because the grant of these liberties would involve him and his successors in continual trouble; that he would willingly have granted him three or four manors, if he had required them; and would, out of respect to his kinsman, grant this request, however indiscreet."*

* Collect. Buriens, quoted by Yates, Hist. of Bury, p. 75.



Mildenhall Church.

J. Johnson. del.



Entering into the church, may be seen, in the western corner of the north wall, the upper part of a doorway with a representation of the Annunciation in the spandrels. On one side is the angel Gabriel with outspread wings pointing to a scroll entwined round a staff which he carries in his left hand. On the other is the figure of the Virgin, known by the pot of lilies, kneeling by a faldstool on which is a book. This doorway was the original entrance to the room over the porch*, and the two blocked up windows over the door of the porch were those which enabled the priest who here officiated at the altar of Our Lady to view the processions and be informed of the different stages of the mass at the high altar. That this was the chapel of Our Lady, I am able to prove from cotemporary documents, but I am unable to account for its being placed in so unusual a situation. Northern porches are themselves of rare occurrence; and it has been generally supposed that rooms over porches were appropriated, as now, to scholastic or still more secular purposes. There is only one other instance—at the neighbouring church of Fordham—within my knowledge, of a chapel over a porch, though they are met with beside them; and it is well known that the customary situation of the chapel in honour of one who in Romish times was exalted to an equality with the Deity, was as near as conveniently might be to the chancel. In the year 1519 Thomas Marchanter, of Mildenhall, bequeathed “to the reparacion of the chapell of Owre Lady ovyr the porche, xxd.” In the same year Margaret May bequeathed “to ye repa’con of y^e chapell ovyr the porche, ijs.” A few years later, in 1525, John Browne gave 3s. 4d. “to the reparacions of the chapple ouer the church porche,” and in 1527 Alice Bateman, by her will, gave “to y^e reparacion of the chappell of oure ladie ouer the porche xijd.”

The tower is open to the church to the height of the nave, and is ascended from the south aisle. The lower floor has a

* Since the meeting of the Institute at Mildenhall another doorway has been found in the wall between this archway and the entrance to the porch; with a quatrefoil opening above it to light the stairs; and remains of a winding staircase

that clearly led to the room over the porch. The two staircases could not have existed together, and the recently discovered one was no doubt the original. It is not easy to assign a use for the arched recess in the corner.

range of stone seats on the north and south sides, and the ceiling is ornamented with fan tracery, the work of the 16th century. It is now used as the manorial pew, but by some has been considered to be the galilee of the church—like that at the west end of Ely Cathedral. At Ely, however, the galilee is a projecting porch, not as this is within the church. May it not have been a baptistery? The font, which stands immediately in front of it, remains where it was originally placed at the beginning of the 15th century.

The font is an octagonal basin on a shaft of the same form, and the whole is of Purbeck marble. The figures or buttresses which ornamented the angles of the pedestal are quite gone, and the quatrefoil panels of the basin are disfigured by many coats of paint. Six of the shields in the centre of these panels are charged with a cross—the sign made in baptism; but those on the east and west faces bear the same arms as those which are found on a brass affixed to the east face of the fine altar tomb which stands east and west in front of the font*, and, like it, is of Purbeck marble. There can be no doubt that the person intended to be recorded by this monument was the donor of the font, and most likely a liberal contributor to the rebuilding of the church in the perpendicular style. It will therefore be interesting to ascertain its rightful owner. The tomb has no inscription remaining, but one appears to have been originally placed in the cornice under the table stone. The arms on the brass before-mentioned are therefore our only guide. They are *Ermine*, on a saltier *Sable*, an *Ermine* spot within a chain *Or*. These arms, I am obligingly informed by Mr. King, the York Herald, were borne by Sir Henry Barton, who served the office of Lord Mayor of London in the years 1416-17 and 1428-29. Sir Henry Barton is stated by Kettell, who was Windsor Herald in the beginning of the last century, to have been the son of Henry Barton of Myldenhall. He was of the Skinner's Company, served the office of Sheriff in 1405, and "was the first that caused lanthorns to be hung out in London in

* The font and tomb have since been removed. The former is now in the s. aisle against the westernmost pier of the nave. The tomb will be placed on one side of the lower floor of the tower so as

not to interfere with the west door. The manorial pew has been done away with, and the west entrance re-opened, to afford a fine view of the whole interior of the church.

the winter evenings between Hallowtide (All Saints Day) and Candlemas*". He also founded, says Stow, "seven proper chambers in an alley on the west side of Little Wood Street, for seven poor people to dwell therein rent free†". He is stated in some lists of mayors to have been buried at St. Lawrence Jewry, and by others "in the charnel house by Paul's in the north side of the churchyard, now pulled down." As there appears so much doubt as to the burial place of this distinguished citizen, Mildenhall may, with such strong evidence in its favour, assign this tomb to him, until some document of sufficient authority shall be found to give it to another member of the family.

And here perhaps it may not be out of place to mention that Mildenhall claims the honour of having contributed two worthy lord mayors to the city of London in the first half of the 15th century. The second, Sir William Gregory, like his predecessor Barton, was a member of the Skinners' Company. He was the son of Roger Gregory, of Mildenhall, and served the office of mayor in 1451-2. Sir William died about the year 1461, and was buried in the church of St. Anne, Aldersgate, London, wherein he founded an obit, leaving by his will, dated in that year, the sum of 19*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per annum, arising from the rents and profits of certain lands within that parish which now produce about 200*l.*, and the interest is distributed by the present churchwardens among poor inhabitant householders within the united parish of St. Ann and St. Agnes. A marble tablet has within the last few years been erected in that church to record the gift‡.

The east ends of both aisles were fitted up as chapels; that on the north was probably dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and that on the south to St. Margaret. John Rolf, in 1520, bequeathed "to y^e hy alter of Seynt Margaret, to by an altar clothe iijs. iiij*d.*, and to by an other altar clothe for Seynt John's altar iijs. iiij*d.*" In the north aisle§ the

* MS. list of Mayors *f.* Jac. I., in possession of R. K. Kelham, Esq., of Great Gonerley, in Lincolnshire.—Stow's survey, edit. Thoms. p. 191.

† Stow's survey, edit. Thoms. p. 112.

‡ From information obligingly communicated by S. Gregory, Esq., of the

Lord Mayor's Court office.

§ Since the visit of the Institute, a stone coffin, having a place rounded for the head, has been found in the north aisle. It was about 2 feet below the present surface, and contained the remains of a skeleton.

pedestal for a statue remains in front of a cinquefoiled recess with a small look-out into the nave in front of the rood screen. A small ambry exists in the east wall of the south aisle; and other remains* will, I think, be discovered, on the contemplated removal of the present unsightly box-pews. The altar-stone of one of these chapels is now at the foot of the pulpit staircase†, which rests upon it. Three of the five crosses by which such stones are marked, are still to be seen.

The open timber roofs of the nave and aisles appear to have been put up at different periods in the 15th century. The nave and south aisle are of later date than the north. In the latter the figures of saints and patriarchs in the helms have this peculiarity, that they are in niches, canopied or overshadowed by the outspread wings of the angels of the corbels. They have been very much mutilated; but the heads of the angels in the nave roof appear to have escaped the axes and hammers of the zealous Dowsing. The span-drills of the south aisle are filled with grotesque masques, devices, and figures, boldly carved. Those in the north aisle exhibit some design—as that of St. George and the dragon in one; a dog playing on the organ in another; the Baptism of Christ; the salutation of the Virgin; Abraham offering up Isaac; a huntsman with horn, dogs, and stag, &c., &c.; the details of which are deserving of close inspection.

The arms of St. Edward the Confessor and St. Edmund appear again on the shields held by the angels carved on the corbels of the roof over the rood.

The arch between the nave and chancel is a fine example of the Early English style‡. The bold well-cut foliage of the capitals can only be seen by going into the organ gallery§, which occupies the place of the rood loft, and is

* A lattice opening to the chancel, formed by bars of clunch, has been found in the north wall of this chapel.

† The pulpit, which was nearly in the centre of the nave, in front of the organ gallery, has been removed, and the altar stone has been taken to the west end of the nave and relaid, about the spot where Sir Henry Barton's tomb used to stand.

‡ The canopied niches, at the angular buttresses at the end of the chancel, on

the outside, are also good examples of Early English work.

§ Since removed. This alteration led to the singular discovery of three openings or doorways one above another from the rood stairs; the lower one being the entrance from the nave, and the others the doors on to the rood, which must have been one of two stories. Some remains of stairs were found on the corresponding, or south side, of the rood.

reached by the rood staircase. The dog-tooth moulding of the arch is continued down each side. Above this arch is a small oblong aperture, which may have served to light the rood.

The east window of the chancel is of Decorated work. The tracery in the heading is very rich. The centre is filled by the symbolic oval, or elliptic aureole; and is a fine instance of its introduction.

By the side of the altar was the Holy Sepulchre and an image of the Virgin. In 1477 Thomas Chylderston bequeathed "picture imaginise glo'issi'e v'g' m' iux· dict' altar' vjs. viij*d*."; and in 1488 Robert Pachett bequeathed "ad factura noue Sepulcr' in ecclesia de M. xxd."

The double piscina on the south side of the communion table is Early English. It has a cinquefoiled heading springing from shafts with capitals like those of the chancel arch. The drain holes are quatrefoils. By the side of the piscina are the sedilia or seats for the three orders of officiating priests, and a small trefoil headed ambry. In the centre of the choir is a small square recess in the south wall. This may have been an ambry or a "low-side window," as it is called. These low-side windows are not unfrequently met with in churches; but as they occur in every part of the church, and take every variety of form and dimensions, it is difficult to arrive at any certain conclusion as to their use. A score or more theories have been advanced by as many antiquaries, some of them strongly supported by reference to documents as well as remarkable instances; but the majority of these apertures are in situations that would not be convenient for any of the uses assigned to them. In this instance, as there is no appearance of an exterior opening, and the recess is placed in the centre of the choir, there can be but little doubt of its being an ambry or cupboard for books or other objects.

The Decorated insertions would appear to have been the work of Richard Wichforde, one of the vicars, whose gravestone, denuded of its brass—a richly floriated cross of Calvary—still remains in the chancel, with this inscription :
 HIC : IACET : RICARDVS : DE : VVICHFORDE : QUONDAM :
 VICARIVS : ECCLESIE : DE : MILDENHALE : QVI : FECIT :
 ISTVD : NOVVM : OPVS.

The timber roof of the chancel, of the 16th century, is an instance of the disregard which every age appears to have paid to the works of its predecessors. Being placed so low it partially conceals the tracery of the east window, and entirely destroys the effect of its elegant design. The faces of the rafters have inscriptions painted thereon.

The small brass of a man, on the stone to the north of Wichforde's grave, marks the spot where was buried Sir Henry Warner, of Wamhill. His lady lies beside him, and his brass records the death of his profligate son within a few months after the father.

A small door on the north side of the chancel opens into a well-proportioned Early English chapel with lancet windows and ribbed ceiling. The east window is an elegant triple lancet opening with Purbeck marble columns and foliated capitals. A small lancet aperture gives light to the rood stairs*. This chapel was probably known as "the chantry," and was endowed with several pieces of land in the parish, some of which are still distinguished by that name. Richard Morley, in 1522, bequeathed "to the chawntre vjs.," and William Allen, in 1536, a sum of 4*d*.

In the chancel and in the south aisle are some interesting memorials to the Norths and Bunburys—the former and present lords of Mildenhall. One of them, in the south aisle, is a specimen of the cumbrous style which came into vogue after the revival of a taste for classic architecture.

The names of the following persons buried in the church, derived from their respective wills, deserve to be recorded.

1464. John Bakhot de Mildenhall; in le Sowth ele.

William Chapman de Mildenhall.

1478. William Coots, ante ymagine s'o'i Leonard.

1524. Thomas Hopper, "w'in the northe yle."

1530. Henry Pope, Esq., "by my father."

To proceed to the churchyard. On the north side are two masses of masonry which have hitherto baffled the conjectures of local antiquaries, but a careful examination of the registers in the Will Office at Bury—an invaluable storehouse of archæological and topographical information—enables me to assert that they are the remains of the chapel of the chancel. The charnel-house, it is well known, was a

* A second aperture, below the other, to the rood stairs within the arch separating this chapel from the north aisle. has been since found; with an entrance

place erected for the reception of whatever bones might be thrown up by repeated disturbance of the soil; and was more needed formerly than now, as the practice of burying in coffins of any kind is comparatively of late introduction. To wrap the corpse in a winding sheet and inter it but a foot or so below the soil, was the ordinary custom. Over the charnel-house, as at Bury and other considerable places, was a chapel in which a priest, through the voluntary liberality of the living, continually said masses for the dead. The earliest mention of this charnel is in the will of William Bray, dated 1503, from which it would appear to have been founded by a member of the Walsham family. The item is:—"Also I bequethe to the charnell of Ros' Walsham a rodye of lond lying be Swath Crosse, on this condicion that the preste remembyr my sowle in his bede roll."

In 1520, John Morley and John Rolf each bequeathed "to y^e repa'con of y^e charnell xij*d*."; and in 1527 Alice Bateman, widow, bequeathed 4*d*. to the like purpose. The will of Syr Wylliam Reue, "charnell preste of the towne of Myldenhall", dated 1545, still remains. It bears evidence of the progress of those opinions which so soon after led to the entire reformation of the Church of England.

In primis, I comend my sowle to allmightie god, my Sauior and redemor, trusting onelie on hym and in hys mercye to haue the euerlasting inherytaunce whereunto he haue purchased me by theffusyon of hys precyous bloode. Item, I wyll that my bodye shalbe buried in the queere of Myldenhall, before the parrysse prests stooll....

Item, I wyll that myne executors shall finde one lawfull preste that canne preache and helpe in the queere to serue god, shall singe for me and for all those that I am bounde to praye for, and for all Xpen soules, one quarter of a yeaere ymedyatlíe after my dethe, in the parysshe church of Myldenhall, and the sayd preste to make one sermon openlie in the church of Myldenhall when they thinke moost people in the sayde church be p'sent.

In connection with the church of Mildenhall, it may be as well to mention that there were as many as six gilds, which commemorated their anniversaries and kept the church's festivals therein. They were known as St. John the Baptist's gild; St. Katharine's gild; St. George's gild; Our Lady's gild; the Corpus Christi gild; and the great gild of the Trinity. Bequests of money and land to these fraternities frequently occur in the old Mildenhall wills.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

REMARKS ON A SINGULAR BEQUEST IN THE
WILL OF GEORGE WHATLOKE, OF CLARE.—1539.

[READ DEC. 11TH, 1851.]

IN the last number of the Proceedings of this Society was published the will of George Whatloke, clothmaker, of Clare, which, among several other interesting particulars, contains a bequest so peculiar that I am tempted to recall attention to it. I refer to the direction that his executors should purchase as much land as should be of the yearly value of 10s., and that it should be let by the churchwardens of Clare, and that the said yearly farm (*i. e.* rent) of 10s. should thenceforth pay and discharge the whole common fine as well for the deceners, as for the headboroughs, then dwelling within the town of Clare. To the purchase of which land the testator willed that his executors should bestow or pay 12*l.* or 20 marks rather than the said act and deed should be undone; and he requested the said deceners there and then so being that they should, yearly at such day as the leet should be there held, and the common fine there and then yearly paid, ring a solemn peal with all the bells in the steeple for his soul, and all his friends' souls, and all Christian souls; and so in that fashion to be used for ever: and for (*i. e.* in order) that the two churchwardens, with the sexton, should be the more earnest and diligent to see this done, he willed that every of them should have for their labour 4*d.* in the name of a reward, and the ringers of the bells to have 8*d.* for their labour; which whole sum of money concerning the leet and these rewards, he says, should extend to the sum of 11*s.* 8*d.* by the year. He then proceeded to provide for the land being vested in 24 feoffees, and for the appointment of others on their deaths so as to continue the trust.

This bequest, of which I have given an abstract in

modern spelling, rather than set out the whole, which might be less intelligible, is of a very unusual kind ; and whilst it refers to a social institution now almost lost sight of, it touches a few subjects sufficiently, I think, out of the track of general readers, to warrant a little explanation, in addition to the note on the word “deceners,” by the gentleman to whom we are indebted for its publication.

The lords of Clare had the franchise of a leet there, and those residents who owed suit or attendance at the court of the leet, or court leet as it is more commonly called, were termed deceners ; a word which occurs in a variety of forms in old law books and early documents, its spelling varying perhaps in a great measure according to the opinions entertained by the different writers of its etymology ; for while some have supposed it derived from *douzaine* (twelve), others refer it to *decenna*, and that to *decem* (ten) ; which certainly seems to have been the original number of a decenna, though some suppose it was afterwards increased to twelve. However, before the date of this will in 1539, it is probable that neither number was strictly observed. A few observations on the subject of leets and decennæ seem necessary to render the bequest intelligible.

Suretiship in some form was in Anglo-Saxon times an important element of polity for the preservation of the peace. Probably other German races had a similar usage ; for the Anglo-Saxon word for surety is *borga* or *borhoe*, and thence we have *borough* ; the corresponding German word for surety is *bürge*, and thence *bürger* a citizen, and *bürgermeister* a mayor or magistrate of a town, and the like. However this may be, for some years before the conquest there existed a law, requiring every freeman, who was head of a family or household, to be associated with nine others in a mutual pledge of suretiship. Thus every one had nine sureties, and they were in the nature of bail for his appearance to answer any charge against him, and therefore indirectly responsible for his good behaviour. This law has been generally attributed to Alfred, and understood to have extended over all England ; but Sir F. Palgrave* has shown

* English Commonwealth, part i., p. 202.

good reason for doubting whether it ever existed in that part which was the kingdom of Northumberland, notwithstanding what appears in the laws of Edward the Confessor to the contrary, which he suspects to be an interpolation. He is of opinion the system was developed to this extent between the accession of Canute and the death of William the Conqueror*. The groups or associations of ten heads of households were called in Anglo-Saxon *freo-borgas*, i. e. free pledges; and one of the ten had some authority over the rest, and was called the head-borough (in Anglo-Saxon *heafod-borga*, i. e. chief pledge), and sometimes the borsholder, probably from *borges-aldor*, i. e. the elder of the *borh* or borough†; or, as Lye has it, *borhes-ealdor, vas vel fidejussor primarius*. This suretiship is commonly known by the name of frank-pledge, and the sureties frank-pledges. The system underwent a gradation of changes, and some time after the Conquest we find these associations known as decennæ, and the chief members of them as decennarii or decenniers. In later times, when the French language prevailed in this country, we find them called dozeins, and the members dozeiners. In an age when there was no such thing as orthography, slight variations in spelling are little to be regarded; and these last designations may be no more than other forms of the French words *dixaine* and *dixainiers*: but some have thence inferred the number of each decenna had been increased to twelve‡. The word dozein may however have had another origin, as twelve was the age at which persons were liable to be called on to be sworn to allegiance and to find pledges; for in one early copy of the statute of Edw. II., known as *Statutum de Visu Franciplegii* (though it is not in reality an act of parliament), the words "*toutes les douzans*" occur where other copies have *toutz de douze annz*, i. e. all persons of twelve years of age. Since the disuse of the French language in such matters the most common spelling of the word has been decener or deciner;

* English Commonwealth, part ii., p. 123 & seq.

† Borough, a town, is from *burh*; and borough, a pledge, from *borh*.

‡ See Hallam's Mid. Ages, ii. p. 408n. 2nd edit., and English Commonwealth part ii., p. 125.

and it has signified any member of such an association, or a suitor or resident within a leet. The supervision of these associations was originally under the jurisdiction of the sheriff in a court called the sheriff's tourn, which was a court of record, and held at several places in the county, and at various times, but by Magna Carta the holding of it for this purpose was restricted to once a-year. It was distinct from the county and hundred courts: in them the suitors were the judges, but in the tourn the steward was the judge, though there was a jury of deceners to present offences. In the course of the 12th and 13th centuries we find many lords of manors and some towns had acquired the right of inspecting these associations, or the view of frank-pledge as it was usually termed, within their respective jurisdictions, to the exclusion of the sheriffs; and this franchise was called a leet, or at least it is found in connection with a jurisdiction so designated. At that time considerable modifications of the system had taken place, and noblemen, knights, and ecclesiastics, as well as women, were exempt from it, the king having other securities for their allegiance and good conduct. Somewhat later the term decenna or dozein, though used generally for a particular association of this kind, is occasionally employed to denote the aggregate of them within a manor or town; and hence decenna and leet are sometimes equivalent. The word leet is probably from the Anglo-Saxon *gelæte*, a meeting, and referred originally, it is presumed, to the court at which the view of frankpledge was taken.

During the same period the functions of the head-boroughs, no doubt, underwent a material change. As to the particular duties of which they originally consisted we have little trustworthy information. After the practice of appointing constables had become general, which, if it did not originate in, was greatly increased by the statute of Winchester, 13 Edw. I, c. 6 (whereby, in consequence of the frequent murders and robberies, every man was required to keep arms in his house for the preservation of the peace, and two constables were directed to be chosen in every hundred and franchise to see that the statute was observed), and especially when soon after, for the assistance of such

constables, petty constables came to be appointed, the headboroughs were so generally appointed petty constables, that the two offices became very much united*, and the peculiar duties of the headborough almost disappeared, and the term has become in many places synonymous with constable.

For many years before the date of this will the leet had been a very important instrument of police, and was then on the decline. The court, like the sheriff's tourn, was a court of record wherein the steward was the judge, and it was held commonly once a year; when all the deceners, including the headboroughs, owed suit or attendance at it; and out of them a jury of twelve or more was sworn. It had cognizance of a great diversity of matters, most of which are now under the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace. One of its principal duties was to summon all persons (with the exception of such as are above mentioned to have been exempt), who were twelve years of age and had been resident for upwards of a year and a day within its jurisdiction, and not been sworn as deceners, to come and take an oath of allegiance and for the preservation of the king's peace, and to find sureties or pledges for their good behaviour; but whether twelve or ten, or even a less number in the latter part of the period, is not clear, though the probability is, that the number was no longer certain; for Sir Edward Coke, who was born only a few years after the date of this will, speaking of decenna and decennarii, says "which names are continued as shadows of antiquity to this day" (2 Inst. 73). It was the duty of the jury to present all such persons, and also to inquire into and present all petty treasons, felonies, larcenies, and public nuisances, and all frauds by artificers of every kind, and by dealers in bread, meat, ale, &c., and divers offences of other sorts committed within the jurisdiction of the leet; and even such social annoyances as brawlers, scolds, and eave-droppers were under their surveillance. The greater offences were referred to a higher tribunal, but the minor ones were punishable by the court, some by fine, and for others the lord of the leet was bound to keep a pillory,

* Blackst. Comm. i. p. 356.

tumbrel, and stocks ; to which a cucking-stool or ducking-stool, and a branks for scolds were often added.*

Seeing the variety of matters of which the court leet had cognizance, and that most of them were within its jurisdiction as early as the reign of Edw. II., and few of those can be referred to any act of parliament, it seems highly probable that it represents some court of Anglo-Saxon times, to the other duties of which the inspection of the free-pledges was added, and that in fact the view of frank-pledge was an appendancy to the leet, and not of the essence of it. Magna Carta, c. 35, speaks of the court of the tourn being sometimes held without view of frank-pledge, which somewhat sanctions this inference ; and if, as the late Mr. Serjeant Scriven states, the proper style of the court be "the court leet with the view of frank-pledge", that would afford a strong argument for its correctness ; but he cites no authority for this, and Sir Edward Coke says the style of the leet and also of the sheriff's tourn was "the court of the view of frank-pledge". This, however, is a question beside the present purpose.

Now as to the common fine mentioned in this will, this also has reference to the leet. We have seen that in the absence of a leet the deceners had to attend the sheriff's tourn, which in many cases must have been held at a distance from their homes. A leet therefore was a considerable benefit to deceners, as it exempted them from that attendance, by substituting attendance at a court within the

* As these instruments for punishing inveterate scolds have been long disused, a few words upon them may not be unacceptable. A cucking or ducking stool was a contrivance whereby a chair was suspended from a lever over a pond or river. The offender was made fast in the chair, and by means of the lever was immersed in the water. An instance of this rude punishment occurred at Bristol as late as 1718 ; for which the woman's husband is said to have recovered damages against the mayor who ordered its infliction (Evans's Bristol, p. 259). It was not confined to scolds. Brewers and bakers offending by selling bad beer and bread were occasionally subjected to such correction. A branks was commonly made of

iron hoop, and consisted of two pieces passing over the head at right angles to each other, and rivetted at their ends to a circle of the same material that went round the neck, and from one of them a short piece of iron projected inwards, which was put into the mouth so as to keep down the tongue. This instrument, when used, was fastened behind, so that it could not be easily displaced ; and the offender, thus gagged, was led about the town to shame her into more peaceable behaviour. A branks remains in the possession of the corporation of Stafford, and another at Lichfield ; and Sir John Walsham exhibited one at the second annual meeting of this society at Bury. (See p. 154.)

manor or town in which they resided, with a summary redress there against the various public offences of which it had cognizance. The common fine was a small payment by the deceners to the lord of the leet, sometimes one penny per head, and sometimes a small sum, as for example 6s. 8d. or the like, for all the deceners collectively; and the general opinion has been that it was originally paid as a recompense to the lord for the privilege afforded by the leet, and as some compensation for the expense which he was at in procuring the franchise from the crown. This was sometimes called cert-money, from the expression *pro certo leet* that was applied to it; sometimes head-money, head-silver, head-penny, chief-silver, or king's-silver. It was, however, the opinion of one distinguished writer on the subject, Mr. Ritson, that the common fine was originally a payment in excuse of the non-attendance of all but the chief pledges or head-boroughs, but such view of it hardly consists with what appears in this will. The common fine in the present instance we may conclude to have been a sum certain for all the deceners, and not so much per head; since, beside that the 10s. would at a penny a head, give us only 120 deceners for the whole extent of the leet, and their number was ever liable to vary, it is not likely an uncertain payment would have been thus provided for.

It is evident the testator thought the payment of this fine a boon to the inhabitants of Clare, not only from the ringing of the bells, which he directed to take place on the leet day by way of perpetual commemoration of him, but also from the price that he authorized to be given for the land requisite to furnish the necessary yearly sum, rather than his purpose should fail. Land in the vicinity of Clare must surely have borne comparatively a high price, for he reckoned 12l., or even 20 marks (i. e. 13l. 6s. 8d.), might be required to purchase 10s. a-year, being rather more in the latter case than 26 years purchase; which is as high in proportion to the rent as land now sells for; an extraordinary fact considering that the rate of interest then was hardly less than 10 per cent. One part of the scheme is not intelligible: the land purchased was to yield a rent of 10s., which was to go in payment of the common fine, yet

the churchwardens and sexton were to have 4*d.* each, and the ringers 8*d.*; and the whole amount is correctly given as 11*s.* 8*d.*; but where the additional 1*s.* 8*d.* were to come from does not appear.

With regard to the ringing of the bells which was to take place yearly for his soul, and his friends' souls, and all Christian souls, this is remarkable as appearing to indicate a superstition in respect to church bells that I do not remember to have met with elsewhere. Among all the uses and beneficial effects attributed to them, I do not find any efficacy in relieving souls from purgatorial torments mentioned.* I presume the testator's notion must have been that the grateful deceners, on hearing the solemn peal, would not fail to remember the occasion of it, and say an *ave* or two, or perhaps a *pater noster*, for their benefactor, that his soul might rest in peace.†

W. S. W.

* I am aware that among the various legends on bells, prayers of some kind are very common, most of them being "*Ora pro nobis*," addressed to the Virgin or some saint; and it is by no means improbable that the ringing of the bell may have been regarded as the repeated utterance of the prayer inscribed on it; but this does not appear to me to afford a satisfactory explanation of the ringing directed.

† I am indebted to Mr. Tymms for a

reference to a direction conceived in a spirit similar to that above supposed. John Baret, of Bury, by his will dated A.D. 1463, directed the bellman to go about the town on his year-day for his soul; and his object seems explained in another place, where he says "that they that hear it may say 'God have mercy on his soul', which greatly may relieve me with their devout prayers."—See *Tymms's Bury Wills*, pp. 21, 28, & 240.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF MELLIS.

[READ DECEMBER 11TH, 1851.]

MELLIS is in the deanery of Hartismere, archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich. In the Register Books of the parish we find the names of many persons of note, indicated by the affix *generosus*, viz.: the Yaxleys, in the middle of the 16th century; the Clarkes, the first of whom occurs in 1570, and the last in 1778: they possessed and inhabited the mansion at the western extremity of the parish (the remains of which are now converted into a farm-house), which at the time of Speed's survey, 1610, was imparked, and within a few years of the present time, 1851, had upon its pastures some of the finest oaks in the county; Tostwood, 1582; Townsend, 1586; Poley, 1602; Feldegate, 1607; Smith, 1614, who for many years resided at Pountney Hall in this parish; Crane, 1614; Farington, 1624; Singleton, 1626; Hare, 1627; Dickson, 1628; Ashley, 1639; Chamberlyn, 1640; Peake, 1647; Peto, 1659; Copland, 1659.

A.D.

1569-70. Anthony Yaxlee was buried the xxviii of October.

Richard Yaxlee was buried the ix of March.

The Yaxley family were inhabitants of this and the adjoining parish of Yaxley. The elder branch lived at Mellis. Anthony Yaxley lies buried at the north-east corner of the church; an altar-tomb, now reaved of its effigies, and inscriptions, and coats of arms, formerly stood over the spot where his ashes were laid, but it was some years ago removed into the chancel: in the easternmost of the north windows is a carved memorial of wood, with the following inscription in gold letters:—

Antonius Yaxlee, ar., filius et heeres Joh'is Yaxlee, Sernientis ad legē, duas duxit uxores, prima em, Elizabetha, una filiarn Joh'is Garnish de Kentō, ar., secūdā Brigitta nomine vero Penning. De Elizabetha, bis septē generavit liberos, octo etiā de Brigitta, conditur in hoc tumulo cū uxore sua Elizabetha, ex sumptibus Brigette uxoris sue.

Obitus 28 Octobris, 1559.

Ætatis 75.

This date is wrong, as the entry of his burial in the register proves: the error is probably of the painter, for both this and Richard Yaxley's tombs appear to have been erected at the same time, and on both the dates are erroneous.

Richard Yaxley's monument is at the south-east corner of the church, being opposite to his father's. It consists of an altar-tomb built against the wall, under the easternmost window; above it is a wooden canopy sup-

ported by two pillars, between which is a tablet of wood bearing the following inscription in gold letters :—

Antonii Yaxlee fuerat qui natus et hæres
Richardus Yaxlee, conditur hoc tumulo,
Margarita cui conjux obvenerat heeres
Stokes Eboracensi quæe patre nata fuit,
Viribus ingenii, legum studiis, pietate,
Stemmate, connubio, floruit ille suo,
Natales, rapidum confatum sustulit illum,
Bis ter septenos, viderat ille, dies,
Cuius adhuc terris nomen renovare propago,
Tunc biui nati, nata relicta potest,
Quorum, qui primus Gulielmus condidit ista
Ut patris cari sint monumenta pia.

Ætatis, 42.

1558.

When "Tom Martin" visited Mellis Church in 1725-6, the armorial bearings were on both these tombs.

John Clark was baptized the xix of June.

1570. Thomas Complema was baptized xxvi of November.

1574. Gorge, the sonne of John Gempeleman, was baptized the xvij of Sepr.

1575. Margeratt, the wyfe of John Gildinsleve, was buried the vi of April.

These and several other entries are extracted on account of the singularity of the names : Complema, Gempeleman, Gildinsleve, Runkettle, Sutherwhitt, and Apleyard, are all remarkable.

1576. Bridgett Yaxlee, the daughter of William, was baptized the vi of Julye.

Bridgett Yaxlee was the daughter of William Yaxlee, by his wife Eve, daughter of Sir Henry Bedingfield : in the Accompts of the Overseers of Mellis, 1630, is this item, " Received of Mr. Yaxlye, Esq., a legacie given to the towne by Eve Yaxley, widow, 40s."

1578. Roger England and Elizabeth his wyf, was maryed the xxvj of September.

Thomas, the soonne of Robert Runkettle and Audre his wyfe, was baptized the vj of Julye.

1579. Henricus Marlinge et Jane Mawlin conjuncti fuere matrimonio 13^o Octobris.

1580-1. Rob'tus, filius Rob'ti Marlinge et Katerina ux' ejus, baptiz. fuit 8^o Martij.

Mr. Robert Marlinge was instituted Rector of Mellis on the 7th of August, 1579.

Gorgius Sutherwhitt sepultus fuit 28^o Septembris.

1582-3. Thoma, filius Christopher Tostwood et Audrie ux' ejus, baptiz. fuit 31^o Januarij.

" Mr. Xprfr Tostwood" is mentioned in the Churchwardens' and Overseers' contemporaneous Accompts, and is styled " generosus."

1583-4. Edwardus, filius Rob^u Marlinge et Caterina ux' ejus, baptiz. fuit 21^o Aprilis.

Fraunces, filia mulieris nescio ejus nomen, baptiz. fuit 2^o Julij. muliere remanente apud domino Thoma Wase.

A curious method of designating a stranger, " daughter of a woman, I know not her name."

- Maria, filia Edmundi Tounsens generosi sepult' fuit 3^o Septembris.
- 1587-8. Robertus Marlinge, rector de Melles, sepultus fuit vicesimo quinto die Junij.
Mr. Marlinge held the Rectory only eight years. He was succeeded by Mr. Nicholas Fanner, who was instituted 27 July, 1587.
Robt Sendall et Bridgitt Tostwood was married by license of the ordinary, the 9^o Octobris.
The first mention we have in the Register Book of a license from this ecclesiastical officer, although such licenses were issued, according to 32 Henry VIII. c. 38, and 2 and 3 Edward VI. c. 23.
- 1588-9. Thoma, filius Peregrine , incerto nomine, baptiz. fuit 19^o Septembris.
- 1590-1. Phillipus Bray, cœlebs, sepultus fuit 18^o Junij.
The first entry which distinguishes the deceased as single.
- 1591-2. A man childe of Marye Thurlow was buried the 10^o Aprilis.
- 1592-3. Gorgius Pechell, vicarius de Eye, et Elizabetha Wyatt, vidua, sacro congio conjuncti sunt: 6^o Novembris cum dispensa-c'one ordinarij. Luna v.
- 1593-4. Nich'us Arrowsmith, infans, ex muliere peregrine sepultus fuit 7^o Junij.
- 1595-6. Alicia, filia Humpherdi Fowler, Rectoris de Burgatt, et Anna ux' ejus, baptiz. fuit 18^o Maij.
It seems remarkable that the child of the Rector of the adjoining parish should be baptised here.
Nicholaus, filius Nichole Harrisonn et Hellena ux' ejus, natus die martis, viz. 17^o februarij sine opificio: renatusque die sequente in domo Yonges, mortuus ac sepultus est die sabebati, viz. 21^o Februarii.
A most remarkable record.
- 1597-8. Johanes Yonges, anno ætatis suæ octoginto morte subetania solus in foss. periit 11^o Augustij. vespri humatusque die sequente.
The first entry which records the age of the deceased.
This observation shews the custom of burial on the day next after the death. In Norfolk, the third day is still adhered to for burial amongst the poor, in many parishes: a wholesome custom, which their small and inconvenient dwellings recommends for more general adoption.
- 1598-9. Anna, filia Anna Tyler meretricis insigne, sepulta est 13^o Decembris.
- 1600-1. Gulielmus Apleyard et Juliana Cheston sacro connubio copulat' sunt 2^o Novembris, quo die sacra synaxin receper'.
"On which day they received the holy eucharist." This was in compliance with the rubrics of the Liturgies of Edward VI., in 1549 and 1552, which say, "The new married persons (the same day of their marriage) must receive the holy communion."
- 1601-2. Anna Pilcred, vidua, sepulta fuit 19^o Septembris post merid' hora 4^o. Saturni.
Why the hour of burial is mentioned I know not.
- 1602-3. Juliana ux' Gulielmi Apleyard in puerperio mortua est 8^o Januarij. Sepulta 9^o Januarij.
This and several other entries record the cause of death.

- 1502-3. Johanes Fenn sepultus est 1^o Februarij, ex vicar Poleye de Yaxleye.

The first entry which records by whom the burial was performed.

- 1603-4. Gulielmus Apleyard, viduus, and Margareta Buxton, soluta, matrimonio copulat. sunt, 4^o Junij, viz. die martis penticost.

T^r. fowler.

Rector of Burgate. In the Overseers' Accompts, 1620, is the following:
"It^m of M^r Fowler w^h he gave to the poore 5^s."

Mathias filius Richardi et Hellene Kyllit, baptizat fuit 25^o Februarij. Testes* fuerunt meipse. Phillip Kyllit et Elizabeth Girlinge.

- 1604-5. Elizabetha uxor Gulielmi Girlinge mortua est 20^o die Januarij, 1604, hora 8, post meridiem. et sepulta die sequente.

Gulielmus Gyrlinge viduus et Marieria Mydday soluta sacro conjugio copulat. sunt secūdo die Februarij cvm licentia ordinarij 1604.

In the Overseers' Accompts we find, amongst the receipts, "Girlinge's gift," "Archer's gift." We may conclude, with some reason, that the persons here named were the donors, though it is uncertain whether the "gifts" were mortuaries or not.

- 1605-6. Joh'es Tostwood filius Thome Tostwood, gen^m sepult^r est ultimo die Augustii.

- 1607-8. Januar. 7^o. Thomas Stutt an^o ætatis suæ 91. sepult^r fuit.

Februa. 7^o. M^{ra} Anna Felgate, vidua et lunatica sepulta fuit.

A singular entry of the insanity of the deceased. The Felgates (or Feldegates, as it is sometimes spelt) were of note in this parish, and also in Yaxley, where several monumental records of them still exist, particularly a brass, in the habit of a civilian, 1598, upon the tombstone of Andrew Felgate.

- 1609-10. Decemb. 9^o. Will^mus Girling sepult^r fuit.

Februar. 13. Rodolphus filius Roph'i Portman, baptizat est.

- 1610-11. Augus^c 24. Rob'tus Archer sepultus fuit.

Januarij y^e 13. Rebecca fillia Susane Grene vid' et posthuma baptizata fuit.

This entry ought evidently to read, "Posthumous daughter of Susan Grene, widow."

- 1611-12. Septem. y^e 1^o. Thomas Ayers de Redgrave et Anna Browne de ist. parochia, sacro connubio copulat. sunt.

By what authority these persons were married at Mellis I know not; for the 62nd canon, 1603, requires that the marriage should be solemnized in "the church or chapel where one of them dwelleth."

- 1612-13. Octobris 20. Joh'es fillius Thome Smith, gen^r. et uxor baptizat est.

- 1613-14. Septembris 10. Fillia felicis Crane, presbiteri in Hibernia, sepulta est.

Crane is a name of note in Suffolk. Sir Robert Crane resided at Chilton Hall, in a hamlet of Stowmarket; others of the family lived at Stonham Aspal and Mellis, as appears by a subsequent entry.

- 1614-15. Februarij 7. Elizabetha Marlinge fillia Rob^u Marlinge sepulta est.

- 1614-15. Martij 20^o. Margareta fillia Thome Smith, gent. et uxor ejus baptizata fuit.

* The witnesses or sponsors.

- 1616-17. Decembris 4. Elizabetha Stannarde soluta sepulta est.
The donor of a gift to the poor, as appears by the Overseer's Accompts.
Martii 13. Joh'es Luff, paup. sepultus fuit.
The first entry which distinguishes the deceased as a pauper.
- 1617-18. Junii 7. Thomas filius Thome Smith, gen', et Margaretæ uxor suæ, sepultus est.
Octobris 19. Hellenæ filia spuria Elizabetha Grome baptizata fuit.
- 1618-19. Februarij 9. Katherina et Joanna filliæ et geminæ Thome Smith, gent. et Margaretæ consortis suæ, baptizati sunt.
- 1619-20. Decemb. 15. Hugo Isaac, an'o ætatis suæ 92, et viduus, sepultus est.
- 1620-1. September 27. Hengeams, vidua, sepulta fuit.
This person is thus spoken of in the Churchwardens' Accompts, 1613 : "P^d to Roger Love for a merrament for the plough by the widow Hengeams iii." She was probably the "Bessy" in the "Fool-plough," of which mention is made in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes.
- Januarii 24. Thomas filius Mr. Thome & Margaretæ Smith, baptizat' fuit.
1622. 7 Maj. Samuell Smith, generos' et solutus, et Diana Mawling, vidua, matrimonio conjuncti sunt.
8^o Septemb. Samuel Smith, generos' sepult' est.
- 1625-6. 11^o Octobris. Etheldreda filia Georgii et Marie Dixin, baptizata est.
- 1626-7. 5^o Januarij. Carolus Singleton, generosus, ætatis suæ 88, sepultus fuit.
- 1627-8. 16^o Augustij. Elionora filia Roberti et Marie Hare, generos. baptizat. est.
The Hare family have long been settled at Stow Bardolph, in Norfolk ; and enjoyed the rank of knight for several generations. Afterward, in 1641, a baronetcy was bestowed upon the possessor* of Stow Hall, which became extinct in 1764, and was revived in the person of the late baronet, Sir Thomas Hare, in 1818. Robert Hare here spoken of as "generos." was, I believe, a cadet of this house.
- 1628-9. 27 Maj. John Fenner filius Georgij et Marie Dickson baptizatus fuit, qui sepult' est 20 Julij proximi sequent. in cancella.
No monumental memorial of this burial now exists, unless the ornamented recess on the right hand of the door leading into the vestry marks the site of the monument. It appears to have been filled formerly by a kneeling figure.
- 1630-1. 16 Januarij. Puellus Johannis Drake et Anne ux' ejus sepultus fuit, non bapt'.
- A proof that burials of unbaptized children were celebrated by the Minister.
- Martij 13. Dionij Leonard sepulta fuit p' Mr^{is} Rich'u. Peake.
By a subsequent entry we learn that Mr. Richard Peake was in holy orders, and, probably, curate of this parish ; for Mr. Nicholas Fanner, the rector, must at this date have been old and incapable of officiating. He held the rectory from 1587 to 1635, viz., 48 years : the register of his burial occurs below, February 4, 1635.

* Sir Ralph Hare.

1632. Aprilis 29^o. Robertus filius Thome and Francisce Crane, baptizat' est p' me.

1632-3. 12 Majj. Susan Green, a poore maide, was drowned in the ditch by the Churchowse & was buried that night. Mr. John Dobbs, Coroner.

By various items in the Accompts of the Overseers from 1627, such as, "It'm to the Chirurgeon for dressinge Susan Greene, 6s.;" "Paid to Greene's chirurgeon, 2s.," &c.; it would appear that this "poore maide" had been long afflicted.

7^o Junij. Henricus filius Richardi & Marie Peake, cl'ici, baptizat. est.

21^o Julij. Willm's filius Henrici & Edithe Flatman, baptizat fuit, & 22 Julij proximo sequent sepultus est solis die ante meridiē.

See under 1597-8.

1633. 4 Junij. Thomas Clarke, generosus, obiit.

26 Junij. Eliza Clarke vidua Thome Clarke, sepulta fuit.

1635. Februe 4^o. Nicholas Fanner, Rector de Mellis, sepultus fuit.

1636. Octob. 13. Johannes Bends, filius Johannis Bends, baptizatus est.

The following note is affixed to this entry in the Register Book:—
"Primus qui baptizatus est p' me Robertu Harris, Rector de Mellis." This Robert Harris styles himself sometimes "Rector," sometimes "Parson." It seems that he was the intruded minister, for his name is not in the Institution list, and he it was who signed the "Solemne League and Covenant" taken by the minister and inhabitants of Mellis, on the 10th of March, 1643.

1637. Julij 3. Anna Harris filia Robert et Annæ Harris, Rectoris de Mellis, baptizata est.

1638-9. Febr. 23. John, the sonne of Robert Harris and Anne his wyffe, was baptized.

1639 40. January 23^d. A daughter of Giles Ashley & Elizabeth his wife, dying p'sently after the birth, was buried.

1640-1. Junij 29. Temperance, the daughter of Gascoigne Chamberlyn, gentleman, & Anne his wyfe, was baptized.

Januar. 13. Mary, the daughter of Richard & Sarah Clarke, was baptiz^d.

January 17. Sarah, the wife of Richard Clarke, was buried.

1642-3. Octr. 13. Mary, the daughter of Robert Harris, Parson of Mellis, and of Anne his wife, was baptized.

1643-4. Aprill 11. Edward Gibes, of Thrandeston, was slayne at a muster, being shot through the bowells, and another of Wortham was shot into the thighe, & three others were shot through theyre clothes.

Every county was obliged to maintain a Muster-master appointed by the Crown, and a general muster took place once every year, but the men were called out for exercise three or four times in the year: hence the items in the Churchwardens' Accompts "for scoring the armes, 4d.;" "for a bow-string, 1d." In July, 1643, the Parliament issued an ordinance for raising an army, and musters took place to train the men, which this entry proves to have been highly necessary, as they were so unskilful as to shoot one another. In the contemporaneous Constables' Accompts we find items "paid to the Muster-master, 12s."

- 1643-4. August 5th. Richard Chittock, a recusant, dyed, and was buried at Redlingfield.

In the eighth Parliament of Elizabeth, which met 19th of February, 1598, laws were passed against recusancy. By the canons established in 1603, ministers were solemnly to denounce recusants and to present them; and by the Parliament which met on the 21st of January, 1606, the most oppressive laws were passed against Popish recusants. They were not to live in London, nor within ten miles of it; they were not permitted to remove more than five miles from their own home, without especial license signed by four magistrates; no Popish recusant could practise in surgery, physic, or law, nor act as judge, clerk, or officer, in any court or coporation; nor be administrator, executor, or guardian. If a marriage was celebrated by a Popish priest, the husband, being a Papist, had no claim on the property of his wife, and *vice versâ*; every Papist who neglected to have his child baptized by a Protestant minister, within a month after its birth, was fined 100*l.*, and 20*l.* was the price to be paid for burying a Papist in any other place than a churchyard of the Established Church; a householder keeping Popish servants, or entertaining Popish guests, had to pay 10*l.* per month for each; every Popish recusant was in all respects excommunicated, his house might be broken open and searched, his books and furniture burned, his horses and arms taken from him at any moment, by order of a magistrate.—*History of England*.

In the Churchwardens Accompts, 1615, we find the following "It^m p^d at Bury Court for dismissⁿ fees for y^e Buriall of old M^r Tostwood, being a recusant excomm^d, ij^s viij^d, and in the Overseers' Accompts, 1638, we find amongst the receipts, "It. rec^d of recusants, 1*l.* 1*s.*," being the contribution called "recusants' money" levied on the Papists, in 1638, to maintain the war against the Scots. The collectors of this money from the Overseers in Suffolk were "Sir Francis Mannock, Sir Roger Martin, Sir Edward Sylward, Master Thomas Bedingfield of Bedingfield."—*Rushworth's Historical Collections*.

Novemb. 27. A sonne of Robert Cooke and Mary his wife, being still-borne, was buried.

From this and numerous similar entries it appears that still-born infants received burial according to the rites of the Church.

- 1645-5. Septemb. 13. A sonne and a daughter, abortives, borne to George Colborne & Marye his wife.
Septemb. 14. They were both buried.
- 1646-7. Joseph, the sonne of John Bends, of Brockdish. and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized June 8, there being no minister then of Brockdish.

In 1642-3 the ministers had been ejected from their livings by the Puritans, and in the latter year the church service was discontinued: doubtless the minister of Brockdish had been ejected, though I do not find him in "Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy," and no "intruded minister" appointed.

- 1647-8. Reinold, the sonne of Gascoigne Chamberlyn, gent. and Anne his wife, was borne Septemb. 6, 1647, baptiz^d October 7, 1647.
John Frost, gent., of Woolpitt Norton and Martha Peake, gentlewoman, of Mellis, were married Novemb. 25, 1647, ille viduus, hæc^q vidua.
- 1648-9. William, the sonne of John Norman & Margaret his wife, was buried July 10, 1648. This child was drowned.

- 1649-50. Nicholas Nameless, a popish recusant, living at the Hall, was buried April 14.

See under 1643-4. By canon 114 (1603), "Every Parson, Vicar, or Curate, shall carefully inform themselves every year hereafter, how many Popish recusants are inhabitants or make their abode, either as sojourners or common guests, in any of their parishes; and shall set down their true names in writing (*if they can learn them*), and shall present them to their Ordinaries, under pain of suspension."

- 1650-1. Praxy, the daughter of Robert Harris, rect. of Mellis, and of Anne his wife, was borne April 3^o, baptiz^d April 18, 1650.

- 1653-4. William Betts, an olde man, was buried August 27, 1653.
Alice, the daughter of Christopher Peake, gent., was buried Septemb. 8, 1653.

1658. Thomas, the sonne of M. John Clarke and Alice his wife, was brought from Thrandeston & buried at Mellis, August 6, 1658.

- 1659-60. M^{rs} Edith Peto, widow, was buried April 19, 1659.

John, the sonne of John Clarke, gent., and of Alice his wife, was borne and baptized July 27, 1659.

Thomas, the sonne of William Copland, gent., and Katharine his wife, was baptized December 5th, 1659.

Matthew Wines, of Ipswich, gentleman, & Mary Smith, of Thrandeston, gentlewoman, were married May 17, 1660.

See under 1611-12. This is the last entry but one in the handwriting of Robert Harris. It is probable that he was replaced at the Restoration, 1660, by a regular clergyman; for the entries in 1661 are in a different handwriting, which is accounted for by the Rev. Richard Good being instituted on the 16th of April, 1661.

- 1661-2. Richard Clarke, the sonne of John & Alice Clarke, was baptized Febr. the 8th, 1661.

1663. Thomas, the sonne of M^r John Clarke & Alice his wife, was baptized Feb. 24th.

George, the sonne of Thomas Gardiner & Mirielle his wife, was baptized March the 5th, 1663.

This name is properly Mirabell, as appears by an entry in 1704.

Mr. John Neeve, wid. & M^{rs} Anne Feldegate, singlewoman, were married Febr. y^e 2^d.

Mr. Thomas Miradale, singleman, & M^{rs} Grace Feldegate, singlewoman, were married Febr. y^e 23^d.

1664. Thomas, the sonne of Mr. John Clarke & Alice his wife, was buried March 26th anno p'dicto.

1666. Maria Clarke, filia Johan'is et Aliciæ Clarke, baptizata fuit, 8^o die Maij.

1667. Margarita, uxor Thomæ Grundy, obiit 4^o die Januarij et die 7^o sepulta fuit in Palgrave.

Thomas Grundy was at this time Rector of Mellis: it is remarkable that the death is registered here, though the burial did not take place in the parish.

- 1668-9. Tho. Grundy, Rector de Melles, sep' duodecimo primo die Decemb.

There is no mention of this Rector's institution in the list of Rectors in the Register Book.

- Tho. filius Joh. et Alice Clarke sepult. tertio Die Apr. 1669.
1672. Susanna Freer sepulta fuit vicesimo Maji.
1678. Thomas George was buried y^e 9th of August, an. 78 { Affid. taken by Tho. D'Eye, y^e 4th of Sept^r and witt^d by Mary & Alice Farrow and delivered within 8 dayes.
- The affidavit, here mentioned, testified that the corpse was buried in woollen, according to the Act passed in 1668.
1681. Sam. Flowerdew, curate of this Parish, dyed the 30th of October, & was buried the 1st of Nov^r at Eye. { Affid^t taken by Tho^r Burlingham Rector of Burgate, the 6th of Nov^r, and delivered within 8 dayes.
- Here again we have the death registered, though the burial took place in another parish. Edward Crew was Rector at this time.
1685. John Shilling et Elizabeth Cutmeer, sol. nupti fuer^t duodecimo die Octobr. anno p'dicto.
1686. Mary Clarke was buried the 26th day of August anno p'dicto. { Affidavit taken by Will. Hubart Rector of Brasworth, upon oath of Sarah Bery, & delivered within 8 dayes.
- William Clarke was buried the last day of September, anno p'dicto. { Affidavit taken by Will. Adamson, Rector of Gislingham, upon oath of Grace Carter, and delivered within eight dayes.
1687. Richard Clarke, gent. was buried July the 7th an^o p'dicto.
1687. Alicia Clarke filia Jo. Clarke gen^r sepult Julij 21^{mo}; affid. eodem.
1688. Baptized. Alice y^e daughter of John Clarke, gent. & Mary his wife Febr^y y^e 3^d.
Buried in woollen according to y^e Act in y^e case made. Anno Dom. 1688.
- Thomas Clarke, December y^e 14th.
1690. Edmundus filius Johannis Smith gen. et Eliz. uxoris ejus bap. 29^{mo} ejusdem mensis (i. e. August).
Alicia Clark, gen. sepulta fuit Februarij nono.
1691. Johannes filius Johannis Clarke, gen. et Mariæ uxoris ejus, bap. fuit Martij 31^{mo}.
1691. Alicia fil' Joh'es Clarke, jun., et Mariæ ux' ejus sepult' decimo quinto die Septemb. anno p'dicto.
Maria ux' Joh'es Clarke, jun., gen. sepult. tertio die Novembr. anno pr'd'.
1692. Johannes filius Johannis Clarke, jun., sepult. tertio die Maji pr'd'.
Elizabetha fil' Johēs Smith, gen' et Eliz. ux' ejus bapt. octavo die Februarij anno pr'd'.
1693. Thoma' Gardiner sepult. decimo octo die Martij anno pr'd'.
being killed by falling of a cart loaden with stakes & bushes.
1695. Elizabetha filia Johēs Clarke gent' et Mariæ ux' ejus, bapt' decimo die Julij anno pr'd'.

1696. Julij 19^{mo}. Filius Johannis Clarke nat'. Jo' Malyn, Rector.
John Malyn was instituted to this Rectory on the 27th of May, 1696. It appears, by a subsequent entry, that he was also Rector of Occold. This year the Register is signed by the Rector and churchwarden, Jo. Martin.
1697. Alicia Clarke filia Jo' Clarke gen' sepult' Julij 21^{mo}. Affid. eodem.
Emm' filia Tho' Wines & Emmæ uxor' ejus bapt' fuit quinto die Sept'.
Filia Johanis Clarke, jun., gen. nat fuit Julij.
This and a preceding entry are remarkable, as recording the birth, not the baptism, of a nameless daughter and son of John Clarke.
1698. Maria filia Tho. Wines et Emmæ uxor's ejus bapt' fuit 30^{mo} Octobr.
1700. Johan'es Malyn, Rect' de Occolt & Melles et Anna Caton de Denham, spinstr, nupt' sunt 7^{mo} Augusti
1703. Johan'es Clarke, sen., gen' sepult' Dec. 10^{mo}. Af. pr'd'.
1704. Mirabella Gardiner, vid', sepulti 20^{mo} Januarij.
1718. William Aggas and Ruth Warn both of Occolt, were married November 13th.
1719. 20 Septemb'. John Smith and Elizabeth Martin, both of Stowmarket, were married.
1724. 22 February. Emm' Wines was buried. Affidavit rec^d.
1726. 30 July. John Clarke, gent., was buried.
1727. 3 March. Cylus Symper was buried. Aff' rec^d.
Thus spelt in the Register. No doubt, Silas is the proper orthography; and, in all probability, both names are *nicknames*, given to some poor idiot.
1728. Aug. 21. Mary, the wife of John Clarke, was buried.
1729. 25 Jan. Rich^d Clarke was buried.
1734. 24 Oct'. Samuel Cooper & Jane Clarke were married.
1734. This is the last year that the Register is signed by "Robt Malyn, Rect'," who was instituted 29th August, 1727. The following year it is signed by Robt. Barker, Rector, who was instituted 20th May, 1736.
1738. Bans. John Ellener, wid' of Eye, & Anne Smith, wid. Feby 21st. Robt. Barker, Rect'.
- 1741-2. Robt son of Robt Barker, Rect' & Elizabeth his wife, born & baptized Jany. 8th, 1741.
1742. Burial. James Cooper, Clark of the Parish, April 9th.
- 1746-7. Burial. Old Gilb^t Cobb. May 17th.
- 1747-8. Burial. Feby y^e 19th. Robert Barker, Clerk. James Pawsey, Rector.
Rev. Robert Barker, Rector of this parish. This entry is signed by Mr. James Pawsey, who was instituted to the benefice March 10th, 1747-8, by Isaac Cowper, Vicar of Eye.
1753. Burial. Jan' 12th. M^{rs} Emma Clarke.
1756. Burial. May y^e 9th. Prudence Beets.
1762. Burial. August y^e 23^d. John Clarke, Esq^{re}.

The following memorandum is taken from the second page of the Register Book :—

"James Pawsey, Rector :

"A vault was made in Mellis chancel, for six persons, with six small arches, by M^{rs} Clarke, widow of John Clarke, Esq^{re}, who died y^e 12th of August, 1762. The coffin of M^r Richard Clarke, who was buried in 1729,

and the coffin of M^r Emma Clarke, who was buried 1753, being taken out when the vault was made, were put into the arch on the North side ; and John Clarke, Esq^r, who was buried on the 23^d of August, was put into the arch on the South side.

"N.B. The above-mentioned arches were all pulled down, and the form of the vault altered as soon as made."

1763. Baptism. May y^e 15th. Mary D^r of John and Ann Alehouse.

1764. Burial. Jan^y 7. Margaret, wife of Richard Collins.

Burial. January 13th. M^r Elizabeth Clarke, spinster.

1766. Burial. March y^e 15th. Richard Collins.

The following memorandum is noted in the Register Book : " Be it remembered, that by the will of Richard Collins, bearing date December y^e 25th, 1764, which was proved at the Court, at Bury, in March or April, 1766, the owner of the estate at Mellis, for the time being, which the said Richard Collins died possessed of, and by will gave to his daughter Margaret, is to be at the expense of keeping up the gravestones and graves decently, from time to time, as they shall fall into decay, at their own charge and expense, of the said Richard Collins and Margaret his wife."

1775. Burial. July y^e 18th. Elizabeth, wife of William Jest, of Little Thornham.

1776. Baptized. May y^e 12th. Quarta, d^r of Thomas & Mary Kew.

1777. Baptized. Feb^y y^e 23^d. Richard, son of Richard and Proteza Level.

Burial. December y^e 11th. Elizabeth Barker, d^r of the Rev^d M^r Barker, late Rector of this Parish.

1778. Burial. November y^e 28th. M^r Mary Clarke, widow.

1785. Burial. August 5th. William Bullock.

The Bullock family were respectable inhabitants of Mellis, as is recorded on a mural tablet on the (exterior) south side of Mellis church.

Burial. July y^e 17th. Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev^d M^r Thomas Barker, of Gisligham.

1787. Baptism. April the 12th, William Luccan, a child brought from the East Indies by Captain William Bullock, in the year 1786, aged about ten years.

Captain William Bullock was a very eccentric character ; he was interred at Braiseworth, where a singular tablet is erected to his memory.

From 1783 to 1791. " An account of Baptisms of those children " whose parents were relieved by the Parish at the time they were " born," was entered separately in the Register Book ; and also during the same period was entered a separate " Account of Persons buried " at Mellis at the Parish Expence." I know of no reason why this invidious distinction was made between rich and poor.

HENRY CREED.

WILL OF SIR HENRY WARNER, KT., OF WAMHILL HALL, MILDENHALL.

[READ DECEMBER 11TH, 1851.]

THE earliest notice that I have met with of the Manor or lands now known as the Wamhill estate, Mildenhall, is in a roll of accounts, of the 12th year of Richard the Second, in the possession of Sir Henry E. Bunbury, Bart., kept by John Kelfynch, steward at Mildenhall for the Cellarer of Bury Abbey, in whom the manor of Mildenhall was vested. It is there, as in most subsequent documents, called Twamhill; and appears to have been leased in small parcels. The steward accounts for "7s. received for one acre of land in Twamhelfeld, late of Robert Bernard, 3a. of land there of the same tenement, 1a. 1r. of land there of the tenement Heywardes....and for 3s. for 1a. 2r. of the tenement Rewes abutting upon the barn late of Robert Bernard....let for the term of ten years....and for 4s. 6d. for 1a. 1r. of land, Malotes, in two pieces, in Twamhylfeld." There are many similar entries.

In the reign of King Henry the Sixth, Twamhill was in the possession of the Popes, a gentle family at Mildenhall as early as the reign of Henry the Fourth.* The estate afterwards passed, probably by purchase, into the hands of the Warners, a branch of the Whetenhailes of Cheshire, who took the name of Warner in 1374, on succeeding by will to the estates of John Warner, Esq., of Besthorpe, in the county of Norfolk. The first of the family who resided at Mildenhall was Sir Edward Warner, one of the early adherents of the Princess Elizabeth, with whom he suffered imprisonment in the Tower of London. On his royal mistress coming to the throne, he was rewarded for his fidelity by the honourable appointment of Lieutenant of the very

* In 1464, Wm. Chapman by his will left to his wife "quadraginta acras terre" adjacent to the way called Grenewey and

in Mundys furlong, and in Wamel furlong and in Westyndiche.—*Reg. of Wills*, at Bury.

place that had witnessed his sufferings for her cause. Sir Edward removed from Mildenhall to Plumstede, in the county of Norfolk, in 1560, on his marriage with the rich widow of Thomas Hobart, Esq., of that place; but lived only a few years to enjoy his new abode. Dying in 1565, his brother Robert succeeded as heir. This Robert according to some accounts appears to have also enjoyed the honor of knighthood; but in an early pedigree in the Herald's College he is styled "esquire" at his death, which took place in 1575, leaving as his heir, a son Henry. Whether the Twamhill property was purchased by either of these knights, or by Henry Warner, is not clear; but it is evident from the inquisition taken on the death of the latter that he purchased several estates or parcels of land in Mildenhall from the Popes, the Cottons, and the Veseys. To this Henry Warner is assigned the erection of the mansion or hall which still exhibits several features of the style of that period. He also bought the great tithes and advowson of the vicarage of Sir Francis Gawdy, Kt., and strengthened the existing alliance between the families of Warner and Wingfield by a marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Wingfield, of Letheringham. This lady died on the 9th of November, 1601, and was buried in the chancel of Mildenhall church, where is a gravestone to her memory. In 1603, on the 23d of July, on the occasion, or just before, the coronation of King James the First, the owner of Wamhill received the honor of knighthood at Whitehall: and it would appear from the terms of his will, in which he speaks of his "first wife," that he must have married again; but it is unknown who was the object of his second choice.

Sir Henry Warner, by his will, dated the 1st of June, 1616, directed his body to be buried in the chancel at Mildenhall, near unto his first wife, and devised to his eldest son Edward a life interest in all his estates; but as his son was a young man of dissolute habits, provision it will be seen was carefully made, to check his inclination for gaming. For the following copy of his will, preserved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, I am indebted to the kindness of F. Wing, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's.

In the name of God amen. I, S^r Henry Warner, of Mildenhall, in the county of Suffolk, Knight, being of perfect and good memory, thanks be given to God, do make this my last will and testament, knowing myself to be mortal, and I do utterly renounce all other; and first I do bequeath my soul to Almighty God, and to his Son Jesus Christ, by whose death and passion I do verily believe to be saved. Item : I will that my body be buried in the chancel at Mildenhall, near unto my first wife, with as little charge as may be conveniently. Item : I give unto the poor in Mildenhall ten pounds, to be distributed as my executors shall think fit, with the advice of the vicar of Mildenhall, or the minister. Item : I will that my true and honest debts be paid by my executors, which I hope will not be much. Item : I give unto my son Edward Warner all my lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Mildenhall, during his life, without impeachment of waste, except such gifts as I shall hereafter make in this present will; and I will that it shall be lawful for him to make any other wife or wives that he shall happen to marry hereafter, a jointure of two hundred pounds yearly, if so be as the scite of the Manor of Thamhil, *alias* Warmell, nor the pastures and meadows about it, be no part of it; or that it shall be lawful for him to grant to any other wife or wives that he shall happen to marry, one annuity of two hundred pounds a year during any of their lives, in recompense of a jointure. Item : According to authority reserved by one indenture, bearing date the sixteenth day of January, in the thirteenth year of our Sovereign Lord King James, made between me, the said S^r Henry Warner, and the said Edward Warner, my son, of the one part, and S^r John Crafte, Knight, and Thomas Cotton, Esquire, of the other part, I do give, limit, and appoint the reversion of all and singular my lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the said indenture mentioned, and the use of the same after the decease of Edward Warner, my son; and also I give and bequeath, by this my last will, all other my lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Mildenhall aforesaid, after the decease of my said son Edward, and such estates as I shall give to others by this my last will be determined, to Henry Warner, my grandchild, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and if he die without issue of his body, then to the next son of my son Edward Warner, lawfully begotten, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and if he die without issue, then to the third son of my son Edward Warner, lawfully begotten, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and for default of such issue to the fourth son of the said Edward, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and for default of such issue to Mary Warner, the eldest daughter of my son Edward Warner, and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten; and for default of such issue I give all and singular the premises unto the daughters that my son Edward Warner shall have hereafter to be born, and to the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten; and for default of such issue to the heirs of the body of my daughter Cotton, deceased, and my daughter Bacon, to be equally divided between them, and to their heirs for ever. Item : I give unto Symond Allen, if he be in my service at the time of my decease, one annuity or rent-charge of ten

pounds yearly, during his life, or fifty pounds in money, at the choice of the said Symond Allen, to be paid half yearly, from and after my death; and if the said annuity be unpaid by the space of one month in which it ought to be paid, being demanded at the scite of the Manor of Thamhill, and that he make choice thereof, that then it shall be lawful for the said Symond Allen and his assigns to enter and distrain into all the closes at the West Row, in Mildenhall, which I late purchased of Thomas Cotton, Esquire, by deed inrolled or otherwise, and before that of Thomas Pope, Gent., and before that the lands and pastures of William Pope, deceased, during his life, and there to distrain; and the distress so taken to lead, drive, and carry away, and impound, until the said annuity of ten pounds, or any part thereof, and the said ten shillings *nomine pene* be paid and satisfied. Item: I give to John Withers during his life my chief house, at the West Row, my malt-house there, with the yards and little pithill next the said house, and the orchard and the close next the barn, and the out-houses there, which I purchased of Thomas Cotton, Esquire, by deed inrolled or otherwise, except the dovehouse, and barn, and the houses, and grounds in the occupation of — Powle or his assigns, and free passage to and from and throughout the said close and yards, and to the said dovehouse, or other houses or grounds from the same, paying therefore yearly twenty shillings for and during his natural life, and keeping the said houses in good and sufficient reparations and leaving the brewing vessels, and other things that be mine in the said house, at the time of his death; or if he shall mislike of this, I give him in lieu thereof fifty pounds in money, if he shall serve me at the time of my death. Item: I will that the property of all my leases, stock of cattle, plate, household stuff, and all other my goods wheresoever, do remain in the hands of my executors, or the survivor of them, upon confidence and trust that they shall perform this my last will. Item: I will that my executors shall suffer my son Edward Warner to have the use and benefit of my said goods and leases during his life, upon these conditions following: that is, if the said Edward Warner, shall, after my decease, loose at play, at cards, dice, tables, or any other game or games, above the sum of twenty shillings in money, or other valuable considerations, in one day, or in the night of the same day, without fraud or deceit, and be proved and allowed by or before Sir Edward Coke, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England, during his life, and after his decease by or before my executors, or the survivor of them, under his or their hand or hands, that then for the first time the said Edward Warner shall lose the benefit of my lease of the manor or pastures called Lambholm, in Mildenhall, which lease I had of S^r Edward Coke, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England; and for the second time that he shall do the like, and so proved and allowed as aforesaid, the said Edward Warner shall lose the benefit of all my goods, leases, plate, and household stuff whatsoever; and that then the said goods, leases, plate, and household stuff shall remain to him or them that should have it by this my last will, as if the said Edward Warner were dead. Item: I will that where my excutors can [they do] compound during

the life of my son, for such debts as my son oweth, according to their discretions, and pay the same out of the profits of my leases or goods. Item : I will that if my executors do suffer my son to have the use of any of my goods, which in time be consumed or wasted, as my coach and horses and corn, and such other things, that my executors shall not be compelled upon any trust to answer for it ; and I will that my executors shall have allowed to them whatsoever charges they or any of them shall expend for any charges in law or other courts, for the obtaining of any goods which were mine at the time of my death, although they do not recover the same. Item : I will that my house be kept one month at Mildenhall after my decease ; and I give to my servants there that shall then serve me, and not have any other benefit by this my will, half a year's wages over and above their wages due to them. And I will that if my son Edward Warner do die, or break the conditions aforesaid, that then my executors do assign my goods to such grandchild as I have assigned and given my lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Mildenhall, next after my son, being of the age of one and twenty years, to hold to him or her, and their assigns that shall happen to have it. And whereas Sr Edward Grevell doth owe unto me the sum of two hundred pounds, and consideration for it, about six years now passed over, and besides three bonds which I made unto Richard Roberts, Gent., without his privitie, upon confidence and trust, that if the possession of Mildenhall Grange, and the warren of Mildenhall, and other lands, were by order of his Majesty's Court of the Duchy ordered that I should be put out of possession of the same, or the most part of them, which order was made in the Duchy Court, and I was put out of possession, and that then accordingly, and gave notice thereof by my servant Symond Allen, my desire is that my executors do their endeavour to get the said two hundred pounds again of Sr Edward Grevell, and my three bonds made to Richard Roberts, upon confidence and trust ; which said suit I have hitherto forborne at the request of Sr Thomas Parry, Knight, Chancellor of the Duchy, being my honorable good friend ; and the said two hundred pounds, and the profits thereof, I do give unto my grandchild Henry Warner, for his maintenance ; and if he die, then to Mary Warner, my grandchild, for her maintenance. And my mind and desire is, that my stock of cattle and corn be still kept at Flicham, so long as please my Lord Chief Justice to suffer my executors to have it, for the performance of this my will ; and I think Edward Hall the fittest man to be bailiff there ; and I will that so long as the said Edward Hall shall be bailiff there, and true servant to my son, or them that enjoy it by this my will, as I suppose he hath been to me, that he have three pounds a year more after my death than I gave him. Item : I give to my cousin Skinner, if she be dwelling with me at the time of my death, five pounds. Other of my friends I will remember at the time of my death, which I mind to put into a schedule, to be annexed to my will, which shall be as good effect as though it were in my will. And of this my last will I do make my very good friends and kinsmen, Sr John Craftes, Knight, and Thomas Athowe, Serjeant-at-Law, and my

executors ; and I give to every of them ten pounds, or a piece of plate to the value thereof. And I do earnestly intreat the Right Honorable S^r Edward Coke, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England, to be supervisor of this my last will ; and that he will be a friend to my son, as he hath been to me ; and I do give him my great iron chest, in token of a poor remembrance. And in witness that this is my last will, I have set my hand to every leaf, and written it all with my own hand the first day of June, in the fourteenth year of our Sovereign Lord King James, 1616.—HENRY WARNER.

M^d that this was published to be the last will of S^r Henry Warner, Knight, the eighteenth day of July, in the fourteenth year of our Sovereign Lord King James, 1616 ; and written all with his own hand, in the presence of Leonard Mawe, John Blower, William Symonds.

Probatum apud London, 5 Julij, 1617.

Sir Henry Warner died on the 6th of May, in 1617, and was interred agreeably to his desire, by his first wife, in the chancel of Mildenhall church. His son Edward succeeded to the estate, which descended to his son Henry ; but how or when it passed away from the family is not known. The estate is now vested in Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

NOTE

AS TO THE MAYOR OF SUDBURY'S LETTER IN 1577.

(Printed in p. 201.)

Among the documents relating to Sudbury, published in the last No. of these Proceedings, was a letter from the Mayor of Sudbury in 1577, which related to the forfeited goods of a felon there, and had been understood to have been addressed to the Abbot of Bury. In a note it was shown that it could not have been written to an Abbot of Bury, but all endeavours to discover to whom it was addressed had been unsuccessful. I have since found reason to believe the mayor's correspondent was Sir Nicholas Bacon (the father of the celebrated philosopher), who, being at that time Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was on that account styled "your Lordship". I had supposed that the franchise of the Liberty of Bury had continued in the Crown from the dissolution of the abbey till the time of James I. Some grant or grants, however, appear to have been made of it, and the title to it was for some time in dispute. In 2nd Edw. VI. Sir Thomas Darcy claimed the seven hundreds ; but in 2nd & 3rd Philip and Mary,

Nicholas Bacon, Esq., is mentioned as having had all the franchises and liberties of Bury St. Edmund, in Suffolk, granted to him and his heirs. A claim by Sir Nicholas to all those franchises and some others was made in Hilary Term, 1st Elizabeth; and it is mentioned in Jones's Index to the Originalia and Memoranda in the Exchequer that "the pleadings upon the claim state very fully the title of Sir N. Bacon to all the franchises of that liberty; and the judgment entered thereon is the most solemn one to be found; inasmuch as it states the Court to be assisted by the Queen's Serjeants, the Attorney-General, &c.; by virtue of which claim the said Sir Nicholas Bacon and his descendants regularly claimed and had set over to them in the Exchequer all post-fines and other fines and forfeitures arising within the said liberty, until the end of King James's reign; about which time a grant was made to one — Shaw and another person to recover back all the said fines, &c., mentioned therein to have been improperly adjudged to Sir N. Bacon and his heirs, but no proceedings appear to be had in the Exchequer in consequence of this grant." In 13th Eliz. (1570-1) the Queen granted to Nicholas Bacon the office of bailiff of the liberties of St. Edmund, in the county of Suffolk, for his life. The object of obtaining this grant was probably to facilitate the recovery of the fines and forfeitures; but if the franchise itself was adjudged to him, it is strange the Queen should be found granting the office of Bailiff. This looks as if the profits of the franchise, and not the franchise, had been adjudged to him. However in either case sufficient, I think, appears to show that Sir Nicholas Bacon was intitled to the forfeitures within the liberty in 1577, the year in which the letter was written. He was made Lord Keeper in 1558, and continued in that office till his death in 1579; and therefore in all probability he was the person to whom the letter was addressed. The high station he occupied fully accounts for the deferential language in which it is expressed.

The original records above alluded to would be likely to furnish some important particulars relative to the history of the franchises that had belonged to the abbey, from the dissolution to near the end of the 16th century. References to them will be found in Jones's Index, vol. ii. under "Edmundus" and "Suffolcia".

W. S. W.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

ICKLINGHAM AND MILDENHALL, JUNE 5, 1851.—*C. J. Fox Bunbury, Esq.,*
President for the day.

The company met at the house of J. Gwilt, Esq., Icklingham, where that gentleman had arranged in one room a variety of Roman antiquities found at Icklingham, and in another a collection of Saxon weapons and ornaments, from the adjoining parish of West Stow.

The paper by Sir Henry E. Bunbury, Bart., on the nature of the Roman occupation at Icklingham, which is printed in p. 250, was here read.

The Secretary then gave a brief explanation of the Saxon relics exhibited by Mr. Gwilt, and called attention to the fact that relics of the Anglo-Saxon period had been found in Icklingham, while on the Heath in the adjoining parish of Stow, and near to the site of the Roman camp at Icklingham, Saxon antiquities alone are found; leading to the belief that the two races were here in opposition to each other. The number of skeletons found, and the nature of the objects discovered with them, he observed, shew that Stow Heath must have been for a considerable time used as a burial place. The relics consist of urns rudely designed, and formed by hand out of black earth; bosses of shields, and spears of iron, &c.; bronze fibulæ and clasps, with fragments of cloth adhering to them; and beads. The latter are numerous, and principally of amber; but some are of glass, of various colours, and others of baked earth painted. Some of a black colour have the zig-zag ornament in white. A few of polished white pebble have also been met with, and one of jet. With a number of very small amber beads were found small glass triplet beads, and four Roman small brass coins pierced as if to be worn with the beads. Among the bronze articles were a few pieces resembling one figured in the last No. of the Institute's Proceedings; the use of which is as yet unknown.

Owing to the quantity of rain that had fallen, the party were unable to proceed to the site of the Roman camp or station; but went at once to the church of All Saints, where Mr. E. K. Bennet read a paper, pointing out the details most worthy of notice; among which the fine Early English scroll-work in iron on the church chest, the decorated chancel pavement, and some remains of stained glass excited particular notice. Mr. I. Deck submitted to the consideration of the meeting the suggestion that the Purbeck and Petworth marble had been considered with an ecclesiastical veneration, or that some peculiar idea of sanctity was symbolized by it, as there was not a sacred edifice in England without possessing this marble in the form of tomb, credence table, font, or decoration. This opinion, he observed, was strengthened by the fact that it is found in parts of the country very distant from the source of the marble, and to which it could only have been brought by much labour and expense; that it has been used when marble superior in beauty, durability, and facility of working was to be had on the spot; and that ancient wills contain many directions that "a covering or tomb should be made of sacred marble from Purbeck."

The company then took a passing glance at the church of St. James, and proceeded to Mildenhall, where, through the kindness of C. J. F. Bunbury, Esq., they were permitted to meet in the old dining hall of the Manor House, formerly the seat of the Norths and the Hammers. The hall was hung round with rubbings of fine brasses, from the extensive collection of J. Holmes, Esq., and in a glass case in the centre, and on other tables, was a large and extremely curious assemblage of antiquities, chiefly found in the immediate neighbourhood, or in illustration of them.

Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart., exhibited a variety of relics which had been discovered in Mildenhall, including two vessels of clay, containing Roman coins, and a portion of a third, likewise containing coins rusted into a mass; a javelin head of iron, found perforating the collar bone of a skeleton, buried in a chalk pit near Hollywell Row. Sir Henry conjectured, as to the vessels with coins, that it was customary

in the Roman armies to keep money, in determined quantities for the pay of the soldiers, in clay pots of the coarsest manufacture, and having very small mouths, which were sealed up; and that when the coin was required the pot was broken. This mode of keeping coin of small value, Sir Henry was informed, still prevails, or did till lately, in some parts of Holland.*

E. H. Bunbury, Esq., M.P., exhibited an interesting collection of fibulæ and other bronzes from Italy.

The Rev. Samuel Banks exhibited:—Four flint celts, found in Mildenhall Fen, Undeley Common, Eriswell Common, and Eriswell Lode. A very small bronze celt, found at Mildenhall. An oval stone hammer. A cinerary urn with burnt bones. A small sun-baked vessel, with two Roman coins, found at Mildenhall. A portion of a Roman mill-stone, of lava, found at Mildenhall. A curious shaped stone, supposed to have been used for triturating or rubbing on another, found in Ireland. Two bronze dishes, found with a third one within the other; a bronze winged figure, holding a bunch of flowers over the head; and a dagger with ivory handle, found in Mildenhall Fen. A number of Roman silver and brass coins, found in Mildenhall and in Icklingham. A string of glass beads, with bracelets, from Kenny Hill, Mildenhall. A string of clay beads, with a Saxon fibula, a Roman coin, and a portion of British (?) pottery, from Hollywell Row, Mildenhall. A number of amber and glass beads, including one of large size, three Saxon fibulæ, and two pairs of clasps. Part of a bronze sword, the iron pommel of a sword, and sundry bronze instruments, ornaments, &c., found in Mildenhall. A spear head and a dagger of iron, from Wilberton, in the Isle of Ely. Ancient coffee mill. Leather mug. Ancient key, Mildenhall. Ancient Chinese seals, medals, coins, &c., and spear heads. Brass spur, from a house in the Market Place, Mildenhall. Ancient watch case, studded with silver. Deed of transfer of land, at Haddenham, Isle of Ely, with seal, date 1397.

Mr. Warren exhibited:—A gold seal, with antique cornelian of Hercules and Iole. A gold ring, of filagree pattern, of Saxon workmanship, found in Essex. A beautiful gold ring, of the 15th century, with the legend + REX. EST. A' R. A. LEGIS., and a flower, each of a different form, between the words; found near Wymondham, in Norfolk. A silver thumb ring, with an antique figure, engraved on a light blue stone, set in gold; found at Wymondham. A silver twisted thumb ring, with a merchant's mark, found near Wymondham. A silver gilt ring, with the words + AVE MARIA GRA., and a raised partition between each letter. A brass thumb ring, with I. H. C., in letters of the time of Hen. III.; found near Wymondham. A brass ring, with a T., of the time of Hen. III., having a crown over it; found near Newmarket. A brass ring, made as a buckle and strap, and the legend MATER DEI MEMANTO; found near Wymondham. A brass ring, with the letter R., of the time of Hen. III., found on the site of the old Globe theatre, London. A tooth and ear pick, of silver, found at Ipswich. A Roman bronze pin, with a glass head, found at Pakenham. A lead bulla of Pope Innocentius VI., found at Pakenham. An ornamented bronze handle of a chest, with the rivets, by which it had been fixed in the wood; found at Pakenham. A bronze weight, found at Pakenham—on one side is represented a lion passant, and on the other a castle, from which it is suggested that it might have been a weight belonging to the city of Norwich. It weighs exactly seven ounces avoirdupois. An inscription runs round on both sides, but very few letters are sufficiently distinct to be deciphered. A very fine long brass celt, found at Attleborough. Two hollow celts, one found at Caston, in Norfolk, and the other at Thetford. A large bronze fibula, of the Saxon period, found in Ixworth.

Mr. I. Deck, of Cambridge, exhibited:—The umbo or boss of a Saxon shield and iron spear head, both remarkably perfect and fine in shape. The umbo still possessed the bronze rivets which are rare to meet with. These relics were found about two years since at Streetway-hill, in the parish of Wilbraham, within a few feet of

* *Archæologia*, vol. xxv., where Sir Henry Bunbury has described other interesting objects of antiquity, found at

Mildenhall, that have been irrecoverably lost.

the remarkably fine skeleton of large stature, with the "crown" and an amber and other curious beads of rude workmanship, which are now deposited in the "British Room" of the British Museum. Amongst other curious relics Mr. Deck exhibited an amulet found in a Roman Villa at Comberton excavated by him. It is a perforated piece of meteoric iron, supposed, from the use made of it, that it was seen to fall. Also a most curious display of twenty-two domestic articles, made of a soft metal containing tin, and variously shaped, the use and age of which are at present in obscurity; but conjectured to be of the Anglo-Saxon period. They were found in Burwell Fen on the original soil of clay, beneath a covering of peat soil nearly 5 feet thick. From the position in which they were found it would appear as if a sudden catastrophe had come on, and compelled the party then using them to abandon them. A stamp for imprinting the Potter's name, fibulae, armlets, and pottery, all from Suffolk.

The Rev. C. H. Bennet exhibited a number of Roman coins found in this and the neighbouring counties.

Mr. H. Barker exhibited the half of a quern, of pudding stone, found at Glemsford.

W. Mills, Esq., exhibited a Nurembergh counter or jetton, found at Gt. Saxham.

The Rev. H. Hasted exhibited a leaden sign of St. Edmund, with a crown and a letter *z* on one side; and another leaden token with a castle, with a portcullis on either side...and the letters *TOVR*.

The Secretary exhibited sulphur casts of the royal and great seals of King Edward the Confessor, Oliver Cromwell, and William the Fourth, and a cast from the great medal of Charles the First; a bronze-gilt fibula, a pair of clasps, and four Roman coins found at Stowe Heath; and several Roman coins found at Icklingham.

The chair having been taken by Mr. Bunbury, the following presents were announced as having been made to the Society since their last meeting.

Part I. of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's publications, containing the Anglo-Saxon legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica, edited by C. Wycliffe Goodwin, M.A.—Presented by the Society.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Nos. 18 to 25.—Presented by the Society.

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society in the session of 1849-50.—Presented by the Society.

Bronze matrix of a seal; by Mr. Pace.

A fragment of a quern, of pudding stone, dug up at Newton; by J. H. P. Oakes, Esq.

Notes on Saxon Sepulchral Remains found at Fairford, Gloucestershire; by C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Member, who also presented a medal in bronze, struck to commemorate the first archaeological congress held in this country, and the following nine Suffolk tokens, of the 18th century:—

Bury penny: *Obv.* head of "Charles Marquis Cornwallis;" *Rev.* figure of fame standing amid military trophies, holding a wreath in right hand, and blowing a trumpet: *On rim* "Value one penny at P. Deck's, Post Office, Bury, 1794."

Bury halfpenny: *Obv.* the Abbey Gateway: *Rev.* an open book, "Payable at Rackham's Circulating Library, Angel Hill, Bury;" and around the *rim*, "Or at Leatherdale's, Harleston, Norfolk."

Bury halfpenny: *Obv.* on a wreath a dexter hand holding an auctioneer's hammer; underneath, 1795; and above, "Going a going;" *Rev.* fame with palm branch and trumpet; around, "Payable at Charles Guest's, Auctioneer, Bury."

Sudbury halfpenny: *Obv.* arms and crest of Sudbury; "May the trade of Sudbury flourish;" *Rev.* "Pro Bono Publico, 1793;" *On the rim*, "Payable at Goldsmith and Son's, Sudbury."

Ipswich halfpenny: *Obv.* the Cross at Ipswich, with words "Ipswich Cross," and date 1794: *Rev.* "Payable at Conder's Drapery Warehouse, Ipswich."

"Blything Hundred halfpenny:" within a garter surmounted by a crown a castle, "Suffolk, 1794;" on the garter, "Liberty, Loyalty, Property;" *Rev.* figure of mounted yeoman; underneath, "First Troop;" around, "Loyal Suffolk Yeomanry;" *On rim*, "God save the King and Constitution."

"Hoxne and Hartismere Suffolk Loyal Yeomanry Cavalry:" centre as in last coin; date, 1795: *Rev.* dismounted yeoman, "*Pro aris et focis.*"

Bungay halfpenny, 1796, double token.

Ditto single.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and presents.

The Secretary then read a paper descriptive of the church of Mildenhall, (see p. 269), after which the company adjourned to the church. On leaving the church some of the party returned to the Manor House to finish their inspection of the temporary museum, and to visit the tapestried chamber; while others availed themselves of the Rev. S. Banks's invitation to view the many curious objects collected during his chaplaincy at Canton. In the evening the Members dined together at the Bell Inn, C. J. F. Bunbury, Esq., in the chair.

VISIT TO ELY CATHEDRAL, SEPT. 4, 1851.

The company were received under the central tower by the Very Reverend the Dean of Ely, and G. G. Scott, Esq., architect to the Cathedral. After some observations from Mr. Scott on the plan and arrangement of the Cathedral, pointing out the periods at which additions had been made, the Very Reverend the Dean read from the *Anglia Sacra* an account of the fall of the old Norman central tower and of the erection of the present beautiful lantern, and then kindly conducted the visitors over the Cathedral, pointing out and explaining, as they proceeded, the many curious details and historical associations of this most interesting edifice, in which labour of love he was assisted by Mr. Scott. At the close of the inspection the Institute assembled in the Library, where the Very Reverend the Dean, having been called to the chair, expressed the pleasure it gave him to welcome the Members of the Institute to this site of archæological studies, and briefly addressed them on the importance of the restorations then going on in the Cathedral to the study of the arts, on the propriety of preserving the original style of the age in which the different portions were executed, and not destroying any production of our ancestors, as in them the history of a nation was comprised.

The Rev. Lord A. Hervey then moved:—

"That the best thanks of the Institute are due and are hereby acknowledged to the Dean and Chapter of Ely, for their kind permission to inspect the beautiful Cathedral and the interesting remains of the antient conventual buildings; and especially to the Very Reverend the Dean, for his courteous attention and for the curious and instructive information which he has so kindly imparted."

The motion having been seconded by the Rev. Henry Creed, was put by the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, and unanimously agreed to.

The thanks of the Institute were also unanimously voted to G. G. Scott, Esq., for his kind attention.

The Company then separated, some to view the beautiful little chapel known as Prior Crauden's chapel, and the curious architectural remains preserved in the several prebendal houses, &c.; and others proceeded to the Episcopal Palace, where they were received and entertained in the most courteous and hospitable manner by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ely.

After partaking of an elegant collation, the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, V.P., on the part of the Institute, expressed their thanks to his Lordship for his most hospitable entertainment.

The Lord Bishop of Ely expressed the pleasure it gave him to receive the Institute on this occasion, and then, in the most kind and condescending manner, conducted his guests over the palace, and pointed out the many treasures of art which by his Lordship's taste and judgment have been there assembled.

A copy of the Guide to the Cathedral, prepared for the use of the visitors, will be delivered to each Member of the Institute.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, DEC. 11TH, 1851.—*James Sparke, Esq., in the Chair.*

The following presents were announced as having been received since the last meeting:—

A brass medallion calendar of John Powell, Birmingham, for 1773; by Mr. J. Johnson.

A Bury halfpenny: *Obv.* "EDWARD . WORTON . IN BURY" surrounding a cog-wheel: *Rev.* "ST. EDMONDS . OTMELMAKER." Around the words "HIS HALFPENY"; by Mr. Yates.

A pint pewter tankard of the 17th century, curiously ornamented with birds and flowers; by Mrs. Lines.

Impressions in gutta percha from a small gold *bullæ* or pendant ornament found at Palgrave, near Diss, in 1851; from the Rev. C. R. Manning. It is formed of several rings of gold wire or filigree soldered together, and encircling a little globe in the centre. The loop for suspension is formed by a narrow strip of gold, which passes across the reverse side of the ornament, to which it is soldered in the centre, and at the lower extremity where it was turned back, so as (in its present state) not to project beyond the margin of the circle. As, however, it is broken off square at this lower extremity, the original adjustment of that part is uncertain. Mr. Manning considers this curious little pendant, now in his possession, to be of the Saxon period. It seems to be of the same class as the pendants found in tumuli in Kent (Douglas, *Nenia*, pl. 10, 21). A beautiful example, discovered by Lord Londesborough, is given in Akerman's *Archæol. Index*, pl. xvii. fig. 13.*

Mr. Manning also presented an impression of a silver seal of the 14th century, with the words SIGILLV ROBERTI DE PERWYCHE.

A drawing of the seal of the Governors of the Free Grammar School of John Ray, at Cheveley; by Mr. E. K. Bennet.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Nos. 26, 27; by the Society.

Annual Report of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society; by the Society.

Collectanea Antiqua, Part VI.; by the Author, Mr. C. R. Smith, who also presented a plaster cast from a thin plate of lead, with Anglo-Saxon inscription, found in the Abbey Grounds, Bury St. Edmund's. Of this plate Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., obligingly communicated the following account, which was read at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Nov. 28th, 1850:—

The original is a thin plate of lead, with three holes on one side, which, from the fact of one of the leaden rings still remaining, evidently served for joints or fastenings. The inscription, in Anglo-Saxon characters, or more correctly speaking in the Latin characters used by the Anglo-Saxons, is as follows:—

Ic Aelfric munc & mæsse preost wearþ asend on Æthelredes dæge cyninges fram Ælfeage biscope, Æthelwolde æfter-gengan, to sumum mynstre the is Cernl'. Tha bearn me on mode, ic treowege thurh Godes gife, thaet ic thas. . . . And is thus rendered by Mr. Wright in English:

I, Aelfric, monk and mass-priest, was sent in King Athelred's time from Alfeah the bishop, the successor of Athelwold, to a certain minster (or monastery) which is (called) Cernel. Then it came into my mind, I believe through God's grace, that I would this

A little knowledge of Anglo-Saxon literature, Mr. Wright observes, will enable us to recognize in these lines the opening of Aelfric's preface to his first collection of Anglo-Saxon Homilies, which in the text that has come down to us stands thus:—

Ic Aelfric munuc and mæsse-preost, swa theah wære thonne swilcum hadum gebyrige, wearþ asend on Æthelredes dæge cyninges fram Ælfeage biscope, Æthelwoldes æftergengan, to sumum mynstre the is Cernel gehaten, thurh Æthelmares bene thas thegenes his gebyrd and goodnys sind gehwær cuthes. Tha bearn me on mode ic truwige thurh Godes gife, thaet ic thas boc of Ledenum gereorde to Englisere spræce awende: i. e.

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. ix. p. 107, where is an engraving of Mr. Manning's pendant.

I, Alfrie, monk and mass-priest, *although more weakly than for such order is fitting*, was sent in King Athelred's time from Alfeah the bishop, the successor of Athelwold, to a certain minster which is called Cernel, at the prayer of *Athelmere the thane, whose birth and goodness are known everywhere*. Then it came into my mind, I believe through God's grace, that I would this book turn from the Latin language into the English tongue.*

It thus appears evident, Mr. Wright adds, that this plate of lead has been the outside board (if one may use such a term) of a MS. of Alfrie's Homilies, and that the English Preface was commenced on the cover, and continued, he supposes, on the first page of the vellum of the manuscript itself, for there is no inscription or ornament on the reverse of the plate. It is unique, and a curious sample of Anglo-Saxon binding. The title is written in Runic characters; the first line seems to be '*Tha Bok of*' and the second conjecturally *Alhfwat*, for 'Alfrie speaks or says.'

Athelwold and Alfeah, Mr. Wright observes, were successive Bishops of Winchester; Alfrie (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) was sent by the latter bishop to be abbot of the newly-founded Abbey of Cerne in 988 or 9, and there translated his first volume of Homilies, of which this is the commencement of the preface in 990.

This curious relic has been recently purchased by Lord Londesborough, and is now deposited in his lordship's valuable Collection of Antiquities. It had been in the possession of the gentleman from whom Lord Londesborough purchased it some years, and he bought it of a labourer at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, who found it while excavating in the Abbey Grounds. This appears to be all that is known of its history.

Mr. Sparke exhibited casts in plaster, gilt and coloured, of the signs of St. James—the staff, the wallet, and the cockle-shell—from the west front of St. James's Church, Bury St. Edmund's.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, exhibited a silver ring, found at Ixworth, supposed to be unique, and a blue glass pentagonal bead, one inch in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across, found at Stowe Heath, both of the Saxon period; a small brass coin of Cunobeline, found at Icklingham; and another British coin, formerly in the collection of Lord Thurlow; an impression of a seal found near Ixworth, with the inscription + NVL NEME: VEIR: KI: NEME: OREIR:

Mr. Simpson exhibited a MS. volume of letters by Samuel Pepys, the diarian, relating to the Mathematical Foundation of Christ's Hospital, London, and to the examinations of the mathematical boys, of which, as President of the Royal Society, he had the charge.

Mr. H. Turner exhibited a memorial ring of fine gold, inscribed on the inside, "*Prepared be to follow me. D.*;" dug up on some land belonging to him on the north side of the Hospital-road, Bury.

Mr. Fenton exhibited silver coins of William the Conqueror, found in Mill-lane, Bury; John, Edward, and Henry II., of England, and Alexander of Scotland; Roman coins of Faustina, Antoninus Pius, &c.; 2 Grecian coins, and a purse stretcher found at Mildenhall.

Mr. Hodson exhibited a quarter noble of Edward III., dug up in the Botanic Gardens, Bury St. Edmund's:—*Obv.* EDWAR. DEI. GRAC. ANGL. D.; *Rev.* EXALTABITVR. IN. GLORIA.

The Secretary exhibited an impression of the seal of the Incorporation of Guardians of Bury St. Edmund's: design, Charity giving a poor man a handful of wool to spin. A masonic halfpenny, 1790. A small copper medallion of Queen Charlotte, 1773. A mortar of mixed metal, having, within an oval, on a wreath a stag's head erased, with a snake in its mouth, found in Soham Fen. Halfpenny published by Thomas Spence, London, and inscribed to the Advocates of the Rights of Man:—*Obv.* a pig trampling over crowns and mitres, &c. An iron guard of a fowling-piece, dug up in the Vine-fields, Bury, inscribed in three lines on gold setting, MIGL. ZEKA. BRA. A small bronze ornament found at Stow Heath. This ornament is engraved in Mr. Roach Smith's "*Collectanea Antiqua*", as an object the use of which was then unknown; but Mr. Smith has since obtained a sketch of a similar article found near Dieppe, and now in the collection of Monsieur P. J. Feret, of Dieppe, which shews that it was affixed to the hoop of a pail.

* Erroneously printed NVL in the Journal of the Brit. Arch. Assn. No. 10.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, MARCH 25th, 1852.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, V.P., in the Chair.*

This being the Annual Meeting, the following report of the Committee was read:—

"The Committee have to report the continued success of the Institute. The printed "Proceedings" shew so clearly the extent and utility of the Society's operations, that it is unnecessary here to dwell upon them. The Committee, however, cannot but refer with much satisfaction to the visit of the Institute, in September last, to Ely Cathedral. On this occasion the Dean and Chapter threw open to inspection every part of the Cathedral and all that is curious in the Collegiate residences; the very reverend the Dean, assisted by Mr. G. G. Scott, the architect entrusted with the extensive and judicious restorations that have been made and still are in progress, kindly pointed out and explained the many interesting features of the fabric; and the Lord Bishop, in the most courteous and kind manner, extended to the visitors the liberal hospitalities of the Palace. A copy of the Guide or Hand Book to the Cathedral, prepared for this visit, will be delivered to each Member with the forthcoming part of the Proceedings.

"For the ensuing year arrangements are in progress for meetings at Stowmarket and Haughley, in June; and at Lavenham and Melford in September.*

"The invitation which you directed to be sent to the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, to hold their next East Anglian Congress in Bury St. Edmund's, was presented by Mr. J. H. P. Oakes and the Rev. C. Manning, at the Congress held at Bristol. It was very favourably received, but it is feared that arrangements previously contemplated will prevent for some years the realization of your wishes.

"The Committee desire to express their acknowledgments to the Rev. E. R. Benyon, of Culford Hall, for his liberal donation of Saxon antiquities, recently discovered on his estate at Stow Heath; and which are now upon the table; and to those gentlemen who have contributed papers to be read or objects to be exhibited at the General Meetings; or have presented specimens to the Museum, or copies of their own works to the library of Archæology and Suffolk Topography which the Committee is anxious to form.

"A fifth part of the "Proceedings" has been issued during the year, and a sixth will shortly be ready for delivery.

"The offices of Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, are submitted to annual election. The Committee would recommend the addition of the Lord Bishop of Ely, and the Very Reverend the Dean of Ely, to the Vice-Presidents.

"The following Members of the Committee retire, agreeably to Rule VII., but are eligible for re-election: the Rev. C. Bennet, the Rev. Dr. Donaldson, Mr. Donne, and the Rev. C. P. Eyre. The Committee recommend the election of Mr. N. S. Hodson to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Donne.

"For permission to hold the General Meetings in the Council Chamber, at the Guildhall, and the Committee Meetings in the Library of the Botanic Gardens, the thanks of the Institute are due to the Trustees of the Guildhall Feoffment and to Mr. N. S. Hodson.

"The report of the Treasurer shews that the income of the Institute for the past year has been £48. 17s. 6d.; and that the sum of £66. 3s. 1d. has been expended, leaving a balance against the Society of £16. 15s. 7d. This balance, it will be seen, is not occasioned by an increased expenditure, but has arisen solely from non-punctuality in the payment of the subscriptions. A portion of the arrears has since been received; but as it is desirable to know as soon as may be in the year the state of their funds, the Committee would request each member to transmit his subscription, due on the first of March, to the Treasurer, at his earliest convenience.

* Circumstances have occurred since this meeting, to necessitate the postponement of the visit to Stowmarket till the

ensuing September; and of the meeting at Melford, till the September of 1853.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

1st March, 1852.

Dr.		Cr.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Subscriptions, 1851	35 6 0	Balance due	8 11 3
" 1850	7 1 0	Printing Part V.	23 14 6
" 1849	2 10 0	———Ely Guide	4 0 0
" 1848	0 5 0	———Notices, &c.	3 1 6
Proceedings sold	2 10 0	Engravings	10 0 3
Ely Guide sold	1 15 6	Stationery, Books, &c.....	2 9 0
Balance due	16 15 7	Expenses of Meetings	8 18 9
		Postage, Parcels, &c.....	5 7 10
	<hr/>		
	£66 3 1		£66 3 1

It was unanimously resolved.—

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. Henry Creed;

I. That the Report now read be adopted and printed with the Proceedings of the Institute.

On the motion of the Rev. A. G. Hollingsworth, seconded by the Rev. T. L. Clarkson;

II. That the best thanks of the Institute are due to the Most Honorable the Marquess of Bristol, the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the Treasurer and Secretary, who are hereby requested to continue their valuable services; and that the Lord Bishop of Ely and the Very Reverend the Dean of Ely be elected additional Vice-Presidents.

On the motion of Mr. Kilner, seconded by Mr. Simpson;

III. That the Rev. C. H. Bennet, the Rev. Dr. Donaldson, and the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, the retiring Members of the Committee, be re-elected, and Mr. N. S. Hodson be elected, Members of the Committee.

The following presents were announced:—

An extensive collection of Anglo-Saxon weapons, personal ornaments, &c., found at West Stow; by the Rev. E. R. Benyon, of Culford Hall.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. ii. No. 29; by the Society.

An Account of the Opening of some Tumuli in Yorkshire; by the Right Hon. Lord Lonsdale.

Collectanea Antiqua, vol. ii. part viii. by C. R. Smith, Esq.; by the author.

Memoires de la Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville; by C. R. Smith, Esq., in the name of M. Boucher, the President.

An iron ball, found at Haberdon, Bury; by the Rev. Henry Hasted, V.P.

Silver coins of Henry I. and II.; by Mr. Pace. The penny of Henry I., coined at Stamford, bears the name of a moneyer unnoticed by Ruding. *Obv. HENRI. REX.*

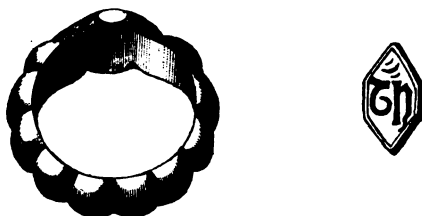
Rev. DVLFDARI. ON. SAN.

A Roll of Expenditure of the Abbey of Bury; by Mr. Isaiah Deck.

Clay cylinders used in the manufacture of false hair; by the Secretary. A number of these cylinders were recently found under the floor, and in a small vault below the shop occupied by Mr. Lankester, in Abbeygate-street. They are made of pipe-clay, and vary considerably both in length and bulk, but are all thicker towards the ends than in the middle. The ends of some of them are stamped with the letters W. B. or W. A., with a crown over them. Similar articles have been found at Notting-ham and at Whetstone, between Highgate and Barnet, where it is believed there was a manufactory of them. They were stamped with the same letters. Professor Webster, in the "Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy," 1844, says that "after having picked and sorted the hair, and disposed it in parcels according to its lengths, they roll these up and tie them tight down upon little cylindrical instruments, called pipes, of wood or earthenware. In this state they are put into a pot with water over

a fire to boil for two hours. When taken out they are dried and enclosed in brown paper, and baked in an oven." The origin of the name may be thus accounted for. A learned and curious small volume on the manufacture of false hair, published at Magdeburg in 1633, declares that "the ladies quickly curl their hair by means of a tobacco-pipe, which is convenient for the purpose, because it parts with its heat gradually from within, and keeps warm." It appears therefore that these cylinders were an improvement upon tobacco pipes. They appear to have gone out of general use about 100 years ago; but in country villages and small towns they were not thrown aside till within the last fifty years. The French "Encyclopædia of Sciences," published at Neufchatel in 1765, gives several representations of such cylinders, and informs us that "the employment of clay moulds had been given up, because when placed on the stove, they became so hot as to make the hair too crisp." The art of using these implements was called *piping* by English friseurs. The *pipes* now employed are of wood, of various sizes. Whether *pipes* like these were used in ancient times is by no means certain, but not improbable. In the opinion of Mr. Yates,* the collection of 129 objects of terra-cotta, found in a tomb at Polledrara in Etruria, the Necropolis of Vulci, and now preserved in the British Museum, were intended for this purpose. For although thicker and coarser, they are in all other respects exactly like the clay pipes, the use of which in modern Europe for curling artificial hair has now been proved.

Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart., exhibited a bronze-gilt decade signet ring, with the



letters TH in a lozenge facet, recently found at Great Barton. These rings are called decade rings from the number of bosses around the ring, though examples are not unfrequent of *eleven* bosses. They are believed to have been principally worn by religious, and to have served instead of rosaries or beads. The *ten* bosses indicated *ten aves*, and the facet a *pater-noster*; and the addition of a twelfth a *creed*.†

Mr. Deck, of Cambridge, exhibited a portion of a concave mirror formed of pure copper, and not of the mixed metal usual for such instruments. It appears to have had a fine polished surface, capable of brilliant reflection. The handle is of bronze, exquisitely moulded of an elegant pattern, 3 inches long, and was fixed in the centre of the concavity of the mirror. Near to it was found a bronze hand 2½ inches long, with extended fingers, and the thumb extended at right angles, evidently forming part of a bronze figure, which, it is to be regretted, has not yet been discovered. Adjacent to the mirror were two semi-vitrified composition beads, and one of blue glass, inlaid with a curious scroll pattern of white enamel, similar to those found at Cirencester, and described by Professor Buckman. The colouring matter of this bead, and, it is believed, of most of those of the same hue, is cobalt, an ore not known in Europe till the 15th century, yet used by the ancient Egyptians, Phœnicians, and Romans, 2000 years ago; these beads had evidently been worn by attrition, probably by the action of water. A curious button of transparent light green glass, ¾-inch diameter, unlike any specimen found in such a locality, is worthy of notice. These interesting relics were found on the upper surface of the clay in a fen not far from Mildenhall, six

* Archl. Journal, vii. 397.

† Arch. Journal, v. 64, where are engravings of several decade rings.

feet below the vegetable deposit of turf; and scattered about were coins of Hadrian Vespasian, and Constantine.

Some early British flint arrowheads were likewise shewn by Mr. Deck; some formed of calcedony and clay slate, and a curious one made of obsidian or volcanic glass, found with Roman pottery. Also, some North American arrowheads, formed of white quartz; these are considered almost the only ancient relics left of the Aboriginal tribes of North American Indians, and are generally found in small tumuli, with rude attempts at pottery. The locality of those exhibited was Morse Island. The base of a Samian bowl found near Cambridge, shewing the art of riveting to be no new effort. There are six copper rivets on the base of the foot; they are usually formed of lead. Judging from the care bestowed, a high value was attached to this fictile ware.

Mr. F. Wing exhibited a silver penny of Æthelred II., in beautiful preservation—found at Whepstead:—*Obv.* ÆTHELRED REX ANGL; *Rev.* RADRI. MO. STA.

The Rev. Henry Creed exhibited an Unguentarium of Amber, triangular in form, discovered in Norfolk; and a copy of a book entitled "The Arraignment and Con, viction of Usurie. That is the iniquitie and vnlawfulness of vsurie, displayed in sixe Sermons, preached at Saint Edmunds Burie in Suffolk, upon Prouerb 28.8; by Rev. Miles Mosse, Minister of the Word, and Bachelor of Diuinitie, 1595."

Mr. H. Turner exhibited six Bury halfpenny tokens, recently found on his garden, in the Hospital-road:—*Obv.* A shield, and JOHN BAYTHORNE OF; *Rev.* ST. EDMUNDS BURY, 1657, and the letter B. over I. B. in a circle. 2. *Obv.* A shield, and JOHN FARECLOTH; *Rev.* I. F. in a circle, and OF BERRY 1667. 3. *Obv.* A shield, and JOHN CHESSON; *Rev.* OF BURY 1669 HIS HALFPENY. 4. *Obv.* The date 1666 within a circle inscribed FRANCES SMITH; *Rev.* IN ST. EDMONDS BURY, and within a circle, IN SYFFOLK. 5. *Obv.* A woolpack, and JOHN SHARPE; *Rev.* I. S., and IN BURY 1666. 6. *Obv.* A waggon without horses, and the words THOMAS BYLL IN; *Rev.* T. B. within a circle, inscribed ST. EDMONDS BURY.

The Secretary exhibited Two Views of the Chapel of St. Botolph, Botesdale, one drawn by Mr. S. Collins, and the other painted in black and white by the same artist.

Papers by the Secretary and Mr. C. R. Smith, Honorary Member, descriptive of the relics from Stow Heath, were read. These papers will be printed in the next part of the Institute's "Proceedings."

The Rev. Thos. Castley communicated an account of the discovery of a cinerary urn, containing fragments of human bones, in the spring of 1843, in a gravel pit in a field called the Parson's piece in the terrier of the Rectory of Cavendish. This pit, since filled up, was half way between the pool in the middle of the meadow and the hedge on the south, not many rods from the north bank of the river Stour, which at this spot winds its peculiarly sluggish course to Sudbury. The urn, Mr. Castley was informed, was found alone, in an inverted position, 3 feet from the surface, but he could not learn that any charcoal or ashes indicative of burning, was found near to it. The urn is about 11 inches in depth, 8½ inches in diameter at the mouth, but wider below the collar which goes round the mouth. From this collar the urn tapers to the bottom, which is 4½ inches across. It is of a dull brown brick colour, and there are angular lines cut zig-zag round the neck of the urn. It contained fragments of the bones of a child, among which portions of the skull were easily to be recognized. Mr. Castley has had the edge round the mound, which was somewhat injured, restored by a composition of brick-dust, and the urn placed in a mahogany stand in the inverted position in which it was found, and presented to the Sudbury Museum. A drawer below the stand contains the sockets of some teeth that were among the bones; and a memorandum of the date of its discovery, with some MS. observations on sepulchral mounds, barrows, and tumuli.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart., the thanks of the Institute were voted to the Rev. E. R. Benyon, for his liberal donation of Saxon relics; to the contributors of papers; and to the exhibitors of Antiquities.

PROPOSED EXCAVATIONS AT STOW HEATH.

June, 1852.

The number and peculiarly interesting character of the Anglo-Saxon relics which have been found at Stow Heath, by men engaged in raising gravel for ballasting barges, &c., renders it very desirable that all future excavations should be made under proper inspection.

With this view the Committee have obtained permission from the Rev. E. R. Benyon to continue under their own direction the examination of that part of the Anglo-Saxon burial ground which has not been disturbed. It is, therefore, proposed to create a special fund for this purpose, by a small subscription among the Members. If each Member were to contribute only 2s. 6d., the sum of £30 would be procured; which, with the sale of the stone to be raised, will, it is believed, be sufficient to prosecute the requisite researches in the most careful manner, without interfering with the ordinary income of the Institute.

Members disposed to contribute to the Stow Heath Excavation Fund are requested to remit their donations (in postage stamps if convenient), at as early a period as possible, to Mr. Samuel Tymms, Treasurer and Secretary, Well Street, Bury St. Edmund's.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bury & West Suffolk Archaeological Institute.

MARCH 1853.

ANGLO-SAXON RELICS FROM WEST STOW HEATH.

[READ MARCH 25TH, 1852.]

AT the meeting of the Institute at Icklingham, in June last, I had the honour to direct attention to an interesting collection of weapons and personal ornaments of the Anglo-Saxon period, found on the heath in the neighbouring parish of West Stow, and exhibited by Mr. John Gwilt. Another collection of similar objects, from the same spot, was shewn by the Rev. S. Banks, at Mildenhall, on the same day. Since then, the attention of the Rev. E. R. Benyon, the proprietor of the heath, has been, for the first time, called to the interesting character of the excavations ; and that gentleman has in the most handsome manner presented to the Institute the many curious relics which are now on the table.

Stow-heath, where these remains have been found, is a large tract of heath land on the north side of the valley of the Lark, in the parish of West Stow, on the borders of the parishes of Lackford and Icklingham. It consists of gravel or sand, slightly covered with vegetable mould. The discoveries have been made by the removal of the soil to procure gravel for ballasting barges, &c. The men have been at work for several years, and the extent of land turned over is estimated at about two acres. The

remains shew it to have been a burial-place of the Anglo-Saxons. The site of the graves, the intervals of which vary from two or three feet to as many yards, which was the most general distance, were indicated by a dark streak in the gravel or sand. The men worked in a trench, running north and south, and the skeletons, about 100 in number, were found lying nearly in the same direction*, *i. e.*, with the heads to the south-west and the feet to the north-east; a position observable at other burial-places of the same people. The bodies were interred just within the gravel, which is only 15 to 18 inches below the surface. With the skeletons were found urns, beads, brooches, spear blades, &c. The situations of the various articles cannot be described, for the excavations, unfortunately, have not been witnessed by any one competent to make a careful investigation; but, from all that can be gathered from the workmen, there is no reason to think that the customs observable at these interments have been different from those practised in other burial-places of the same people, in this and in foreign countries.

Three modes of sepulture appear to have prevailed at West Stow-heath :—

1. That of burning the body, and placing the ashes in an urn.
2. That of burying the body entire, without a coffin or cist, but with the garments, weapons, and ornaments of the deceased.
3. That of burial in coffins.

The two former appear to have prevailed contemporaneously, as at Marston Hill, in Northamptonshire; but it would appear, from the small number of urns containing ashes, that the practice of cremation was on the decline.†

The presence of Saxon urns in graves which contained skeletons may indicate the partial adoption of usages which

* In one spot, about 12 or 14 feet from east to west, and 18 or 20 feet from north to south, several skeletons were found lying in all directions. Nothing was found with them but one small knife.

† "Tacitus speaks of burning the dead as a common practice with the ancient

Germans; and in the early Angle or Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf the corpse of the hero of the poem is stated to have been burnt, and a barrow to have been made upon the funeral pile."—*Coll. Antiqua*, ii., 230.

custom had stamped as sacred, after those usages had become superseded by others of a totally different character; but it is clear, from discoveries at Derby,* and at Selzen on the Rhine, where a cemetery was found containing many Saxon or Frankish remains,† that the Saxons resorted to places previously used by the Roman people. No objects, besides a few coins, clearly attributable to the Romans, have been found at Stow-heath, but Mr. Gwilt's collection has a brooch combining the form of the Roman fibula with the ornaments of the Saxon period; and Mr. Roach Smith, referring to the graves at Barrow Furlong, in Northamptonshire,‡ suggests that the cinerary urns may shew an intermixture of the Romano-British population with the Anglo-Saxons.

"This perhaps (he writes) is the most satisfactory and rational explanation that can be given to account for the objects of Roman manufacture in Saxon graves, and for the juxta-position of graves denoting the two different modes of sepulture. In support of this opinion I would particularly direct attention to the workmanship and ornamentation of the urns discovered in Saxon burial-places. Whatever may be their shape or their pattern, they are unlike all those which we may safely term Roman; they bear, in short, the imprint of a late period, a peculiar character which an examination of a few authenticated examples would better convey a notion of than any written description, however circumstantial and minute. From the unornamented, ruder kind of urns, such as those now before us, the archæologist will perceive that it is necessary to pause before he assigns such works to a remote antiquity on account of their rough fabrication, which may as often be indicative of the decline as of the infancy of the art."

Over what period of time the interments at Stow-heath extended it is not easy to determine, for history is almost silent as to the condition of our island from the third century to the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity; but it is probable that they extended from the fifth to the seventh centuries. Mr. Roach Smith adds:—

"The advent of Jutes, Angles, and the other kindred tribes commonly known by the general term Saxons, to Britain, and the irruption of the peoples north of the Rhine, called Franks, into Gaul, come entirely within the times of paganism, and it is to its influence we of

* Journal of British Archæol. Assn.,
Vol. ii., p. 60.

† Coll. Antiqua ii. 215.

‡ Archæologia, xxxiii., 328.

the present day are enabled from their graves to collect some facts which throw a light on their habits and customs, and give a considerable insight into the state of the arts, such as can be gained from no other source of inquiry. In the contents of these graves and their arrangement a close adherence to the Roman practices may be noticed ; so much alike are they in many instances that they have frequently been ascribed to that people, and, for less weighty reasons, as frequently to the Celts. In the ornaments, in the weapons, in the urns, and other objects regarded as artistic productions, we can but recognize the result of no mean or contemptible taste and skill. In nearly all of them there may be detected an imitation of Roman types, combined with peculiarities which give the impress of a nationality in design and workmanship. When Christianity became established, the hills and fields were no longer resorted to for burial-places ; the dead were interred in churchyards, and the custom of burying weapons, ornaments, and utensils with the dead was gradually abandoned*"

I will now proceed to offer some description of the various objects presented by Mr. Benyon ; making occasional reference to other relics from the same site, as well as to some from distant localities which appear to aid in elucidating them.

Urns.—The urns, five in number, are all of unburnt earth, and of considerable substance. No. 1, in form resembling those of Roman manufacture, was full of burnt ashes of bones and wood. It was found in a round hole at the head of a grave, and had pieces of charcoal about it, but there was no charcoal or bones in any other part of the grave. It fell down with the loosened soil before it was seen, and became much broken. The workmen carefully gathered up all the fragments, which have been united to it ; but it is still imperfect. As such urns are but seldom met with in an entire state, it is probable that they may have sustained some injury during the ceremony of cremation ; being manufactured on the spot, and dried by the fire of the funeral pile. Several cinerary urns have been found at Stow-heath. Nothing was found in either of the other vessels. Nos. 4 and 5 are drinking cups. No. 4, 3 inches in height and 3 inches in diameter, and of a blacker earth than the rest, is ornamented by angular indentations ; and No. 5 has projecting knobs or bosses, formed by the pressure of the finger on the inside, when in

* Coll. Antiqua, ii., 203.

a soft state. Urns with similar knobs have been taken from Celtic barrows, and from the Saxon graves at Derby.

Stone Coffin.—The stone coffin is believed to be the only one that has been found in a Saxon burial place in this kingdom. It is hewn out of a solid block of Barnack or Northamptonshire stone; is five feet eight inches in length, and lidless. It was partially embedded in the gravel, and when found was only about fifteen inches under the surface. A few bones, of a small size, probably those of a youth or a female, with the half of a small bronze clasp and one or two pieces of iron, were within it. By the left side of it were a spear blade and a boss, but whether they were deposited with the coffin or belonged to another skeleton is uncertain, as other bones were near to them. The coffin bears a close resemblance to one found by Monsieur E. Lambert in a Romano-Frankish sepulchre at Bayeux.*

Umbones or Bosses of Shields.—There are three umbones or bosses of shields, in excellent preservation, with iron rivets and fragments of wood attached. The Saxon shield was of wood, circular or oval, and convex, with a rim of iron and an iron boss usually terminating in a button, in the centre. It was ordinarily plain, but sometimes it was gilt, painted in circles, or ornamented with rows of star-shaped studs. The conical boss is unusual. It resembles the bosses of the shield borne by an Anglo-Saxon king and his armour-bearer, in a MS. of the 10th century, in the British Museum (Claudius B-4), which has been engraved by Strutt, by Fosbroke, and by Planché.

Sword.—The sword is the only one that has yet been found at Stow-heath.† The Anglo-Saxon sword was of iron, long, broad, strait, two-edged, and rather obtusely pointed. The handle, set in wood, was frequently without a guard. It was only worn by warriors, and was carried in a scabbard made of wood, or lined with wood. The one before us is three feet long and an inch and a half broad, and has fragments of wood adhering to it. Swords of the same form, but varying in length, are found in all Saxon burial-places,

* Coll. Antiqua, ii. 215.

† In the same grave were a boss of a shield, a spear-head, fragments of two

coffers or pails, two elongated fibulæ, two clasps, two flat rings, and some beads.

and in them only. One found in Kent, was exhibited at the Clare meeting by Mr. Boreham, and is engraved in the second part of the Institute's "Proceedings." One, with its scabbard of wood, has been found in a tumulus in Wiltshire.

Spears.—The spear, lance, or javelin, was not only a weapon of war, but the constant companion of the Saxon. He was never without it. In the pursuit of his ordinary vocation, and in his walks and amusements, it was in his hand or near to him. It varied in shape and in length, and sometimes, we are told, was barbed; but no instance of a barbed spear has been met with at West Stow, or it is believed anywhere else. They were placed on the top of shafts of ash, and had sharp-pointed ferules at the ends for the convenience of being stuck into the ground when not wanted. The spear-shaft was so usually made of ash that, according to Ducange, woods were planted with that tree on purpose to furnish staves for spears. In the old Anglo-Saxon poetry the word *æsc*, ash, was constantly used as synonymous with spear. In *Beowulf* a spear warrior is called *æsc-wiga*; in *Cædmon*, the term *æsc-berend*, or spear-carrier, is applied to a soldier; and in the *Codex Exoniensis*, a field of battle is called *æsc-stede*, the place of ash spears.* Fragments of the wooden shafts are discernible in the handles and ferules of some of the specimens presented by Mr. Benyon.

Arrow Head.—There is one example of an arrow head of iron in Mr. Benyon's collection, and another from the same place is in Mr. Warren's possession. The use of the bow had been much neglected, if not totally discontinued, in England during the Saxon era.† Only one arrow head of iron was found in the Saxon graves at Barrow Furlong, in Northamptonshire.

Knives.—Knives nearly uniformly of one shape, but not of one size, appear to have been worn by every Saxon, male or female, and to have been buried with the wearer. They were stuck into wooden handles, carried in sheaths of the

* Journal of Brit. Arch. Assn., iii., 239.

† That the Anglo-Saxons held the bow in contempt, or considered it the missile engine of the the robber, seems evident, says Mr. Akerman, from some Anglo-

Saxon verses quoted from the Exeter Book, as well as from the fact of there being no archers in the army that opposed the Normans at Hastings.—*Proc. Soc. Antiq.* ii. 169.

same material, and attached by buckles to the girdles. The specimens on the table include some of a size very much smaller than those generally met with. One of the more usual size, being nine or ten inches in length, is in Mr. Warren's collection.

Coffer, or Box.—Fragments of two small vessels, formed of staves of wood and bound with bands of bronze, have been found. They both appear to have been four inches in height, and the staves to have been kept together by three circlets of thin bronze, which are themselves held in their places by upright pieces of the same metal, placed at equal distances and ornamented at the top by pieces of thicker metal, in the favourite bi-cornuted form, well rivetted together and overlapping the upper edge. Vessels of a corresponding make and form, but with different ornamentation, and varying in height from four to eight inches, have been found at Bourne Park and at Northfleet, in Kent;* at Marlborough and on Roundway Down, near Devizes, in Wiltshire; and at Little Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire. The one found at Wilbraham, and exhibited by Mr. Deck at the Newmarket meeting of this Institute, has since been presented by that gentleman to the British Museum. The use of this vessel is not yet well ascertained. From the situation in which this relic was found, being close to the head of a skeleton, Mr. Deck regarded it "as a head-piece or kind of crown, intended as a mark of honour to the illustrious dead." By others, it is designated as a kind of *situla* or bucket;† but, from the smallness of those presented by Mr. Benyon, I would venture to suggest that they may have been used as coffers for holding the ornaments or utensils to which the deceased was attached.‡ A small bronze coffer or box made of two thin plates of bronze riveted together

* Engraved in the Journal of the British Archæol. Association, iii., 237.

† Mr. Wright, in his History of "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," suggests that they served at the deep potations in which the Anglo-Saxons indulged; and that the larger specimens may be the "wondrous vats," mentioned in Beowulf, "from which the cup-bearers dispersed the wine."

‡ "The pagan Saxons were accustomed

to inter with their dead not only weapons, personal ornaments, and drinking cups, but also a variety of objects which in some way or other had been associated with the deceased when living, precisely after the manner of the Romans before them. Small metal boxes, containing articles of the toilet, have been found in graves of females both in England and Germany."—*Coll. Antiqua*, ii., 159.

and bound round at the lower part with a narrow band of the same metal, with a ring on one side for suspension to the girdle, found in a Saxon grave at Strood, in Kent, has been engraved by Mr. Roach Smith, in vol. ii. of his "*Collectanea Antiqua*." It is remarkable in being covered with designs of Christian subjects. An earthen vessel, discovered at the feet of a skeleton in a grave, at Selzen on the Rhine, contained a comb, some beads, a pair of shears, flints and steel, a bronze ring, and other objects. And one, dug up at Newark, contained, with calcined human remains, a pair of tweezers of bronze, a pair of shears in iron, and part of a bone comb.

Tweezers and Hair Pin.—A pair of tweezers and a pin for the hair, of bronze, suspended on a wire ring of the same metal, have been found at Stow, and are on the table. Tweezers of the same shape have been found at Driffield, in Yorkshire* ; at Chessell Down, in the Isle of Wight ; at Churchover, in Warwickshire ; and several specimens in Kent. Bronze pins, or pieces of wire, have been met with at Chavenage Sleight, in Gloucestershire ; and at Fairford, in the same county, two pins and an ear-pick on a piece of wire.†

The bronze pin on the same card, not on the wire, may have been for the hair, as pins with ornamented heads have been found in Normandy ; but it also closely resembles the handles of some small spoons, assigned to the Anglo-Roman period, found at Woodchester, in Oxfordshire‡ ; at Chesterford, in Essex ; at Leicester ; at Pakenham, in this neighbourhood ; and at Durham, where, according to Mr. Hawkins, it formed part of a remarkable collection of ornaments connected with the worship of the *Deæ Matres*. Mr. Hawkins says§ that these spoons have generally been considered to have been appropriated to sacred purposes, to draw out from the *acerra* or usual store vessel, such small quantity of precious ointment or frankincense as might be required. The spoon handle found at Pakenham, and exhibited at this meeting by Mr. Warren, has a portion of the bowl attached.

* Engd. Journ. Brit. Arc. Ass., ii., 56.

† Engd. Journ. Brit. Arc. Ass., ii., 54.

‡ Journ. Brit. Arc. Ass., vi., 443.

§ Archæol. Journal, viii., 39.

Girdle Hangers.—Among the objects presented by Mr. Benyon are two small pieces of bronze, with hinges. Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., one of the Honorary Members of the Institute, has kindly favoured me with the following letter in reference to them :—

London, March 20th, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR,

I return the bronze objects (*See plate v, fig. 5*) which you were so good as to entrust to me, and offer you a few remarks on them, and on the remains discovered at Stow-heath, as far as, from a very imperfect knowledge of facts, I am able.

Last year Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, communicated to me some notices of discoveries made at Stow-heath, and at the same time forwarded for my inspection several fibulæ, beads, coins, and bronze implements (*See plate v, fig. 1*), the use of which was by no means obvious. I had seen one in the possession of Mr. Goddard Johnson, found in a tumulus at Sporle (*See fig. 2*); one found at Alborough, in Yorkshire; and one at Mr. Deck's, of Cambridge, found at Wilbraham; but then no evidence had been afforded as to what part of the graves they had been found in, or whether the skeletons upon or near which they had been deposited were those of males or females. In short, no careful eye had seemed to have marked their position, or any circumstance that could lead to their identification with any known article of Saxon art. In order to bring them more prominently before the antiquarian world I published etchings in my "*Collectanea Antiqua*," remarking that the use of them could not be determined until an opportunity should be afforded of observing the position in which other examples may be discovered in graves carefully laid open. In the autumn of last year the Hon. R. C. Neville opened a Saxon cemetery at Little Wilbraham, and obtained several which, he remarked, were taken from about the centre of the skeletons. Very recently, through the kindness of Mr. H. W. King and the Rev. H. Maclean, I have been favoured with a more perfect variety (*See fig. 3*), found by the thigh of a female skeleton in a Saxon burial-place at Searby, near Caistor, in Lincolnshire. All of these implements have been found in pairs, so that it may be supposed they were originally united like *fig. 3*. That from the Sporle barrow was found by Mr. G. Johnson, with its fellow and a buckle, about the middle of the skeleton, upon what appeared to have been a *girdle*. Here, then, we gain a clue to what these hitherto mysterious objects were originally intended for. There can now I think be but little doubt of their having been worn suspended from the girdle as the modern ornaments fancifully called *châtelaines*; and it is not unlikely that in like manner keys and other insignia of housewifery were often attached to them. In *fig. 4* is a lower part of one with chains such as it may be inferred were once similar to those from Sporle and Searby. It was found near

* Plate xxxix, vol. 2.

Selzen, and has been engraved by the Messrs. Lindenschmit, in a well-written and illustrated work on researches made in an ancient German cemetery, called "Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen." Mainz. 8vo., 1848. Thus we have before us, for the first time, a new addition to our materials illustrative of Saxon and Frankish costume. In graves opened in Livonia some very analogous ornaments have been found, but without the long shanks, and fastened below the shoulders. From these were suspended across the body, and falling down in front, chains and some other objects. But they are much later in date than those before us. See Dr. Bähr's "Die Gräber der Liven." Dresden, 1860.

I may remark on the fibulæ from Stow-heath, that they resemble those found by Mr. Neville, at Little Wilbraham; and such are frequently found in Norfolk, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and the midland counties; but they are not common in Kent, nor in the West or South of England, an interesting fact, explained by the peculiar customs and fashions of the different Saxon tribes which settled in different parts of Britain.

The stone coffin which Mr. Warren shewed me at the Rev. E. R. Benyon's, closely resembles one found in a Roman and Frankish cemetery at Bayeux, by Monsieur E. Lambert.

The weapons most frequently found in the Saxon and Frankish graves are spears and javelins, or lances, of very unequal lengths, and of very different forms. The prevailing variety, however, is peculiar for its lightness. In this may be recognized the weapon with which Tacitus informs us the Germans in his time were most usually provided, namely, a species of the *hasta*, which they called *framea*. They were slender and short, but so sharp, and used with such dexterity, that they could be used either for close or distant fight as required; and that even the cavalry were contented if armed with a shield and a *framea*. At the same time, this historian remarks, they rarely used swords or the larger kind of lances*. But we must take this expression as signifying only the comparative rarity of swords, for we find them with the *framea* and shield among wedding presents†, and the young men are described as dancing for amusement among swords and frameas‡. The characteristics of some of the more remote German nations, he states, were round shields and short swords, *breves gladii*§. The same qualification must be allowed to the alleged rarity of the large spear, when, in the *Annals*, it is spoken of as of great magnitude.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Your's very truly,

CHAS. ROACH SMITH.

Samuel Tymms, Esq.,
 &c., &c

* Rari gladii, aut majoribus lanceis utuntur: hastas, vel ipsorum vocabulo *frameas* gerunt, angusto et brevi ferro, sed ita acri, et ad usum habili, ut eodem telo, prout ratio poscit, vel cominus vel eminus pugnent: et eques quidem scuto

frameaque contentus est.--*De Mor. Germ.* cap. vi.

† Ibid, cap. xviii.

‡ Ibid, cap. xxiv.

§ Ibid, cap. xlii.

Beads.—A large number of beads have been found at Stow-heath, and fine specimens are on the table, and in the collections of Mr. Gwilt, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Warren. They are made of amber, glass, terra cotta, pebble, and jet ; and exhibit almost every variety of size, colour, shape, and pattern. The amber beads are the most numerous, that material being esteemed for its supposed virtues. The leader of the Anglo-Saxons at the battle of Cattraeth, in the 6th century, is described by Aneurin, "the King of the Bards," as having his long hair, which flowed down his shoulders, adorned with a wreath or chaplet of amber beads. Beads were also worn as bracelets and as necklaces. The beads of blue glass are also numerous : some of them are well-formed annulets of glass rather than beads. The beads of greatest rarity are those of jet ; one small specimen is in the collection presented by Mr. Benyon ; and another found at Stow was seen by Mr. Warren. These are the only beads of that material that have been traced to this locality. It is remarkable that the researches at the Saxon burial-place at Barrow Furlong, in Northamptonshire, recently described by Sir H. Dryden, in the "*Archæologia*," should have produced but one jet bead. The one before us, besides the aperture for the string, is pierced on one side with a hole resembling a key-hole. A similar keyhole is observable upon a fine circular flat piece of amber, about an inch in diameter, in Mr. Gwilt's collection. Some of the beads are joined together in twos and threes. These are rarely met with. Some triplet beads have been found at Marston Hill. One bead of terra cotta and glass mixed, has a red drop or boss within a blue circle repeated four times around the bead. A glass bead, with four bosses on the surface, found at Caerleon, is believed to be Roman.

Coins.—Roman coins were sometimes perforated and worn with the beads. Mr. Warren has four coins so perforated from Stow-heath ; and others have been found at Fairford, in Gloucestershire ; at Marston, in Northamptonshire ; and in the contemporary graves of the Franks, at Douvrend and Envermeu, in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, which have been recently opened by the Abbé Cochet, aided by a grant from the French Govern-

ment. In the museum of Lord Londesborough is a coin of the Emperor Tacitus, with two glass beads or annulets strung upon a wire, found with a human skeleton at Cologne.* The two on the table, and one which Mr. Warren has, are the only instances in which the coins have two holes, which have been made to shew the faces of the coin.† It is probable that these coins were worn as amulets, and that the opinion still prevalent among the common people, that a piece of money with a hole in it is "lucky" has descended to us from this practice of our pagan ancestors. Besides those perforated for suspension, three others of the same people are on the table, but much corroded. Roman coins are commonly found in Saxon graves.

Brooches.—The dress of the Anglo-Saxon, from the hind to the king, consisted of a shirt, a tunic with a belt round the loins, and a mantle. The latter garment was fastened on the breast, or on the right or left shoulder, or on both shoulders, by a brooch or fibula.‡ At Driffield two fibulæ were found with the skeleton of a female, one upon each breast; and on each shoulder of another skeleton was a circular fibula.§ At Fairford a pair of brooches was found on the breast of a skeleton, placed one below the other. The brooch was circular or elongated, frequently cruciform; and sometimes in the shape of birds and insects. A moth-shaped brooch, found at West Stow, was exhibited at the Newmarket meeting by Mr. Warren, and is engraved in the 5th part of the "Proceedings." The cruciform brooch is rarely met with in the South of England; but is found in Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Yorkshire; and is

* Coll. Antiqua, ii., 147.

† Mr. Warren has one with three holes.

‡ These brooches were attached to the dress by an iron *acus*, which fell into a small recurved catch, and the intention of the embowed neck, an almost invariable feature of the larger ornaments of this description, appears to have been for facility in passing the finger under it, when it was desired to relieve the *acus* from the fastening. Occasionally a pendant, possibly regarded as an amulet, was attached to the smaller extremity of this kind of fibula, tending to indicate that it was worn, not transversely placed on the

dress, as might have been supposed, but with the broader end uppermost. In the Wiesbaden Museum a large brooch of this description, found at Kreuznach, 5½ in. in length, has at the smaller end a loop to which a ball of red ferruginous stone is appended in a light frame of metal wires; and another, found at Frankfort, has a small ring on the reverse of its smaller extremity, doubtless for the suspension of some object of an ornamental or talismanic nature.—*Arch. Journal*, ix., 180.

§ Coll. Antiq., vol. ii., part 6.

most prevalent in our own district. It is sometimes of large size, very elegant, ornamented with masks, fishes, heads of horses, birds, reptiles, &c. ; is richly gilt, or inlaid with silver, or set with stones or glass. Mr. Gwilt, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Warren have fine examples from Stow-heath ; and a large one of bronze gilt I had the good fortune to obtain on the day before the Mildenhall meeting, where it was exhibited. (*See pl. vi.*) It resembles one found in Leicestershire, now in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries, and had been broken in half and mended by rivets, in a manner similar to one found at Fairford. The brooches presented by Mr. Benyon consist of 8 single specimens and 3 pairs of the long or cruciform kind, and two single specimens, and 2 pairs of circular ones. All are of bronze, and, with the exception of two of the circular form, had iron pins. None of these, consequently, remain ; but No. 16 is the fragment of one, and No. 17 contains another fragment in a bronze tube. Some of the hinge pieces and catches are perfect ; but all when found had lumps of iron rust about them. No. 1 displays considerable taste and skill in the ornamentation. (*See pl. vii.*) No. 4 has had a rim or boss of silver, a portion of which remains. One resembling the pair No. 3 has been found at Driffild, in Yorkshire.* The five circles in the heading of No. 6 has been met with on a fibula found at Badby†, in Northamptonshire (*see pl. viii, fig. 3*) ; and the form of No. 8 has been met with in Nottinghamshire‡. No. 11 is the smallest brooch I have seen. No. 12 is ornamented by a circle of holes made by a crescent-shaped punch. No. 14 is divided into 4 divisions by two rows of 3 straight lines. Circular fibulæ have been found at Badby, in Worcestershire. Two of the circular brooches have pins of bronze remaining ; and others with similar pins are in the collection of Mr. Warren.

Buckles.—There are two iron and three bronze buckles. One of the former has a fragment of a bronze strap attached to it. An iron buckle with a brass strap was found at Barrow Furlong, and a similar one is engraved in Douglas's "*Nenia Britannica*." One of the bronze buckles has an iron pin.

* Engd. Journ. Brit. Arc. Ass., ii., 56.

† Engd. Jour. Brit. Arc. Ass., iii., 299.

‡ Engd. Journ. Brit. Arc. Ass., i., 61.

Fragments of cloth were attached to Nos. 3 and 4; and No. 3 has one of the small bronze rivets remaining. Nos. 4 and 5 are very perfect, and the smallest buckles found at West Stow. No. 3* is grooved on the under side of the ring.

Clasps.—Similar to those presented by Mr. Benyon, have been found at Driffild and Marston, also in pairs.

Rings.—There are also a few rings of iron and bronze of different diameters and thicknesses.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

. The annexed plates, with one exception, have been printed from anastatic drawings obligingly made by Mr. John Johnson, a member of the Institute.

Plate I. Fig. 1. Fragment of small drum-shaped vessel of wood, bound with bronze (*see p. 321*). 2. Fragment of another similar vessel. 3—7. Vessels of unbaked earth (*see pp. 4 and 5*). Fig. 5 contained burnt ashes. The objects in this plate are all on the scale of one-fourth of the full size.

Plate 2. Stone coffin (*see p. 319*). The dimensions of this interesting relic are as follows:—Length, interior, 5 ft. 8½ in., exterior, 6 ft. 3½ in.; breadth at shoulder, 1 ft. 10½ in.; at head, interior, 5 in., exterior, 8 in.; at foot, 10½ in., exterior, 1 ft. 4½ in.; thickness at sides, 3½ in.; at foot, 3 in.; at head, 4 in.; depth, 12½ in. at shoulders, and 11 in. at foot.

Plate III. Fig. 1. Spear head and ferule (*see p. 320*), one-fourth the real size. 2 and 3. Iron umbones or bosses of shields, half the full size. 4 and 5. Fragments of iron hasps, half size. 6. Bi-cornuted ornament of iron, half size of original. A similar one found at the Roman villa at Hartlip, in Kent, is engraved in *Coll. Antiqua*, ii., 20. 7. Fragment of iron, half size.

Plate IV. Fig. 1, 2, 3. Circular brooches in bronze, full size. 4 and 5. Thin silver discs, full size. 6. Tweezers and hair pin of bronze on bronze wire, full size. 7. Of bronze, either a hair pin with ornamented head or handle of a spoon (*see p. 322*), full size.

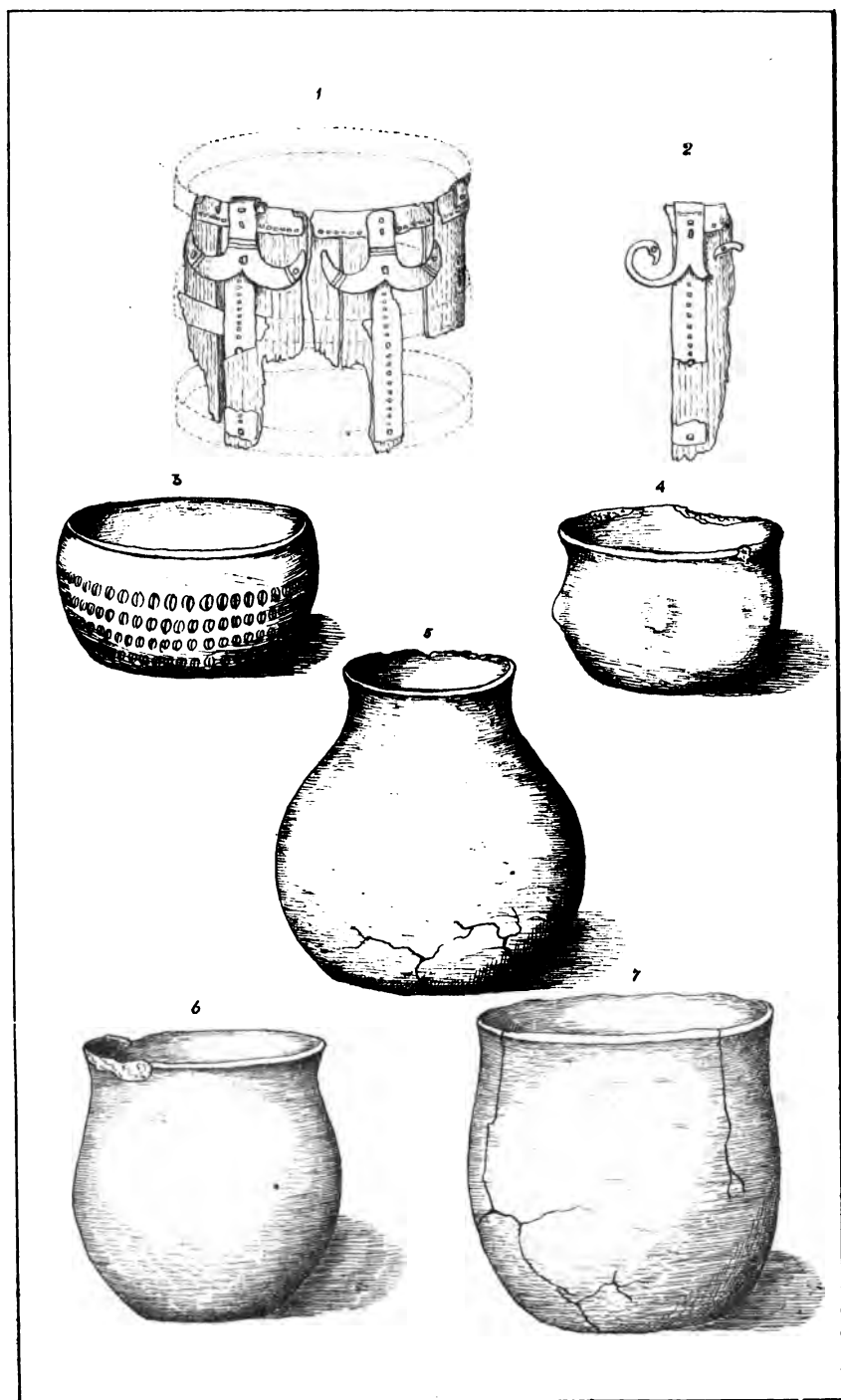
Plate V. Girdle-hangers. Fig. 1. Of bronze from West Stow Heath, in the possession of Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, half size. 2. Found at Sporle, in possession of Mr. Goddard Johnson. 3. Found at Searby, near Caistor, Lincolnshire. 4. Lower part of one with chains attached, found near Selzen. 5. Two sides of one from West Stow Heath, presented by Mr. Benyon, half size.

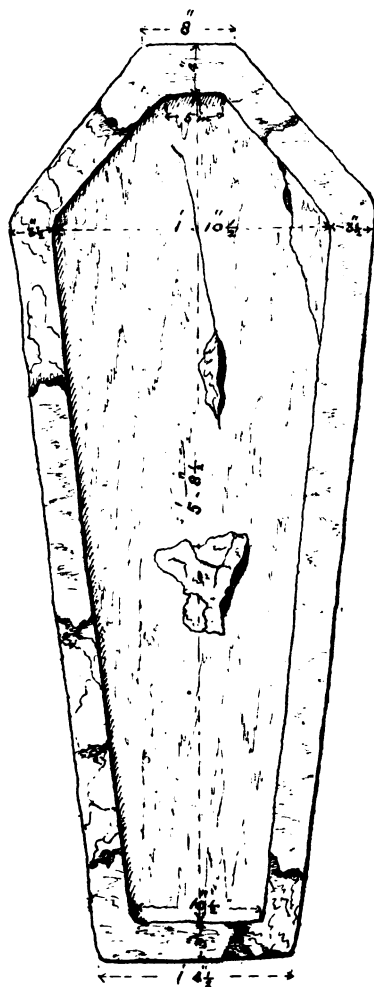
Plate VI. Bronze-gilt cruciform fibula, from West Stow Heath, full size, in the possession of Mr. Tymms. This plate has been kindly lent by Mr. Roach Smith, by whom it was published in the second volume of the *Collectanea Antiqua*.

Plate VII. Bronze brooch, full size, presented by Mr. Benyon.

Plate VIII. Figs. 1 to 6. Bronze brooches, half the full size. Fig. 3 resembles one found at Badby. Figs. 7 and 8. Bronze clasps, half size.

* These Nos. refer to the specimens in the museum of the Institute.



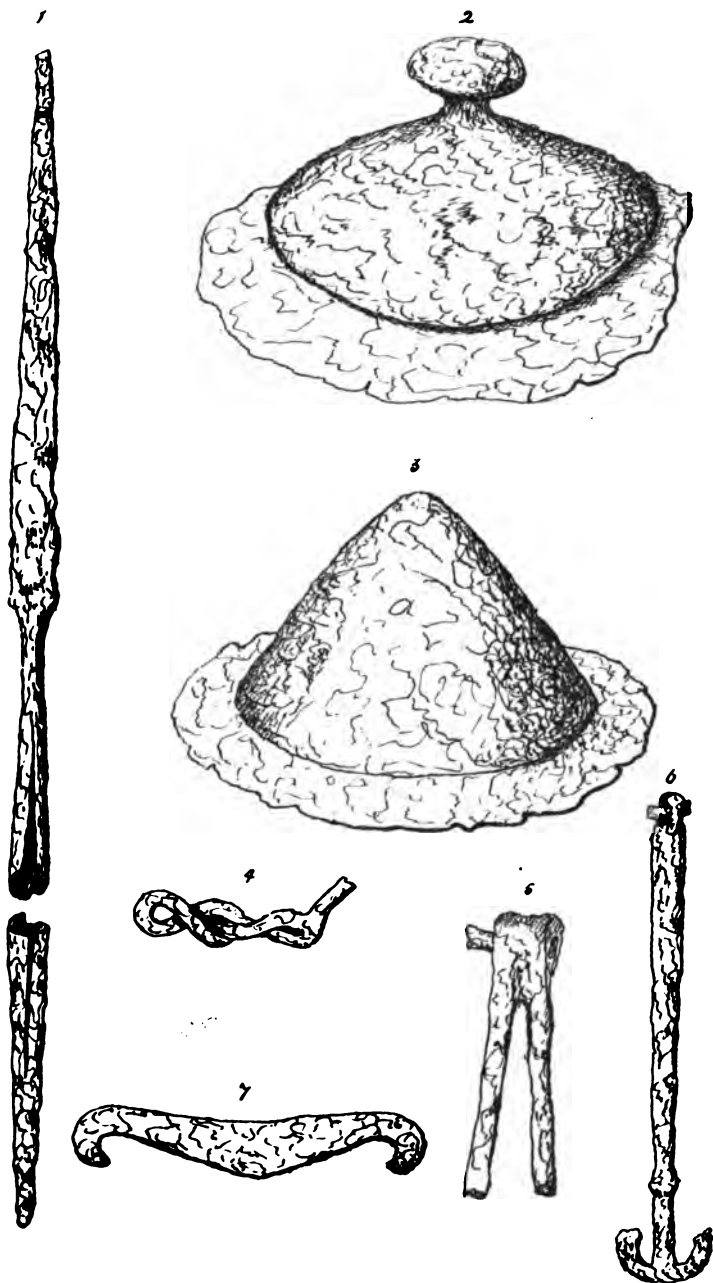


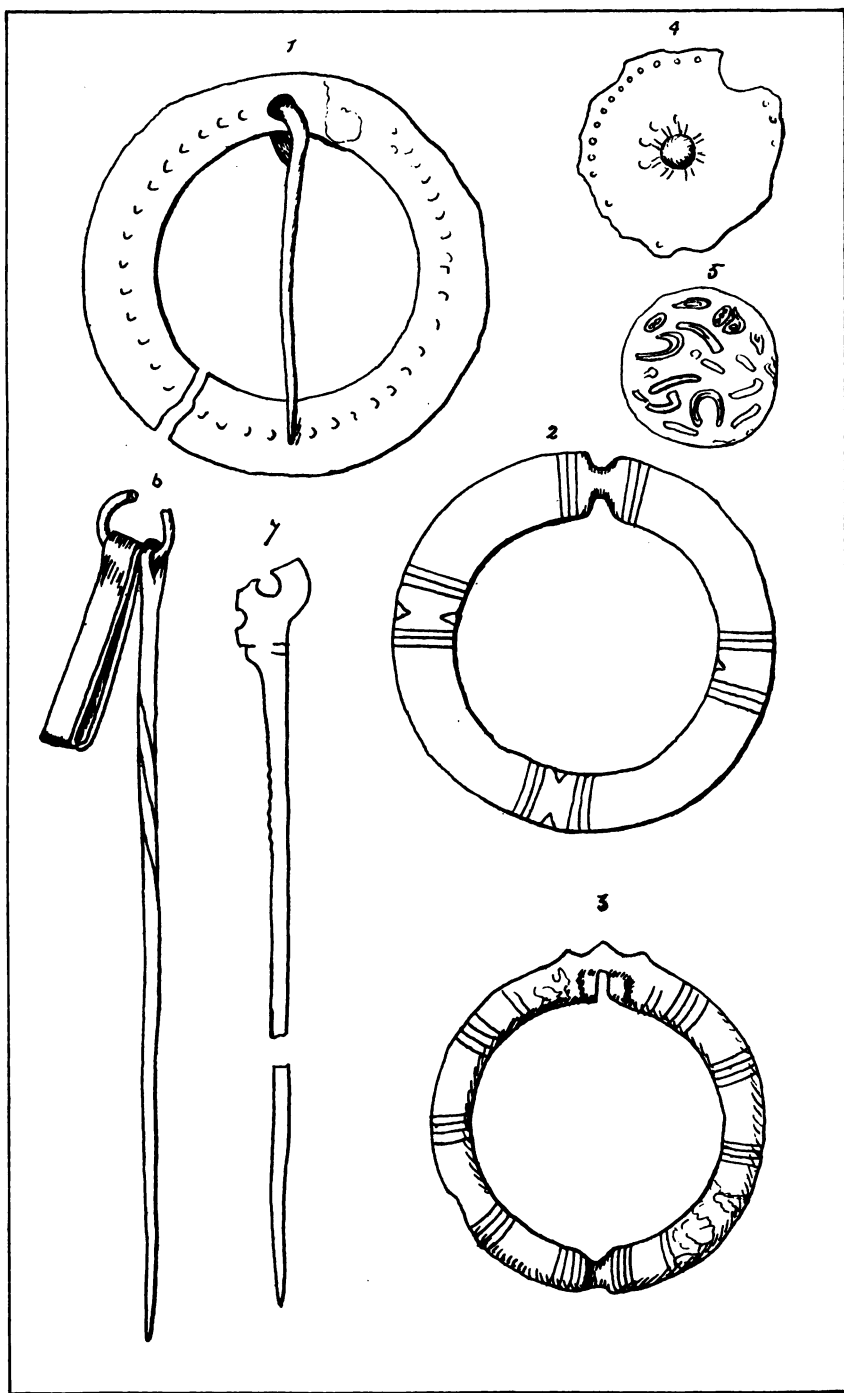
J. JOHNSON, BURY.

COWELL'S ANASTATIC PRESS IPSWICH.

Stone Coffin, from West Ham.

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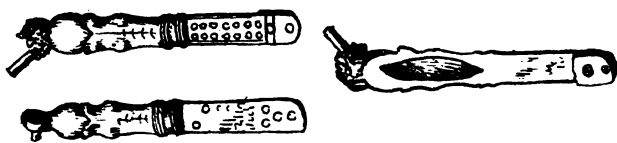
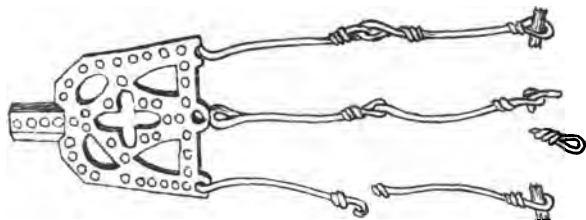
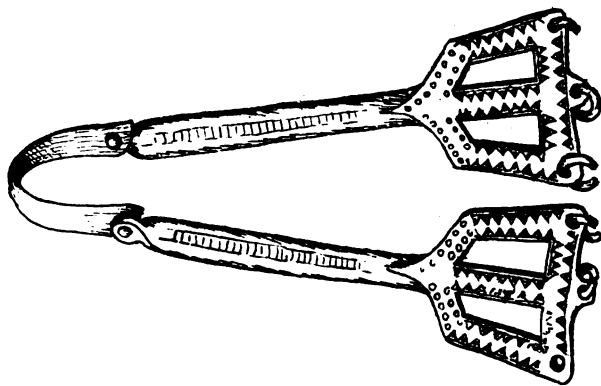
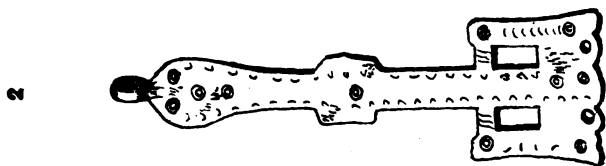
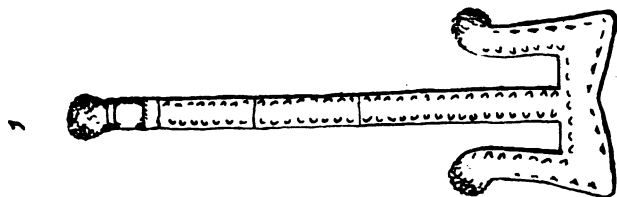




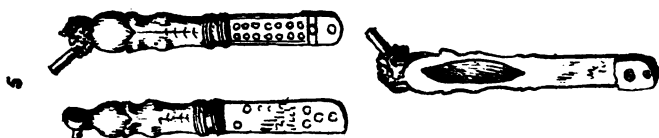
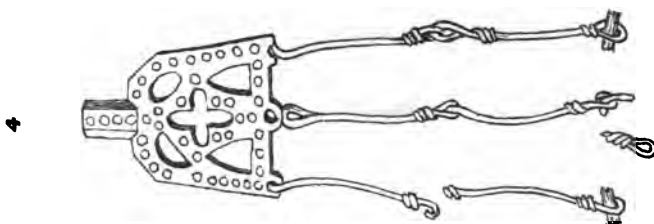
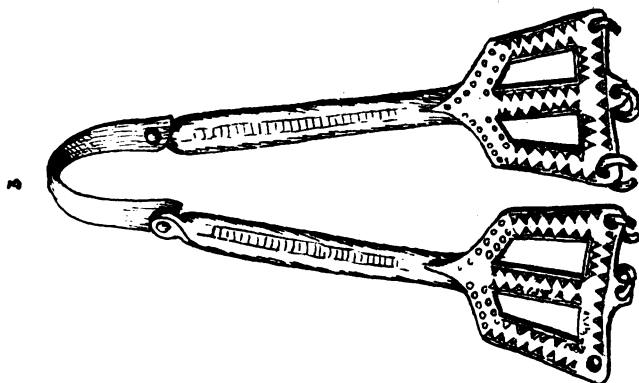
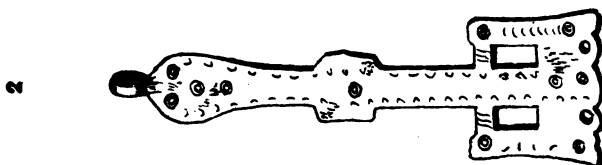
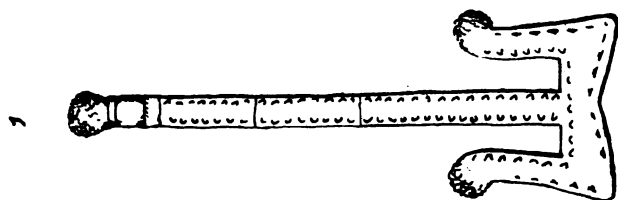
J. JOHNSON, DEL. - SURY -

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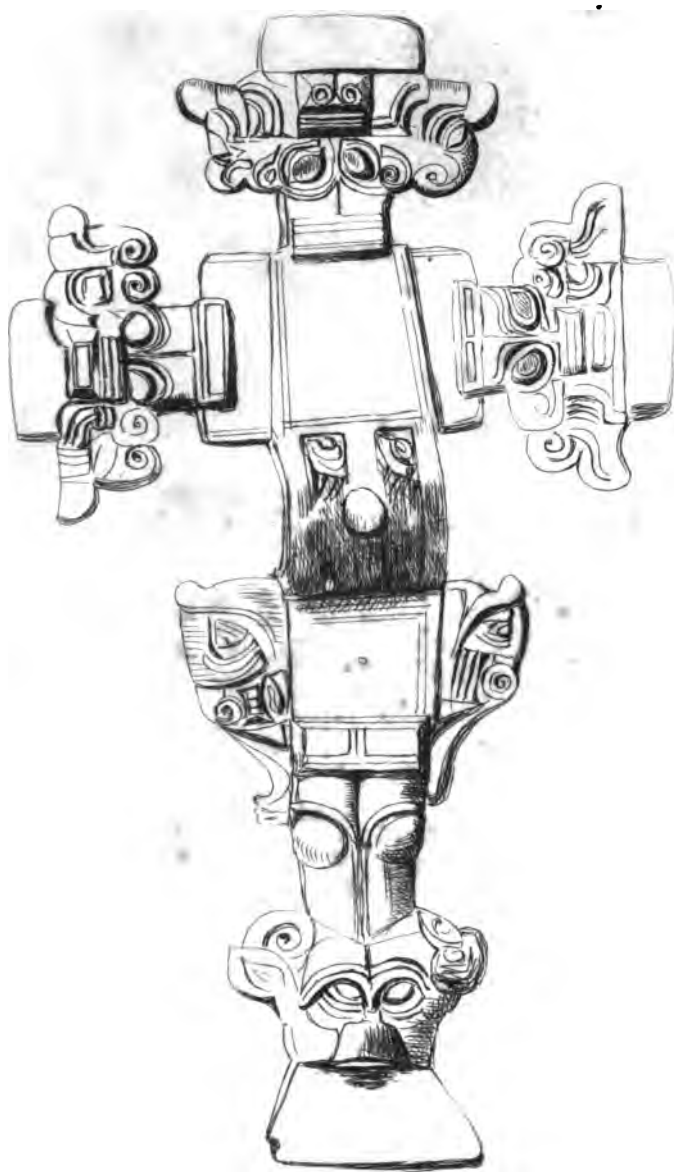
Anglo-Saxon Relics from West Sax.

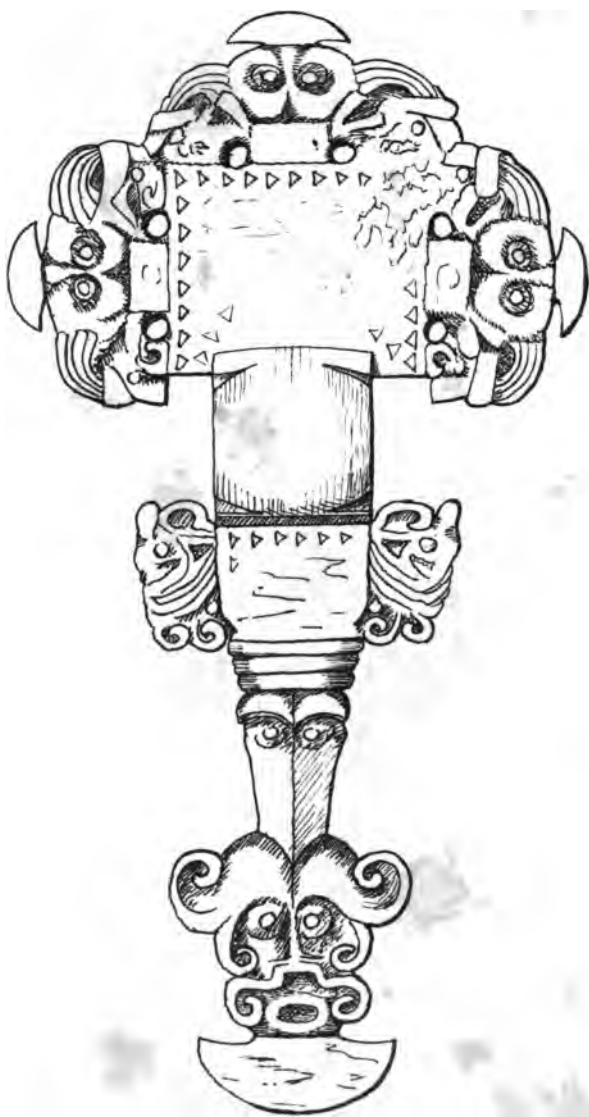


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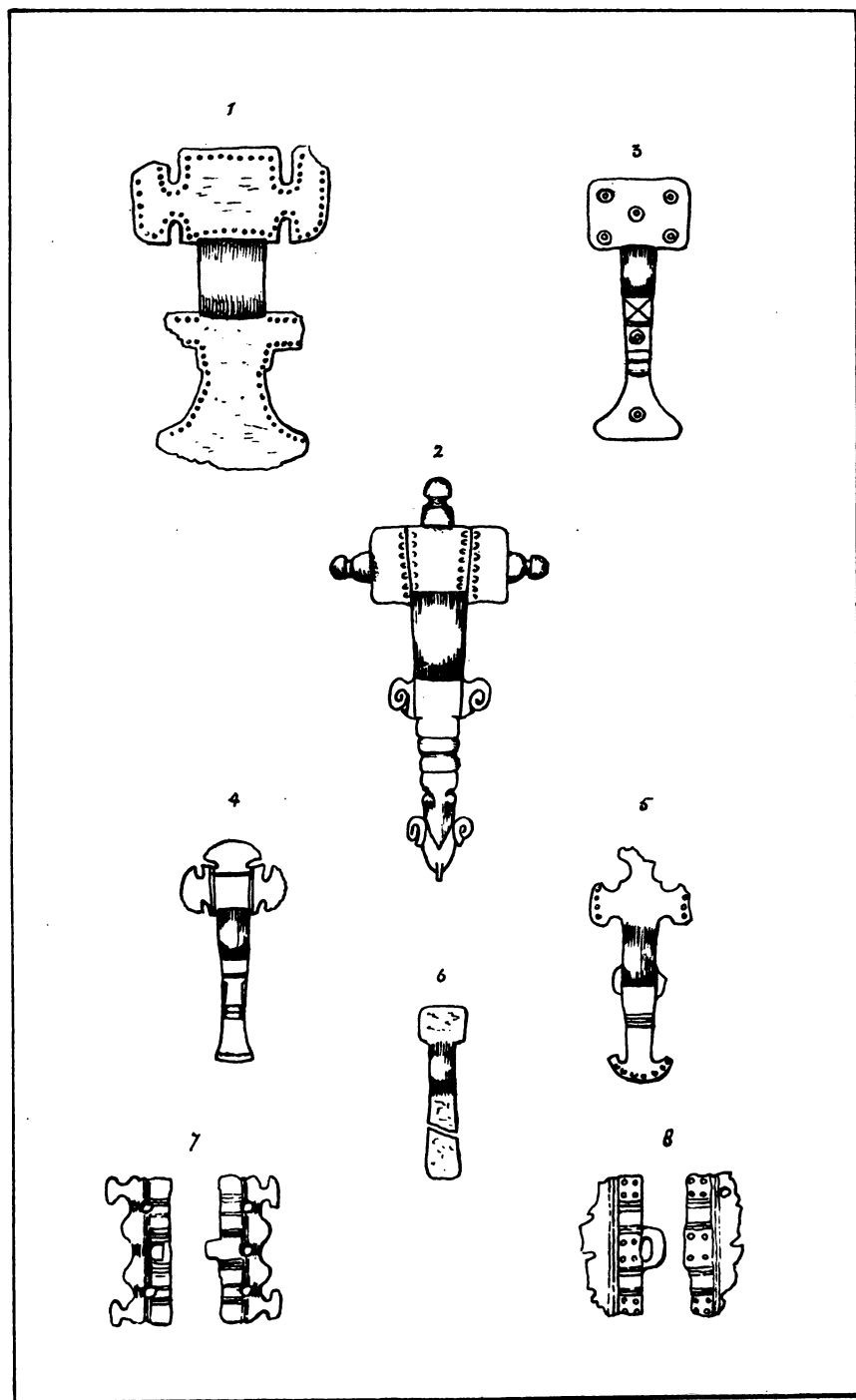




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Anglo-Saxon Relics from West Siam



J. JOHNSON, DEL. - BUAY -

COWLE'S ANASTASY PILES, IPSWICH

Anglo-Saxon Relics from West Sax.

WILL OF JOHN GARDENER, OF BURY.—1506.*

In the name of God, Amen. I, John Gardener, of Bury Seynt Edmond, clothmaker, with an hool and good mynde, beyng at Bury aforseid, the xvij. of January, in the yeer of our lord god, MDvj., make my testament and last will in manner and forme folowyng: First, I bequeth my sowle to almyghty god, to our lady Seynt Mary, and to all his seynts, and my body to be beried in the north eyle of Seynt James's chirche afore the Salutacion of our Lady, stondyng by a glas wyndow in the same ele. Item, I be queth to the heigh awter, in the same cherche, for my tithes and offeryngs forgotyn and negligently payed xxs. Item, I bequeth to the Seynt Mary preist of the same chirche to prey for my sowl, iijs. iiijd. Item I bequeth to the seid chirche of Seynt James a cope of the value of xl., and I will the preist of Candelmesse Gilde for the tyme beyng, shall alwey wear the seid cope in procession at suche tyme as it shalbe occupied. Item, I bequeth to an honest preist to synge and prey for my sowle and all my good frends sowlis that I am indette or bounde to, by the space and terme of ij hoole yers, in the seid chirche of Seynt James, at Seynt John's awter, taking for his stipendy xl. xiijs. iiijd. Item, I will ther be mad a newe Salutacion of our Lady, to stonde in the wyndow ther the olde salutacion stondith, in the seid chirche, and the olde to be takyn away. Item, I will myn annyuersary and erthetide shalbe kepid weell and honestly duryng viij yeers, ymmediatly folowyng after my discese, and at euery annyuersary to be delid xs. in bred to poure folks duryng the seid viij yeers. Item I bequethe to Stevyn my sone xx marcs of lawfull mony of Engelond to his exhibicion to fynde hym to scole, to be payed hym as he shall nede it honestly. Item, I bequeth to the said Stevyn, whan he comyth to the full age of xxj years, a siluer salt with a covertill, parcel gilt, weyng xiiij vncez, j maser with iiij feet siluer and gilt, vj siluer spones knoppid with lyons, weyng to gedyr, vij vncez and di. Item, I bequethe to the seid Stevyn iiijl., to be payed hym be Agnes my wyff, whan he shall take commensement in the scole at the vniuersite. And if hee die afor that tyme I will the seid iiijl. shalbe payed to Thomas Edon and Richard Edon, gentilmen, to remayne to John and Jone, my childryn, in forme folowyng. Item, I bequethe to the seid Stevyn j federbed, j bolster, j reed couerlight of damask work, wrought with v Jhesus thereon, j peyre blanketts, and j peyre shets. Item, I bequeth to Rose, my doughter, x marcs, to be payed here whan she is mad nunne. Item, I bequeth to Jone, my doughter, whan she comyth to the full age of xx yeers, xx marcs; and if the seid Jone fortune to be maried afore the seid age of xx yeers, I will she shalbe payed the seid xx marcs at her mariage. Item I bequethe to the seid Jone at the seid tyme to hir afor assigned, j reed cors gyrdill, powdrid with gold and harneysid with

* Reg. of Wills, Bury, Lib. Pye, f. 196.

siluer, j peyre beds of whyte amber of fyfty, the paternostres siluer and gilt, j ffeatherbed, j bolster, j couerlight, j peyre blanketts, and j peyre shets. Item, I bequeth to John Gardener, my sone, whan he comyth to the full age of xxj years, xxl. Item, I bequeth to the seid John, my sone, and his heirs, at the same age, ij stallis stondyng in the gret market, wherof j letyn to Thomas Chesteyn, and the other letyn to Thomas Munnynys. Item, I bequeth to the seid John, after the discese of Agnes my wyff, my iron beme, with the scalys thereto and vj leden weights, weyng to gedyr ccc quarter. Item, I bequethe to the said John, whan he comyth to the seid age, j fetherbed, j bolster, j couerlight, j peyre blanketts, and j peyre shets, and ij peyre of my shermans shers nexte the beste. And I will the seid Agnes my wyff shall haue the occupyng of the same shers till the seid John comyth to his seid age assignyd; and if she die afor that tyme, I will they shall remayne to the seid Thomas Edon and Richard Edon... And if it fortune them all thre to dye afore there ages abouelymytid, I will all ther bequests of mony, plate, and stuff shalbe disposid in the seid chirche of Seynt James in thos thyngs that may be most plesur to almyghty God by the advice of the seid Thomas Edon and Richard Edon. Item, I bequethe to William my sone x marcs, to be payed hym withyn xij monthes after my discese. Item, I bequethe to the same William j brod lome and ij narow lomes. Item, I bequeth to the seid William ij tenements with j gardyn lyyng on Sparowhill, in Bury forseid, that I holde of Seynt Nicholas. Also I will the seid Thomas Edon and Richard Edon shall take and resseyve for me of William True, of Lynn, marchaunt, and Richard Amfles, of the same town, marchaunt, xxvj. xijs. as apperith by obligacion; also of Robert Clerk, of Norwiche, xvjl. vjs. viijd.; also of Symond True, of Lynne forseid, xvijl. vjs. viijd.; also of John Byrd, of Bury Seynt Edmond, scriyver, lxvjs. viijd., and with the seid lxiiij. xijs. that the seid Thomas Edon and Richard Edon shall resceyve, I will they shall paye and contente to eche of my seid childryn there bequests of mony as be expressid and bequethid them aforeseid, except the iiijl. whiche the seid Agnes my wyff shall paye and contente.... Item, I will the seid Agnes my wyff and heir assignes shall haue and occupie the fullyng mille, callid Stowe mille, that I holde of Maister Hospitaler duryng the terme of myne indenture therof mad. Item I will the seid Agnes my wyff shall haue to heir and heir assignes, iiij acres meadow that I holde be copy of the Estgate berners. The residue of all my goods and catalls, mevabills and onmevabills, and all my detts not bequestid nor assigned, I bequeth and assign them vnto the seid Agnes my wyff for to pay my detts, brynge my body honestly to the erthe, and fulfille this my testament and last will in euery thyng, except the bequests of mony to my seid children bequestid, wiche the seid Thomas Edon and Richard Edon shall contente and pay, and to doo good deds of charite for the helthe of my sowle as she shall thynke best to the most plesur of God. And I make myn executrice the seid Agnes my wyff.... These witnessen, Maister Geoffrey Launde, parish pryst of Seynt James Chirche, Robert Cranewys, William Bolton, and other.

Prob. xx Nov. 1507.

HENGRAVE HALL.

[READ JULY 22, 1852.]

In presenting myself on this occasion, and in this place, I feel that some apology is due. The history of this noble mansion, in which, by the kindness of Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, Bart., we are now permitted to assemble, has been so fully written that any one presuming to treat of the subject again would be expected to add some new facts to a familiar history. But even this excuse I have not the power to offer. So minutely and carefully have all the curious documents preserved in the muniment-room of the family, and in the various record offices, been examined and illustrated in Mr. Gage Rokewode's "History of Hengrave," that nothing has been left to reward further research, or to need further elucidation. But, as it may be possible that the beautiful and curious book referred to may not be as familiar to the members of this Institute as it deserves to be, and as the history of Hengrave Hall is intimately connected with many personages who have borne a conspicuous part in the most eventful periods of the history of the country, I trust to be excused if I briefly cull from the pages of the historian such facts and incidents as may at once show how interesting and varied are the historical associations of the spot, and induce a better acquaintance with a monograph which succeeding authors will do well to imitate, but will find it difficult to surpass.

The manor of Hengrave having been held for two centuries by a knightly family which took its name from the place, passed by purchase to the Hethes, of Little Saxham, and then, in the 19th year of Henry the VIth, to Humphrey Earl of Buckingham, afterwards created Duke of Buckingham. He was married to the Lady Anne Neville, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, and was slain at the battle of Northampton. On the marriage of the Duke's third son, Lord Henry Stafford, with Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry the VIIth, the Duke settled upon them,

among other estates, the manors of Hengrave and Westley. On the attainder of his nephew Henry, the powerful Duke of Buckingham, who it is well known was the principal agent in placing the crown on the head of Richard the Third, Hengrave was granted to Henry Lord Grey, of Codnor; but on the reversal of the attainder by Henry the VIIIth, it was restored to Edward, Duke of Buckingham, who built the extensive castellated mansion of Thornbury, in Gloucestershire. From this duke Hengrave was purchased by Sir Thomas Kytson, Kt., a wealthy citizen and member of the Merchant Adventurers Company of London. The transactions of Kytson were very extensive, particularly at the great cloth fairs or staples holden at Antwerp and other places in Flanders; and he held not only large estates in Suffolk, purchased on the dissolution of the Abbey of St. Edmund, but also in the counties of Devon, Dorset, Somerset, and Nottingham. The beautiful and stately mansion of Hengrave is a monument of his magnificence. At his death in 1540, Hengrave devolved upon his widow, who afterwards became the wife of Sir Richard Long, of Shengay, in Cambridgeshire, Master of the Buckhounds to Henry the VIIIth; and then of John Bouchier, Earl of Bath, a strenuous supporter of the cause of Queen Mary, who is said to have come to Hengrave on the eve of the dissolution of Edward VI., and to have been thence accompanied by the Earl with a considerable force to Kenninghall, the rendezvous of the Queen's devoted partisans. Her son, Sir Thomas Kytson, had the honour of twice receiving Queen Elizabeth at Hengrave, on the occasion of her progress to and from Norwich in 1578. Returning from Norwich by Thetford, says Churchyard, the Queen came to Sir Thomas Kytson's, "where in very deed the fare and banquet did so far exceed a number of other places that it is worthy the mention. A show representing the fayries, as well as might be, was there seene, in the which show a riche jewell was presented to the Queen's Highness." On this occasion the owner of Hengrave received the honour of knighthood. A walk leading from the park to the Hyde-wood, and marked out by old thorn bushes, is still called Queen Elizabeth's walk; at the hall, the Queen's chamber was long remembered; and in the State Paper Office are to

be found several letters on matters of historic importance, addressed by the Queen, Lords Burghley and Leicester, &c., from "the Court at Hengrave," to Sir Francis Walsingham, Ambassador in the Low Countries.

The second Sir Thomas Kytson died in 1602, and left Hengrave for life to his widow, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, of Brome, Comptroller of the Household to Queen Mary. Their eldest daughter, Margaret, was married to Sir Charles Cavendish, brother of William, Earl of Devonshire, a large sum having been given for the marriage by his mother "Bess of Hardwicke," the intriguing Countess of Shrewsbury. Hengrave formed part of the marriage settlement; but on the death of Margaret Lady Cavendish, a year after the marriage, without issue, it reverted to her younger sister Mary, who carried it by marriage to Thomas, Lord Darcy of Chich St. Osyth, afterwards Earl Rivers.

This marriage was far from proving a happy one. The Earl appears to have been a weak perverse man, careless of the affections of his consort, while the Countess, with a proud heart and masculine understanding, despised her husband. The parties separated by mutual consent, never again to come together, though both lived for nearly half a century after this unfortunate event. Of this lady there are three very curious portraits in the house. One of them, with the date 1617, represents the Countess with an air of haughty independence, her right arm *a kimbo*, and in her left hand a paper, perhaps the deed of separation, on which are conspicuously to be seen the emphatic words "IF NOT I CARE NOT." The attitude, the manner, and the language expressed, coupled with the blazoning of the lady's armorial bearings above her head without the impalement of Darcy, all indicate to the fullest extent the pride of her own feelings, as well as perfect indifference whether the Earl and herself were ever again to be united : *if not I care not*. There is also a miniature of Lady Rivers, painted when she was at a very advanced age, having, on a brass plate which encloses it, an inscription, taken from the 12th verse of the 26th Psalm [27th Engl. version], shewing that age had not softened her resentment for real or imputed injuries : "*Insurrexerunt in me Testes iniqui et mentita est iniquitas sibi.*"

The issue of this alliance was one son and four daughters. The son was the gallant "young Darcy" who acted as page to Prince Henry at the splendid ceremony of creating the heir of James I. Prince of Wales. He died at an early age, without issue. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married Thomas Viscount Savage, and during her widowhood King Charles II. granted her the title and rank of Countess Rivers for her life. The losses which this lady suffered in the civil wars exceeded perhaps those of most other persons, even of the Arundels of Wardour; and John Lord Rivers, her son, was excepted by name out of the indemnity which the Parliament offered in Lord Essex's manifesto.

Upon Penelope, the third daughter, the Countess Rivers settled Hengrave and her Suffolk property. It is said that Sir George Trenchard, Sir John Gage, and Sir William Hervey, each solicited Lady Penelope in marriage at the same time, and that, to keep peace between the rivals, she threatened the first aggressor with her perpetual displeasure; humorously telling them that, if they would wait, she would have them all in their turns—a promise which was actually performed. The gentleman first favoured was Sir George Trenchard, of Wolverton, in Dorsetshire, who, dying shortly after without issue, she married Sir John Gage, Bart., of Firle, in Sussex. By him, who died in 1633, she had nine children. Lady Penelope remained a widow till 1642, when she married Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth, grandfather, by a former wife, of John first Earl of Bristol. The lady survived all her husbands, and by her will, proved in 1661, settled Hengrave upon her third son, Edward Gage, who was created a baronet by King Charles the Second in 1662; a mark of royal favour said to have been conferred in acknowledgment of the services of his loyal kinsman, Sir Henry Gage, slain at Culham-bridge. From Sir Edward Gage, is descended the present Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, 8th baronet; as the present Viscount Gage, of Firle, is the lineal descendant of his elder brother Thomas, 2nd baronet of Firle.

It will not be necessary to detail at length the history of the Gage family. It will be sufficient for the occasion to state that it has allied itself with some of the noblest and most ancient houses of England, and with the local families

of Cornwallis, Hervey, Jermyn, D'Ewes, Spring, Rokewode, and others; and that its members have served their country in honourable offices about the person and court of their sovereigns, and in the military and civil professions.

A most distinguished member of the family was Sir John Gage, K.G., who was Lieutenant of the Camp, jointly with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, at the siege of Boulogne; was one of the Council of Sixteen appointed by the will of Henry the VIIIth to assist in the management of public affairs during the minority of his son; and, as Constable of the Tower of London, had the painful duty of attending his near relative, the Lady Jane Grey, to the block.

His grandson, Sir Henry Gage, was a devoted loyalist, and Governor of Oxford. He was killed in an attempt to break down Culham bridge, near Abingdon, being shot through the heart with a musket bullet.

The wife of Sir William Gage, the second baronet, was Mary Charlotte Bond, daughter of Sir Thomas Bond, Comptroller of the Household to Queen Henrietta Maria. Lady Gage was brought up by Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans; and a picture of her in the drawing room represents her offering a basket of flowers to the Duchess.

John Gage, son of Sir William, the second baronet, was one of the pages of honour to Louis XIV. He brought the Coldham Hall estate to the family, by marriage with the heiress of the Rokewodes.

Sir Thomas Gage, the sixth baronet, afforded in this noble mansion an asylum to the last lineal descendant of the Chancellor Sir Thomas More, when that venerable lady, with the English community of Austin nuns at Bruges, was compelled, by the breaking out of the first French Revolution, to seek an asylum in this country.

His eldest son and successor, Sir Thomas Gage, possessed a highly refined and accomplished mind, and the beauty of his drawings illustrating the churches of this neighbourhood, and the interesting details of antiquity contained in them, bear witness to his industry and zeal as an archæologist. His favourite science of botany occupied likewise much of his time; and the minute accuracy of his remarks, the care with which he recorded them, and the industry that he employed in perpetuating the recollection of the living

plants by drawings, are best known by those who are in possession of his notes and sketches. The death of Sir Thomas Gage occurred while in Italy in 1820, and he was buried in the Chiésa del Gesù at Rome.

To his brother, the late John Gage Rokewode, one of the most able and highly accomplished of antiquaries, the archæologists of Suffolk are indebted for two valuable and attractive contributions to the county topography ; for the delightful gossip of the monkish Boswell, known as the "Chronicles of Jocelin de Brackland"; and for many archæological papers characterized by elegance of style, and deep and multifarious research.

It has been already stated that the house was built by Sir Thomas Kytson, being begun about 1525 and finished in 1538, at a cost of three thousand pounds, a sum equal to about 40,000*l.* in the present day. It is probable from the connection which existed between Sir Thomas Kytson and the Duke of Buckingham, that the Duke's newly erected castellated mansion at Thornbury might have suggested the plan for the house at Hengrave. The shell of the building within the moat was the work of John Eastawe, or Estow, who executed it after some model seen by him at Comby, a place of the Duke's, in Suffolk. The bay-windows, and probably the gate house, were the work of John Sparke, who, as well as Thomas Dyrich, the chief carver, and John Birch, the joiner, were artisans from London. Some of the freestone was procured from the quarries at King's Cliff in Northamptonshire, being transported, partly by land and partly by water, through Worlington and Brandon to Hengrave. The rest was supplied from the dissolved Abbeys of Ixworth, Burwell, in Cambridgeshire (not Burwell in Norfolk, as stated by Mr. Gage), and Thetford. The timber came chiefly from the neighbouring parks of Comby and Sowe, or Southwood, part of the possessions settled upon Mary, Queen of France, on her marriage with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Some of the lead was brought from Ixworth priory ; and some, probably for the offices, from the monastery of St. Edmund, dissolved after the chief part of the mansion was finished.

By the removal in the seventeenth century of the outer

court, and, in 1775, of a mass of building which projected at the east and north sides of the mansion, together with a high tower, the house has been reduced one-third at least from its original size. The moat has been filled up : there was a bridge over it at the inner gate, figured with devices in polished flint work, and also a drawbridge communicating with the church.

The south front, the gate-house, and the inner court are rare examples of the domestic architecture of the time. Among the architectural peculiarities perhaps the most remarkable is the form of the turrets : those of the gate-house resemble the mitre-headed turrets of King Henry the VIIth's chapel at Windsor ; of King's College, Cambridge ; of the east end of the choir of Winchester ; of the gate-house of Brazenose College, Oxford ; and of St. George's, Windsor ; whilst the others, without crockets or other ornament, remind us of the domes of the palaces and temples of the East. But it is in the gate-house that the Tudor magnificence is chiefly conspicuous. This structure, says Gough, is of such singular beauty, and in such high preservation, that perhaps a more elegant specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was erected cannot be seen.

The inner court, of fine masonry embattled, appears in its original state, and is distinguished by the bay window of the hall on the north side.

The interior of the house has little of its original character, but the windows and walls have much fine old painted glass, chiefly armorial bearings, and many original portraits. The painted glass in the dining room, formerly in Old and New Buckenham churches, is a most appropriate addition to the heraldry of the house ; and the arms of France and England on a quatrefoil of oakleaves in the small front chamber is a rare specimen of blazonry of the 13th century. The old chapel has a valuable painted glass window of twenty-one lights, representing the Creation ; the Fall of Man ; the Deluge ; and fourteen incidents in the life and death of Christ ; all of which are fully described in the History of " Hengrave." Among the portraits are those of Sir Thomas Kytson, the builder of the hall, by Holbein ; of Sir John Gage, K.G., the personal friend of Henry the VIIIth ; of

Elizabeth Lady Kytson, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, painted by Cornelius Janssens ; of Mary Countess Rivers, as already noticed ; and of Lady Penelope, her daughter, who brought Hengrave to the Gage family. There are also fine portraits of Charles the First and Henrietta Maria by Vandyck.

The House contains many objects of archæological interest. Amongst others, a fine silver gilt hanap, that belonged to Elizabeth Countess Rivers ; and a reliquary of rock crystal, with silver gilt enamelled stem, of the 15th century. This beautiful relic belonged to the family of the Marquess Caponi, of Florence, and was purchased there in 1835. A christening plate of pewter, with medallions of the twelve apostles. An ivory pax of the 14th century, with the adoration of the Magi curiously carved thereon. An enamelled triptych, of the 15th century, with the leading incidents in the life, death, and ascension of Christ. A very curious specimen of embroidery, being the fine lawn shirt that belonged to Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of King Henry VII., and which was given to the late Mr. Gage Rokewode by the Countess de Front, one of whose ancestors, a Bostock, was Lord of the Bedchamber to his Majesty. A small mazer or grace cup, with silver band, on which is engraved this quaintly expressed good counsel :—

Hold youre tunge and sey y^e lest
And let youre neyzbore sitte in rest.
Hoe so mayye god to plesse
Let hys neyzbore lyue in ese.

Many volumes of original documents, drawings, and church notes connected with the County of Suffolk, collected or drawn by the late Sir Thomas Gage, Bart., and his brother Mr. Gage Rokewode. A volume of Household Books of Hengrave, which supplied so many curious items to the historian of Hengrave ; and that fine Register of the Abbey of Bury, which was rescued from destruction by the care of Mr. Page, the author of the "Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller", and the liberality of Mr. Gage Rokewode.

Near to the house is Hengrave Church, which since its consolidation in 1589 with the neighbouring church of Flempton, has been only used as a place of interment for the family at the Hall, and has thus been preserved from

ruin, having constantly been kept in repair at their sole expense. It is a small edifice with a round tower and south porch. The tower, now completely enveloped in ivy, is the oldest portion of the building, though one of the latest edifices of the kind. Its diameter is larger than is usual in these peculiar towers. The south porch, which remains nearly in its original state, was built, as an inscription over the inner doorway tells us, by the de Hemegraves, at the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century, when the church was probably rebuilt by them. The embattled parapet on the south side of the church exhibits some interesting details. Upon one of the battlements are the arms in flint work of de Hemegrave, Argent, a chief indented Gules; on another those of St. Edmund's Bury, a crown pierced with two arrows; and on a third the monogram IHS in Greek characters between the initials of Mary and Joseph. From a fragment of an inscription still remaining, this ornamental work would appear to have been made by one John Hull, of London, and who may probably have been interred in this church. The fresco painting of St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus, engraved in the History of Hengrave, has since been destroyed by damp. The monumental memorials are numerous. One to Margaret, Countess of Bath, and her three husbands, has the effigies of herself and Lord Bath, on an altar tomb, under a heavy flat canopy supported by six pillars, and that of Sir Thomas Kytson, her first husband, on a step in front of her tomb. A monument of corresponding form and size, but more elegant in design, has the effigies of the second Sir Thomas Kytson and his two wives. A mural tablet records the death and displays the effigy in a kneeling posture of Thomas Darcy, the hope of the noble house of Rivers; and a monument of white marble against the east wall has a finely sculptured bust of Sir Thomas Gage, 3rd Baronet. There are also several slabs of grey marble in the pavement of the church, bearing arms and memorial inscriptions of the Gage family.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

WEST STOW AND HENGRAVE, JULY 22, 1852.—*The Rev. Henry Creed, M.A., in the Chair.*

The company assembled in the fine brick gate-house of West Stow Hall, the residence of Mr. J. Steel, where were arranged a number of antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon period, that had been found on the neighbouring heath. The Honorary Secretary read a brief paper on the Hall, the Church, and the Anglo-Saxon burial-place; after which the company proceeded to an old chamber within the gate-house, where are still the remains, in very perfect order, of some rude distemper paintings of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Over the fire-place are four figures or groups, representing four periods in the life of man. One, a youth hawking, has this inscription: "Thus doe I all the day." Another, a young man making love to a maiden, is inscribed: "Thus doe I while I may." The third, a middle-aged man looking at the young couple, has this inscription: "Thus did I when I might;" and the fourth is an aged man hobbling onwards, and bitterly exclaiming, "Good Lord! will this world last ever?" A large room on the north side of the house, with massive beams and panelling, is nearly all that now remains of the old hall.

The company having partaken of the liberal hospitality of Mr. Steel, then visited the church, and paying a passing visit to the excavations on the Heath, proceeded to

Hengrave Hall, which, by the kind permission of Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, Bart., had been opened to the Institute; and where, in the dining-room, a variety of specimens of antient art, &c., had been arranged. Besides those enumerated in p. 338, there were two rolls of vellum, containing the pedigrees of the Bostocks of Cheshire; one of the rolls being by Randle Holme, "deputy of y^e office of Armes, 1634"; and a bronze circular brooch, inscribed "Ave Maria gracia plena," that had been found within the walls of the Grey Friars at Dunwich. It was presented to the late Sir Thomas Gage by the Rev. Mr. Douglas, the author of the "*Nenia Britannica*," and has been engraved in Gardener's "*History of Dunwich*", p. 118.

The company then walked through the various rooms, in which are numerous original portraits and much curious painted glass; and having assembled in the inner court, the Secretary read a short paper on the historical associations of the spot (See p. 321). After which the visitors were invited, through the Rev. Henry Creed, the Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of the kind and courteous proprietor, to partake of a luncheon which had been set out in the old hall, the bay window of which is so fine an object. The company then visited the church and grounds, and the proceedings of the day were closed by a cordial vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Gage, for his kindness and hospitality.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, OCT. 7, 1852.—*The Right Hon. the Earl Jermyn, M.P., in the Chair.*

The Institute met at the Angel Hotel. The noble lord having taken the chair, briefly addressed the meeting, referring to the very gratifying recognition of the Society's usefulness by the Society of Antiquaries—the head of all kindred societies—as shewn by the handsome present of a copy of their transactions and proceedings for the past two years. Alluding to the extensive excavations now in progress at Pevensey, in Sussex—the *Auderida* of the Romans—under the direction of Mr. Roach Smith, one of the Honorary Members of the Institute, and of Mr. M. A. Lower, the noble lord observed that those gentlemen had kindly invited the members of this Institute to witness their operations, which are more extensive and satisfactory in their results than anything hitherto explored in this country. Referring to the usefulness of this Institute, and the interest excited by its proceedings, his lordship observed that a desire had been expressed by so many gentlemen in the other division of the county, that the sphere of its labours should be extended to the entire county, that the Committee had felt it their duty to request him to notice the subject that it might be brought under the consideration of the members, with a view to its discussion at the annual meeting.

The following presents were then announced as having been received since the last meeting :—

A penny of Henry III., recently found under the roots of a very aged pollard oak in Ickworth park; presented by the Marques of Bristol.

A dagger, with scabbard and hilt of iron, elaborately wrought with fine chasing—of German manufacture of the beginning of the 17th century; and a grotesque figure in lead, fixed in a piece of conglomerate, the history of which is unknown; from H. R. Homfray, Esq., through Mr. Gedge.

Catalogue of the Egyptian Museum, Liverpool, and a beautiful anastatic *fac simile* of the MS. of Sprott's Chronicle of Profane and Sacred History, with a translation by Dr. Bell; presented by Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., of Liverpool, through Mr. Roach Smith. The original "Chronicle," written on parchment (the only one in existence), is in the possession of Mr. Mayer, at whose expense it has been copied and translated.

Archæologia, or Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries, volumes 33 and 34, and volume 22 of the Proceedings of the Society; from the Society of Antiquaries.

Report on Excavations made at Lymne, in Kent, in 1850; an Account of British silver coins found at Weston, in Norfolk; and an Account of Inedited Roman coins; from C. R. Smith, Esq., Hon. Member.

Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies, 1850-51; from the Societies.

Report of the Leicester Library and Philosophical Society for 1852; from the Society.

Mr. C. C. Smith exhibited a curious convex wooden shield, with a helmeted head painted thereon, that had been found between the walls of two old houses just pulled down in Guildhall-street. It had evidently seen some service in the revels or pageants of a former time, but is in admirable preservation.

Mr. Johnson Gedge exhibited a coloured sketch of a curious picture, in the possession of the Rev. R. C. Cobbold, of Wortham, representing the conjunction of the Cabal of Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley and Lauderdale (the initials of whose names make the word *Cabal*) with the Pope and Lord Mayor of London to overthrow the Church of England.

G. R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a list of Manors in Suffolk where the custom of Borough English, or descent to the youngest son, exists; and solicited information of other manors where that custom, or that of Gavel-kind, or descent among all the sons, prevails.

Mr. Tymme, the Honorary Secretary, then proceeded to call the attention of the meeting to the proposed visit to the Monastic ruins, and after reading some curious particulars of the Angel Hotel, the Angel Hill, formerly called the Mustow, and the

Bury Fair, conducted the visitors to the Botanic Gardens, where the company, now increased by the presence of Lady Arthur Hervey, Lady Alfred Hervey, Lady Elizabeth Hervey, Miss Seymour, &c., assembled in front of the Library, where the Secretary read a brief history and description of the magnitude of the Abbey. They then proceeded to visit in succession the various remains of the monastic buildings, the conductor noticing at each place the historic associations attached to it, and pointing out as they passed the sites of buildings of which no vestige remains above ground, such as the Guest-house and St. Lawrence's Chapel on the south-west of the Great Court; the Abbot's Mint, within the Palace Garden, of which the finely embattled wall is still in a very perfect state; the Dormitory, Scriptorium, &c., on the south side; the Great Cloister, between the Refectory and the north side of the Abbey Church; the Chapter House to the east of the Cloister, between the Abbot's Palace and the Lady Chapel; the Cemetery of the Brethren and Prior's House (below the Abbey Church), of which a very accurate plan was exhibited, taken by Mr. John Darkin when the excavations were made under the directions of the Institute; the Bath near the "Dove-house," more probably the "Pleasure," or summer house, on the bank of the old course of the Linnet; the Prison Tower, on the north wall next Mustow-street; and the abbot's stables and offices, between the wall of the Great Court and the outer wall, now enclosed in the premises of the Bull Inn, &c. The party were then received by Mr. Muskett in his grounds between the massive piers yet remaining of the great central tower of the Abbey Church, the history of which was read by Mr. Tymms, and the sites of its various chapels pointed out, the apsidal chapel at the north of the eastern apse being still left open, as excavated by the Institute, and shewing the sedilia of the priests. Crossing over the churchyard the attention of the Institute was drawn to the sites of St. Margaret's Church, or chapel as it was shewn more correctly to be called; the monastic free Grammar School, now occupied by the Shirehall; St. Margaret's Gate, opposite the Court-house; and the Song School, nearer the Church. The company then entered St. Mary's Church, where they were received by the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, and where the Secretary, having given a brief history of the edifice, proceeded to describe the exquisite carvings and curious decorations of the nave roof. But as the hour was getting late, and the noble Chairman had an engagement which he could not put off, it was agreed to defer till another meeting the full examination of this beautiful Church, and the proposed visit to St. James's Church, to the Norman Tower, and to the sites of several mortuary chapels in the churchyard.

The company having re-assembled at the Angel Hotel, Earl Jermyn expressed the great obligations of the meeting to Mr. Tymms for the valuable information which he had afforded them, and a vote of thanks for his interesting and instructive communication was proposed by the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, and cordially agreed to. After this, the very curious vaulted cellars of the Angel Inn, probably of the 14th century, were inspected. The day was concluded with a collation, at which the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey presided.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, JAN. 13, 1853.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, V.P., in the Chair.*

This meeting was made special to consider so much of the report of a Committee appointed at a public meeting to draw up a scheme for consolidating the various literary and scientific institutions of Bury St. Edmund's into one efficient and dignified institution, as related to the Archæological Institute and to the Bury Museum.

The noble chairman having recapitulated the principal details of the scheme, it was resolved unanimously to adopt the plan submitted to them, and to take the necessary steps to carry the same into effect. It was also resolved unanimously to extend the operations of the Archæological Institute over the whole county of Suffolk.

The meeting then resolved itself into the usual quarterly meeting, when the following presents were announced :—

A fine Roman urn, of large dimensions, presented to the Institute by R. Gwilt, Esq., of Icklingham; it had been found in 1851, in a sand-pit in that parish, whence many skeletons have at different times been exhumed.

A glass unguentarium, or bottle for holy oil, found near to the remains of a skeleton on the site of Mr. Farrow's house, in the churchyard, Bury; presented by Mr. N. S. Hodson.

Sir Thomas G. Cullum, Bart., exhibited an earthen vessel of the 13th century, found in digging for brick earth on the premises of Mr. Reed, Bury St. Edmund's.

Mr. Golding exhibited a curious bust of Our Saviour crowned with thorns, forming part of a full length figure in stone.

Mr. Tymms exhibited impressions in gutta percha, gilded, of the seals of Tiltey Abbey, Essex, and of the borough of Dorchester, Wilts.; and a small bronze buckle, found near the Gaol, in Bury. The Secretary also exhibited, by permission of Mr. W. C. Kitchener, two steel matrices for seals. One of them has three facets and a spring in the handle by which to hold the seal steady while in use. On the different facets are the arms, crest, and cipher of the Kitchener family. The other seal, found at Newmarket, has on the obverse the head of Lud. xv. D. Gra. Fra. et Navare; and on the reverse a cross within a crown, and the English motto, "Be thou faithful unto death."

A paper was read by Mr. Tymms on the "Charnel House" of the Abbey of Bury, with a translation of the charter of its foundation by Abbot John de Northwold.

A vote of thanks to the donors and exhibitors of Antiquities, and the noble Chairman having been passed, the meeting broke up.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, APRIL 13, 1853.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervev, V.P., in the Chair.*

This being the Annual Meeting, the following Report of the Committee was read :—

"The Committee, in making their Fifth Annual Report, have to inform the members that in pursuance of Resolutions unanimously agreed to at a Special Meeting held on the 18th day of January, 1853, arrangements have been made for placing the Institute in union with the Bury St. Edmund's Athenæum; by which the valuable collection of specimens hitherto known as the Bury and West Suffolk Museum will come under the direction of the Institute; and for the temporary reception and display of which a commodious house has been provided. It has therefore been deemed advisable to widen the range of the Society's action, by taking in the whole county of Suffolk, and to extend its sphere of research by embracing every department of the Natural History as well as of the Archaeology of the district. With this view it is proposed to alter the title of the Society to the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

"To extend the existing Museum and Library, and to form a Gallery of Art, to which each member shall have access for himself and friends.

"To hold, as usual, four meetings in the year, for the exhibition of objects and specimens, and for reading communications explanatory thereof, or in elucidation of any subject connected with the objects of the Society.

"And as these important extensions can only be carried out by a large increase of funds, it is proposed to raise the subscription from 5s. per annum—a sum hitherto felt to be too small—to 10s. per annum; and earnestly to invite all who take an interest in any branch of Natural History, and who desire to see the science of their county adequately represented and set forth, to give their countenance and support to the Society.

"As various alterations in the Rules are necessary to meet the new requirements of the Institute, the Committee have adopted the following code:

I. That the Society be called the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History; but shall extend to all parishes which, although not locally situated in the county, form part of the Archdeaconries which take their titles from places within the county.

II. That the objects of the Society shall be :

1. To collect and PUBLISH information on the Archæology and Natural History of the District.

2. To form a MUSEUM and LIBRARY of Natural History and Antiquities; and a GALLERY OF ART, with especial reference to original portraits of Suffolk Worthies.

3. To procure careful observation and preservation of Antiquities and other specimens discovered in the progress of public works, such as Railways, foundations of buildings, &c.

4. To encourage individuals or public bodies in making researches and excavations, and afford them suggestions and co-operation.

5. To oppose and prevent as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient Monuments of every description may from time to time be threatened; and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.

III. That each Member pay an Annual Subscription of TEN SHILLINGS, to be due in advance on the 6th of April, and each Member shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he withdraw from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary. Donors of the amount of 10 years' subscription shall be life members. An additional subscription of 16s. will entitle the member to admission to the News-room, Library, Lectures, &c. of the Bury Athenæum.

IV. That each Member be entitled to three admissions to the Museum, Library, and Meetings of the Institute, and to a copy of the Printed "Proceedings."

V. That the affairs of the Institute, except so far as they are otherwise provided for by any of these Rules and Regulations, shall be under the direction and management of a Committee of six members, who shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting, together with the President, two Directing Vice-Presidents, and three Members of the Council of the Bury St. Edmund's Athenæum. The six elected members to retire annually, but be re-eligible. Members not residing in Bury may vote by proxy in writing (general or special) intrusted to some other member who shall be present at the annual meeting.

VI. That the Committee shall appoint a Secretary, who shall thereupon become an *ex-officio* Member of the Committee, and shall act as Treasurer; shall supply any vacancy that may occur in their number during the year; and shall have power to nominate Honorary Members.

VII. That the Committee shall meet once in every month; three to be a quorum, and the Chairman to have a casting vote.

VIII. That Four General Meetings be held on some day in the months of March, June, September, and December, for the Exhibition of Antiquities, Works of Art, and specimens of Natural History, and the reading and consideration of communications from Members or others.

IX. That Special General Meetings may be called by the Committee when they think advisable.

X. That all papers printed by this Society shall be considered the property of the Society; but the Committee shall receive communications from Members, who are writing with other objects in view, and return the same, after perusal, to the Authors.

"A sixth part of the "Proceedings" has been issued during the year, and a seventh, which will conclude the first volume, will speedily be ready for delivery.

"For the permission to hold the General Meetings in the Council Chamber, at the Guildhall, and the Committee Meetings in the Library of the Botanic Gardens, the thanks of the Institute are due to the Trustees of the Guildhall Feoffment and to Mr. N. S. Hodson.

"The Report of the Treasurer shows that the income of the Institute for the past year has been £55. 3s. 0d.; and that the sum of £71. 8s. 2d. has been expended; leaving a balance against the Society of £16. 5s. 2d. This balance is not occasioned

by increased expenditure, but has arisen solely from the difficulty of collecting the subscriptions within the year. A portion of the arrears has since been received; but as it is desirable that the accounts to the end of the year 1852 should be completely closed at an early period, the Committee earnestly request the members to remit their arrears to the Secretary at their earliest convenience."

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

March, 1853.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions, 1852.....	33	11	0	Balance paid.....	16	15	7
" 1851.....	11	10	0	Printing Proceedings, Pt. VI.	23	14	6
" 1850.....	2	0	0	Notices, &c.	3	1	6
" 1849.....	0	10	0	Engravings	7	7	1
" 1848.....	0	5	0	Books for Library, Stationery,			
Donations	6	1	0	&c.	9	2	0
Copies of Proceedings sold...	1	6	0	Expenses of Meetings	4	14	0
Balance due	16	5	2	Postage, Parcels, &c.	7	15	0
	£71	8	2		£71	8	2

It was unanimously resolved:—

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Almack;

That the Report now read be adopted and printed with the Proceedings of the Institute; and that the following gentlemen, with the President, two Directing Vice-Presidents, and three gentlemen to be named by the Council of the Bury St. Edmund's Athenæum, be the Committee for the year ensuing:

The Rev. C. H. Bennet The Rev. Henry Creed N. S. Hodson, Esq.
The Rev. T. L. Clarkson The Rev. W. Hall John Kilner, Esq.

A letter was read from the Rev. Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart., communicating his kind intention to receive the Institute at his house in the month of June next.

The following presents were announced:—

Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, 2 vols. 8vo.; Fosbroke's *British Monachism*, 1 vol.; and Mallett's *Northern Antiquities*, 1 vol.; from the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey.

Two parts of the published Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries, from Sir T. R. Gage, Bart.

A black letter edition (1640) of the Laws of England, collected by John Breton, Bishop of Hereford in the 13th century, from Mr. Wing.

Brand's *History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 2 vols. 4to., from Mr. Augustine Page.

A Collection of Minerals, from J. F. Dove, Esq.

An arrow-head, of iron, found at Ousden; from Rev. C. H. Bennet.

A small circular brooch and a bronze ornament, found near Southgate-green, Bury St. Edmund's, from Mr. J. Johnson.

Mr. Charles Hine presented an original letter from the Duke of Richmond, dated, "King's head quarters, Hanau, July 13, 1743," giving some particulars, of historical and local interest, connected with the battle of Dettingen, in which King George the Second and his son, the Duke of Cumberland, defeated the French Duc de Grammont, and displayed the greatest personal bravery.

The Rev. Lord A. Hervey exhibited some fine impressions of rare Roman coins; English silver coins; and a copper medal of Pope Urban VIII.

The Rev. H. Creed exhibited a gold ring, discovered in 1852, near Onehouse Bridge, in the silt of the river Gipping, with the device, on a small square facet, of an owl in the act of pouncing upon a mouse; a convex Roman intaglio on vitreous substance, representing a Roman sacrifice, set in silver as a seal; a fine gold seal-ring, discovered at Fareham, Hampshire, with the device of a rose-slip, on an oval facet;

and a silver-gilt ring, discovered July, 1852, in Wetheringsett churchyard. It has a lozenge-shaped agate, and the legend + IHE NAZARENVS. REX. I.

Mr. S. Golding exhibited a number of antient documents connected with property in the county, several of them of a very early date, and others having fine impressions of royal and other seals attached.

Mr. Almack exhibited a deed of grant dated Oct. 27, 1569, from Nicholas Rabye to Anthony Butler and Henry Collyn, gentlemen, of the messuage "called the Guild-hall, in Risbygate-street, which he had of the grant of Thomas Badbye, Esq., and John Holt, gent.

Mr. Warren exhibited some Roman and Anglo-Saxon brooches found in Ixworth and its neighbourhood; rings with devices; a flint celt, of large size and beautiful finish; and an embossed sword of the time of Elizabeth.

Mr. G. Fenton exhibited a gold ring, with pelican feeding her young, found in Bury; a Roman belt, from a tomb at Cumæ, Sicily, from the collection of the Count de Milano; and a presumed Celtic weapon of stone, found at Mildenhall.

Mr. Tymms then called attention to the projected demolition of the old Rectory-house at Hawsted, built by Dr. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, and read the pious prelate's own simple and touching account of his presentation to the living, his marriage, and stay in and removal from that "sweet and civill county of Suffolk, near to S. Edmond's Bury," as evidencing some "specialities of Divine Providence" in his life.

The thanks of the Institute were voted to the donors of books and specimens, and to the contributors of papers.

ERRATA.

P. 42, l. 6, *for lond read bond.*

148, l. 10 from bottom, *for Romano-British read Anglo Saxon.*

220, l. 3, *for fig. 4 read fig. 5; for fig. 5 read fig. 6.*

304, l. 8, *for that relics read that few or no relics.*

311, *for M. Boucher, the President, read M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville, President.*

INDEX.

- ACHATOURE, 184**
 Acre, Princess Joanna of, and her alliances, 9
 Acton Church, brasses in, 26, 84, 148
 Adlard Mr., 221
 Affleck Rev. Sir R., 219
 Ahab and Jezabel, representation of, 147
 Alb, 105
 Alchemy, MS. book on, by Myles Blomefylde, 149
 Aldborough Church, brasses in, 148
 Alford Henry, 198
 Allington Alice, 26
 Almack Mr. R., 221, 225, 345
 Alms-plates, 86
 Ampton Church, account of, 190, 196
 Amulets, 306
 Andrews, 198, 223
 Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, 27, 60, 148, 305, 314, 315, 346
 Annunciation, representation of the, 271
 Apleyard William, 289
 Apostle Mugs, 231
 Appleton, family of, 221
 Argent William, 117
 Armstead Mr. J. B., 25, 26, 27, 60, 65, 221
 Armstrong Rev. M., 59
 Ashen, 26, 28
 Ashfield, 216
 Austen Sir Henry, 146
 Aylston William, 246

 Bacon, family of, 26, 216
 Badges, 67, 68, 73, 148, 220
 Badham Rev. C., 223, 224, 227, 229
 Bailey Mr. W., 148, 150
 Baker Mr. C., 27, 28, 59
 Col., 25, 26, 59
 Banker, 165
 Banks Rev. S., 304
 Barber Surgeons, 37
 Barbers' basons, 37, 38
 Bardwell, 94, 110, 155
 Baret John, 86
 Barker Mr. H., 87, 235, 295, 304
 Barnwell, pedigree of, 24
 Barton Church, panel from, 231
 Sir Henry, tomb of, 272

 Basons (hanging) explained, 38
 Bassett, 86, 87
 Beads, 27, 85, 230, 309, 312
 Bead-roll, 104
 Bearing shete, 110
 Bedell, Bishop, seal of, 54
 Beer, 253
 Bees, 104, 105
 Beggars, 81
 Bell Mr., 221
 Bells, 26, 27, 196, 242, 269, 284
 Bennet Rev. C. H., 24, 26, 150, 151, 152, 218, 219, 232, 247, 304, 345; Mr. E. K., 308; Rev. J. T., 217
 Benyon Rev. E. R., presents a collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, 311, 315
 Berkenhout Dr., 47
 Bidrepe, 178
 Binding, Anglo-Saxon, 309
 Bird John, 190, 198
 Black Ditches, 252
 Blood-letting, 35
 Bokenham, arms of, 220
 Boldero John, 196, 198
 Book of Liberty, 82
 Books in Churches, 81, 82
 Bordars, 240
 Boreham Mr. W. W., 27
 Borough English, 341
 Branks, 154, 283
 Brasses *vide* Sepulchral Brasses
 Bree Mr., 232
 Brent Ditch, 167
 Brettenham, 149
 Bristol, the Marques of, 341
 British Antiquities, 75, 85, 151, 309
 Brooches, 223, 345, *see Fibula*
 Bulla, 308
 Bunbury Sir H. E., 24, 26, 85, 86, 124, 231, 250, 304, 312
 Bunyan John, at Sudbury, 226
 Burbor Robert, 197
 Bures de, brasses of, 26
 Burgate Church, account of, 208
 Sir Wm. and Lady Elizabeth, 211, 313; pedigree of, 215
 Burial Customs, 187, 288, 294

- Bury St. Edmund's, 149, 151, 165, 341
 — Meetings at, 24, 53, 58, 150, 153, 230, 233, 308, 310, 342, 343, 346
 — Visits of Edward I. to, 91
 Butts Anne, brass of, 26
 Butt William, 197
- CABAL, picture of the, 341
 Calthorpe family, 140, 193, 194, 195, 196
 Cambridge, Thomas de, 246
 Candlebeam, 101
 Capron John, 246
 Cards, playing, 152
 Carlton Church, brass in, 148
 Carrell, 117
 Cartwright Mr. R. N., 85, 87
 Casket, enamelled and painted, 218
 Castley Rev. T., 313
 Cavendish, urn found at, 313
 — family, 225
 Cawston, celt found at, 150
 Celts, 24, 26, 59, 150, 219, 305, 346
 Chalice, 24
 Charnel House, 276
 Chelsworth Church, mural paintings in, 146
 Cheveley Castle, 217; Church, 237, 242;
 Manor, 238; Grammar School, 249
 Chetham Katherine, her brass, 53
 Child Dr. Richard, 44
 Church chests, 83, 212, 244, 304
 Churchwardens Accounts, extracts from, 79
 Clare, meeting at, 25; account of Castle, 61; Friary of, 14, 25; Lords of, 2, 50, 61, 69, 235; sign of the Swan at, 50, 67, 145;
 Carvings at, 145; Certificate of Steward of Honor of, 59
 — county of, Ireland, origin of, 5
 Clarence, origin of royal title, 1; dukes of, 4, 25, 70
 Clarencieux King at Arms, origin of title, 6
 Cleris John, 193
 Clopton family, 26, 45, 222
 Cobalt, early used as a colour, 312
 Cocksedge, rebus of, 86
 Codrington Richard, monument of, 102;
 will of Elizabeth, 111
 Coffins in church walls, 84
 Coket family, 191
 Coins, 75, 85, 309, 311, 313, 341
 Collier Jeremy, 197
 Communion Table, situation of, 82
 Compass, a supposed mariner's, 27
 Coney Weston, 60
 Confessional in Cheveley Church, 245
 Coote Robert, Abbot of Bury, 25, 98
 Corner Posts, 57, 59, 223
 Cotterill Joseph, 198
 Cotton Leonard, 246
 Couteau du chasse, 223
 Cowlinge, antiquities found at, 218, 232
 Cracherode Jane, 175
 Crane, family of, 289
 CraneWyse Andrew, will of, 38
 Crask Dr. T., 44
 Creed Rev. H., 24, 53, 57, 59, 79, 148, 150, 151, 154, 218, 231, 235, 286, 345
 Crosiers, 164
 Crosses, 26, 150
 Cross, Eychte, 185; Weeping, 183
 Crypts, 25, 85, 342
 Cullum Sir T. G., 24, 149, 230, 343
 Cup, crystal, belonged to Lord Burleigh, 85
 Curteys William, Abbot of Bury, 160
 Cylinders, for curling hair, 311
 Cypress wood, 244
- DAGGERS, 341
 Dalham, antiquities found at, 24
 Darkin Mr. J., 28, 54, 149, 151, 154, 155
 Daviler family, 176
 Debden Church, brasses in, 84
 Deciners, 188, 279
 Deck Mr. Isaiah, 219, 220, 304, 311, 312
 Dekyn John, 247
 Denston Church, brasses in, 84
 De Perthes, M. Boucher, &c., 311
 Despotine Dr. Jasper, 44
 Dettingen, battle of, 345
 Devil's Dyke, Newmarket, 167
 Dicken Rev. Dr., 148
 Docer, 165
 Donaldson Rev. Dr., 1, 52, 59
 Donne Mr. W. B., 24, 26, 53, 54, 60, 152, 154, 232
 Dornekilles, 110
 Dowell John and Margaret, 246
 Dowsing W., his destruction of images, 83
 Drinkings, 249
 Dryle John, 246
 Duke George, brass of, 53
 Dunwich, visit of Edward I. to, 94
 Dupont Mr. Gainsborough, 222
- EARL STONHAM, map of, in 1587, 152
 Easton Church, brasses in, 148
 Edward the First, his visits to Suffolk and Norfolk, 91
 Edwards Joseph, 198
 Ely Cathedral, visit to, 307, 310
 — Edward I. at, 84
 Emptores, 184
 Etruscan patella, inscription on, 53
 Euston Church, brasses in, 84
 Excommunication for deer stealing, 138
 Exning, antiquities found at, 219
 Eychte Cross, Bury, 185
 Eyre Rev. C. J. P., 57
- FACON Reginald, 197
 Falkner Alice, 26
 Fanner Nicholas, 81
 Farrow Mr. T., 151, 235
 Feakes Mr., 151, 230
 Felgate, family of, 289
 Felixstow, antiquities found at, 218
 Felons goods, 201, 302
 Fennell Mr. S., 221
 Fenner, family of, 290, 291
 Fens, Great Level of the, 250
 Fenton Mr. G., 86, 220, 223, 309
 Fern, 182, 186
 Ferrer N., his Harmonies of the Gospel, 151
 Fibulæ, 25, 36, 220, 223
 Finningham, antiquities found at, 60, 154
 Fleam Dyke, 168
 Floyd Hugh, 247

Fonts, 16, 59, 60, 210, 272
 Fool-plough, 290
 Forcer, 165
 Ford Mr. F., 26, 60, 220
 Foster Henry, 246
 Fougere, 182
 Fowler Alicia, 288
 Freeman Rev. F. W., 232

GAGE Sir Thomas, 26, 331, 345
 Gainsborough, birth place of, 226
 Garland, suspended in churches, 86
 Garrad Robert, will of, 135
 ——— Margaret, will of, 109
 Gavelkind, 341
 Gedge Mr. J., 152, 219, 223, 341
 Girling, family of, 289
 Glaupaine Henry, 246
 Godfrey Sir Edmund Berry, silver tankard
 presented to, 221
 Golding Mr. Samuel, 86, 152, 343, 345
 Goodchild Dr. Thomas, 44
 Gospel-oaks, 254
 Gough Richard Thomas, 198
 Graves Rev. J., on Kilkenny seal, 235
 Gredyle, 166
 Green Mr. A. J., 223, 225, 226
 Gregory Sir William, 273
 Griffin Rev. H., 87
 Groton, 221
 Grundy, family of, 293
 Guilds, 243, 247
 Gwilt Mr. J., 304; Mr. R., 343

HAIR of Mary Tudor, Queen of France, 55;
 of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, 55;
 of Edward IV., 57; of Sir I. Newton, 57
 ——— manufacture of, 311

Hand J. T., 247
 Hanmer Sir Thomas, 86
 Hardwicke, customs of, 177
 Hare, family of, 290
 Harris, 26, 247, 291
 Harrison Isaac, 197
 Hasted Rev. H., 24, 54, 121, 149, 232, 304,
 311; Rev. H. J., 151
 Haverhill, coin of Boadicea found at, 27
 Hawes Thomas, 198
 Hawkedon, font at, 21
 Hawsted, 26, 84, 346
 Headboroughs, 281
 Hearth-tax, 87
 Heigham, 54, 197, 246
 Helm, 181
 Hengrave Hall, account of, 321, 340
 Henslow Professor, 24, 218
 Hercules, bronze figure of, 151,
 Hermits, 254
 Hervey Rev. Lord Arthur, 29, 54, 151, 342,
 343, 345
 Hervy Thomas, 246
 Heryng Jone, will of, 165
 Hine Mr. C., 234, 345
 Hodson Mr. N. S. H., 57, 84, 154, 232, 309
 Holbrook, Roman coins found at, 151
 Holmes Mr. J., his collection of brasses, 304
 Homfray, Mr. H. R., 341
 Honington Church, brass in, 53

Hops, 113
 Horwelle John, goldsmith, 163, 165
 Hour-glass, 82
 House temp. Edward IV., 227
 Howard Lady Jane, her marriage settle-
 ment, 142
 Howe Mr. W. H., 27, 155
 Hubbard Mr. G., 232
 Hunter Mr. J., 57
 Huntingfield Church, brass in, 234
 Hypocaust Roman, 77, 84

ICKENILD WAY, 251
 Icklingham, meeting at, 304; Roman
 stations, at or near, 250; antiquities,
 found at, 24, 148, 155, 309
 Ickworth Manor House, account of, 29
 Influenza, 43
 Ingham, quern found at, 230
 Inkle, 82
 Isaacson Rev. J., collection of brasses, 218
 Ixworth, meeting at, 84; account of Church,
 98; Cross-house, 107; Guildhall, 109;
 Manor, 112; Priory, 85, 86, 87, 88;
 Charities, 116; Antiquities found at, 74,
 84, 150, 223, 305; wills relating to, 103
 ——— Robert de, 25
 ——— Thorpe, wills relating to, 103

JACKSON Mr. J., 60; Mr. W. T., 57, 155
 Jenour, family of, 111, 117, 120
 Jermyn Earl, 341
 Joanna of Acre, Princess, account of, 9
 Johnson Mr. J., 308, 345
 Judgment, Day of, representation, 146
 Justices of Laborers, 140

KERRICH Dr. John, 47
 Keys, 26, 59, 230, 235
 Killigrew, seal with arms of, 223
 Kings' Arms in Churches, 80
 Kirtle, 109
 Kirtlinge, 232
 Kitchener Mr. W. C., 343
 Knife, 150, 153, 231
 Knight, representation of, temp. Ric. II., 212

LADY of Pity, representation of, 54
 Lavenham, 93, 222
 Last Mr. W. B., 148
 Leets, observations on, 279
 Legg Nicholas, 197
 Lent, observance of, 39
 Leprosy, 34, 258
 Letheringham Church, brasses in, 148
 Levett Robert, 246
 Lidgate, 25, 151
 Litchfield Mr. E., 219
 Livery Cupboard, 120
 Lock, temp. Jac. I., 148
 Londesborough Lord, 308, 311
 London Bishop of, 149
 Losinga Herbert de, Bishop of Norwich,
 account of, 135
 Lowth W., Prior of Ixworth, 88
 Lucas Sir Charles, his snuff-box, 222
 Luncheon, 180

- MALFALGUEYRAT Dr.**, 47
Malyn John, 295
Mandatam, 37
Manning Rev. C. R., 24, 53, 208, 308
Manorial Customs, 177, 220, 341
Marling, 287, 288
Marriage of a villain, 180
 ——— **Settlement of Lady Jane Howard**, 142
Marsar Thomas, 197
Marshalsea money, 79
Martin, 26, 216
Mashingtatte, 103
Mask, on Roman pottery, 78
Maunday, 182
Mayer Mr. Joseph, 341
Mazer, 108, 166
Medals, 60, 151, 154; satiric, 223, 231
Medicine, history of, 33, 253
Melford, 26, 84, 148, 222, 223, 225
Meetings of the Institute, proceedings at, 24, 53, 84, 148, 217, 304, 340
Mellis, Churchwardens' Accounts of, 79
 ——— **Parish Registers**, 286 ;
Merchant's Marks, 85, 220
Messor, 182
Mettingham College, seal of, 53
Metton Walter de, 246
Mildenhall, meeting at, 304; **Church**, 269;
 ——— **Manor**, 270; **Wamhill Hall**, 297;
 ——— **antiquities found at**, 149, 223, 312
Mills Mr. W., 104
Misereres, 57
Monogram of Virgin Mary, 98; of **John Barret**, 86
Monro Thomas, 216
Monsey Dr. Messenger, 45
More Samuel, 197
Mortimer Roger de, Earl of March, deed of, 199, 204
Mosse Rev. Miles, 313
Moulton, mound opened at, 217
Mourning memorials, 221
Mugs of leather, 53
Mural paintings, 146
Muster-master, 291

NEDGING, 44
Nelson Dr. Matthew, 44
Netherhall, 87; **map of**, 86
Neville Charles Lord, 143
Newmarket, meeting at, 217; **antiquities found at**, 167, 218, 221
Nichols Mr. J. G., 35
Noble William, 197
Nones, 181
Noonschench, 180
Norford Dr., 47
Norton, enamelled badge found at, 148
Nunn Mr. Sturley, quern presented by, 230

OAKES Mr. H. J., **celt presented by**, 24
 ——— **Mr. J. H. P.**, 16, 24, 53, 304
Orford Church, brasses in, 148
Organs, 83
Ousden, antiquities found at, 24, 345

PAGE Mr. J., **coins presented by**, 155, 304, 311

Page Mr. Augustine, 25, 53, 59, 60, 140, 142, 149, 190, 152
Pakenham, meeting at, 84; **antiquities found at**, 24, 74, 75, 84; **Church, account of**, 89
Palgrave, gold bulla found at, 308
Parish Registers, extracts from, 286
Pastoral Staff, indenture for making, 160
Pavement of decorated period, 304
Peake, 290, 291, 293
Peg-tankard, 230
Pemberton Rev. J., 26
Penistons, 82
Penny of Henry I., rare, 311
Pepys Samuel, original letters of, 309
Perkyn Dr. Thomas, 44
Perry Mr. W. F., 223
Petworth marble, use of, 304
Pews, 105
Pewter, garnish of, 166
Phillips Mr. J. S., collection of brasses, 234
Pickerell, 107
Piesse Mr. C. A. J., coins presented by, 149
Pightle, 106
Pigs, of lead, temp. Henry VIII., 88
Pillowberes, 119
Piscina, 209, 245, 275
Pix, found at Exning, 157
Plague, ravages of, 40, 81, 259, 263, 264
Playford Church, brass in, 148
Plough Ales, 79
Pope, satirical medal of the, 154
Porches, Lady Chapels in northern, 270
Poslingford, antiquities found at, 26, 87
Pots of money, 305
Prayer Book, with MS. attestation, 60
Precariae, 178
Priest's room, over the vestry, 228
Probat Dr., 154
Pulpits, 80, 228; **cover**, 230
Purse-stretcher, 220
Pykarell, family of, 216
Pynner Francis, will of, 41

QUERNS, 230

RALE, 109
Rapier, 59
Ray John, 246, 249
Reach, 169
Rebusses, 86
Recusants, 292, 293
Redgrave, 26, 148
Repsilver, 179
Repton Mr. J. Adey, 60, 84, 151, 227
Rickards Rev. S., 150
Rings, 24, 25, 57, 85, 86, 154, 155, 220, 223, 231, 235, 305, 309, 312, 345
Rogers John, martyr, 228
Rogerson Thomas, 198
Roman antiquities, 24, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 85, 148, 149, 151, 223, 232, 304, 305, 341, 343, 346
 ——— **Stations**, 250
Roofs, carving in, 274
Rougham, antiquities found at, 24, 26, 84, 148

St. ANTHONY, token of, 232
 St. Edmund, legend of, on a seal, 232, tokens of, 151, 306; franchise of, 206
 St. Edmund's Oak, arrow head found in, 54; Ditch, 174
 St. George, representation of, 222
 St. Ignatius Loyola, medallot of, 25
 St. Mary the Virgin, token and medal of, 151
 St. Margaret, figure of, on seals, 27
 St. Michael, medallot of, 25
 St. Nicholas, tokens, 149, 151
 St. Roche, medallot of, 60
 Sams Mr., collection of brasses, 26
 Sanicroft Abp., 60
 Sangered (?), 104
 Sauenap (?), 166
 Scala Celi, 104
 Scarlet Robert, will of, 112
 Schorn Master John, representation of, 222
 Schot Robert, Abbot of Bury, 25, 98
 Seale, 26, 27, 53, 54, 58, 85, 86, 141, 150, 155, 199, 204, 220, 223, 231, 232, 235, 305, 308, 343, 345
 Searank Thomas, 247
 Sendell Robert, 246
 Sepulchral brasses, 25, 26, 53, 54, 59, 60, 84, 142, 234, 235
 Sepulchre Holy, 248
 ——— Light, 104
 Sergeants at Mace 199
 Shield used in pageants, 341
 Sheriff, charter of exemption from the office of, 140
 Sight miraculously restored, 33
 Signs of Inns, 50, 73, 145
 Sill Rev. J. P., 150
 Simpson Mr. R., 309
 Sir, 248
 Skarthe Rev. Thomas, 197
 Skrimshire Dr., 221, 226
 Small-pox, 42, 265
 Smith Mr. C. C., 341
 ——— Mr. C. R., 26, 60, 150, 197, 221, 289, 290, 304, 311, 341
 ——— Jankyn, arms of, whence derived, 220
 Snuff-box of Sir C. Lucas, 222
 Sparke Mr. James, 57, 152, 232, 309
 Spear-heads, 27
 Sprott's Chronicle, 341
 Spurs, 25, 26, 76, 59, 223
 Stabaler Valentine, 193
 Stacy Thomas, 43
 Stannard Elizabeth, 290
 Stafford Robert, 197
 Stell or Steel, 110
 Stevens Mr. S. W., 59
 Stocks, 184
 Stoke by Clare, 26, 43, 53
 Stones taken from the human body, 40
 Stonham Aspal, Roman glass unguentarium, found at, 24
 Stowlangtoft, Roman coins found at, 74, 75
 Strength, curious use of the word, 105
 Stuart, J. H., 198
 Sudbury, meeting at, 221; history of, 224;
 All Saints Church, 227; St. Gregory's Church, 227; St. Peter's Church, 230;
 Priory, 229; house of the Cavendishes, 225;

Salter's Hall, 227; Historic sites in, 225;
 Town Plate, 221; License for Serjeants of Mace, 199; Grant of Arms to, 200;
 Lordship of, 202
 ——— Simon de, Archbishop of Canterbury, 201; skull of, 227
 Summa, 181
 Sun-dial, 154
 Surgery, helplessness of early, 34; female practitioners, 39, 262, 264
 Suttaby Rev. W. L., 218
 Swaffham fen, 219
 Swan, sign of, 50, 67, 145
 Sweating sickness, 261
 Swords, 27, 59, 319
 Syrett Mr. R., medal presented by, 154

 TALMACHE, arms of, 220
 Tankard presented to Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, 221
 Tapestry, in possession of Mr. Repton, 84
 Tarrant Sir William de, 246
 Tau cross, in Drury Arms, origin of, 220
 Taverns, 262
 Teulon Mr. S. S., 87, 89
 Thetford, meeting at, 148; Pricry, notices of, 135; School, 138; visits of Edward I. to, 91
 Thirty-day, 249
 Thomson Thomas, 246
 Thurlow Little, old hall at, 26
 Tocke Richard, 197
 Tokens, leaden, 151, 232, 306
 ——— Suffolk, 306, 308, 313
 Tostwood, family of, 287, 288, 289
 Treasurer's accounts, 59, 154, 234, 311, 345
 Trentall, 106, 248
 Trevethan Mr. J., his collection of brasses, 84
 Trumbill, 195
 Trumppoor, *alias* Euston, Thomas, will of, 267
 Turner Dr. Andrew, 43; Mr. H., 86, 151, 309, 313
 Twybyll, 103
 Tymms Mr. S., 9, 33, 53, 55, 59, 60, 61, 84, 86, 88, 98, 103, 149, 150, 153, 155, 165, 167, 218, 220, 232, 269, 297, 304, 309, 311, 313, 315, 330, 341, 342, 343, 346

 VALE Mr., 150
 Vestment, 105
 Villenage, 178, 179
 Vise de Lou, family of, 214
 Vivion John, 44
 Vyal Thomas, 99; will of, 103

 UNGUENTARIUM, 24, 313, 343

 W. S. W., 68, 145, 199, 278, 302
 WALDINGFIELD Little, 221
 Walford Mr. W., 27
 Walpole Simon de, 246
 Walsham Sir J., 154
 Walsham-le-Willows Church, 86; Church-house, 87
 Wamhill Hall, account of, 297
 Ward Thomas, 197
 Wardship, abolition of, 80
 Ware Mr. S., 26

- Ware Rev. F., 198
 Warner Sir Henry, monument of, 276 ;
 will of, 297
 Warren Mr. J., 24, 45, 74, 84, 85, 150, 155,
 219, 223, 235, 245, 247, 304, 309, 346
 Wassail bowl, 150
 Watch, by "Eduardus East, Londini," 27
 Wattisfield, manor of, 152
 Wayman, the Misses H. and E., their collec-
 tion of brasses, 148
 Weeping cross, Bury St. Edmund's, 183
 Weights, 305
 Went, 107
 Westhorpe Hall, remains of, 150
 West Stow, 150, 220, 223, 304, 309, 311, 340
 Weyland Sir Thomas, heart of, 229
 Whatloke George, will of, 187, 278
 Whettell William, 193
 Whimble, 103
 Whincopp Mr., 149
 Wichforde Richard, gravestone of, 275
 Wilbraham, discoveries at, 220
 Wills, extracts from, 38, 103, 165, 187, 247,
 267, 297
 — may be amended by executors, 189
 Wilson Mr. H., 85
 Windows, low-side, 275
 Wine, 262
 Wing Mr. F., 313, 345
 Winthrop, family of, 221
 Witt Mr. E., 219
 Wollaston Dr., reminiscences of, 48, 121
 Woodditton, camp at, 168
 Woollard Mr., 235
 YATES Mr., 308
 Yaxlee, family of, 286, 287
 Yelloly Mr. Tyssen, 59
 Yereday, 108
 Yoxford Church, brasses in, 148, 234
 Yule logs, 184

To the Editor of the Essex Standard.

SIR,—Agreeably to my promise I send you some particulars relative to our corporation tankard and the incised slab discovered in the church of St Gregory, which I was prevented from laying before the members of the Archæological Society at their recent visit to this town.

The tankard is of silver, weighs 88oz., and holds about three pints and a half. On one side is an engraving of the interments during the plague of London in the year 1666. Underneath is the following inscription:—

Ex dono E. B. G. Militis,
Archææ seduli, Integerrimi,
Quem

Post Egregiam in fugandâ peste præstitam operam,
Carolus secundus semper Augustus
Assensu Procerum a secretis Conciliis
In perpetuam tantæ Pietatis Memoriam
Argenteo donavit Cænophoro, et verè Regio,
Hoc Ampliore modo Insignito.
Gratiâ Dei et Regis Caroli secundi,
Pestis aliis, sibi salus.

E. B. G. 1665."

On the other side is an engraving of the great fire of London in 1666. Under it is inscribed:—

"Vir reverâ Reipublicæ natus!
Cum urbem immanis vastabat Ignis
Dei Providentiâ et virtute suâ
Flammarum medio, Tutus et Illustris
Deinde, Cogente Rege,
(Ac Merito) Emicuit Eques Auratus
E. B. G., 7brs. 1666.

Cætera Loquentur Panperes et Trivia."

In the centre of the tankard are the royal arms, and beneath them those of a private family, viz., Sable, a chevron between three pelicans' heads erased or, vulning themselves proper, on the chevron for difference a crescent surmounted with a mullet. Upon a close examination of the records of our corporation, which have been very carefully preserved since the reign of Queen Mary, I have been unable to find any account of the donor of this curious old tankard, and after the lapse of nearly 200 years every circumstance connected with it had passed away; and at our civic feasts, in the palmy days of the corporation, when this "loving cup" was passed from hand to hand, the quality of the wine was more an object of enquiry amongst the worthy burghesses than that of the liberal donor; and as each individual "kissed the cup," and passed it to his neighbour,

"The tankard filled up to the brim,
A silver tankard was to him,
And it was nothing more."

In the year 1848, happening to show this tankard to Richard Almack, Esq., of Melford, that gentleman at once recognised the arms in the centre as those of the Godfrey family, and following up the enquiry we soon ascertained that those mysterious initials E. B. G. were those of the celebrated Sir Edmund-Bury Godfrey, whose murder in 1678 created so much sensation, and the particulars of which are thus related by Bishop Burnet:—

"Sir Edmund-Bury Godfrey was an eminent Justice of the Peace that lived at Whitehall. He had the courage to stay in London, and keep things in order during the plague, which gained him much reputation, and upon which he was knighted. Oates went to him the day before he appeared at the council board, and made oath of the narrative he afterwards published. This seemed to be done in distrust of the Privy Council, as if they might stifle his evidence, which to prevent, he put it into safe hands. Upon that Godfrey was chid for his presuming to meddle in so tender a matter. On the day fortnight from that on which Oates made his discovery, being Saturday, he went abroad in the morning, and was seen about one o'clock near St. Clement's church, but was never seen any more. On Thursday one came into a bookseller's shop after dinner, and said he was found thrust through with a sword. That night late his body was found in a ditch about a mile out of the town, near St. Pancras' church. His sword was thrust through him, but no blood was on his clothes or about him. His shoes were clean. His money was in his pocket. But nothing was about his neck, and a mark was all round it, which showed he was strangled; his breast was likewise all over marked with bruises; and his neck was broken. All this I saw, for Dr. Lloyd and I went to view the body. There were many drops of white wax lights on his breeches, which he never used himself; and, since only persons of quality or priests used those lights, this made all people conclude in whose hands he must have been; and it was visible he was first strangled, and then carried to that place, where his sword was thrust through his dead body."

I transmitted drawings of the tankard to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and in the number for November, 1848, the engravings appeared in that work, accompanied by an elaborately prepared account of the Godfrey family by the Editor, together with some additional particulars of Sir E. B. Godfrey's mysterious murder. In a note annexed to my letter the Editor observes—

"The history of this tankard involves some mysteries which we are quite unable to solve. As we understand the first Latin inscription it was not Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey's own tankard, but it was presented by him, to whom or to what society or corporation it is not stated. It seems to have been commemorative of some other silver cup, which King Charles had presented to Sir Edmund in acknowledgment for his services during the plague in 1665, and which had borne this inscription—

"Gratiâ Dei et regis Caroli secundi
Pestis alii sibi salus.
E. B. G., 1665."

In corroboration of the view thus taken by the Editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine* I have since ascertained that a silver tankard, answering in all respects to that belonging to our corporation, is in the possession of a gentleman in Yorkshire, a descendant of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey. It is probable, therefore, that the worthy Knight, when presented by his Sovereign with a silver tankard for his public services, was naturally desirous of extending his well-earned fame; and therefore had others made like it as presents to his friends.

I annex a translation of the Latin inscription under the engraving of the interments at the plague—

"The gift of E. B. G., Knight,
an active and most upright Magistrate,
whom

after having rendered invaluable services in checking the progress of
the Plague,

the ever august Monarch, Charles the II.,
with the consent of his Privy Council,
to perpetuate the memory of his patriotic efforts,
presented with a Silver Cup, a right royal present,
bearing this honorable inscription:—

'By the grace of God, and the favor of King Charles the II.,
Others' woe was his weal.'

Under the engraving of the fire—

A man truly born for his country!
When a terrible fire devastated the city,
by the Providence of God and his own merit
he was safe and illustrious in the midst of the flames.

Afterwards, at the express desire of the King
(but deservedly so), E. B. G. was created a Knight
in September, 1666.

The poor and the thoroughfares will tell the rest.

The Editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine* further remarks—

"We have been wholly unable to find that the Justice had any connexion with the town of Sudbury, or with the county of Suffolk, although his name at once directs our thoughts to the town of St. Edmund's Bury. Having made inquiry of Mr. Davy, of Ufford, the best living authority, we ascertained that Sir Edmund was not by family connected with that county."

In the Church of St. Gregory, at the east end of the south aisle, and near where an altar was formerly placed, as is evident by the piscina lately discovered in the wall, is an ancient incised slab, which owes its preservation to its having been covered by the flooring of the pews. There are one or two others in the centre of the aisles, where the inscriptions are obliterated by the frequent tread of the congregation—

"The flat smooth stone that bears a name,
The chisel's slender help to fame,
Which ere our set of friends decay,
Their frequent steps will wear away."

On occasion of the recent visit of the Archæological Association the boarding was removed by the courtesy of the churchwardens. A female figure is delineated on the stone, around which is the following inscription in Norman French: it is defective in parts, and the stone is unfortunately broken at the date—

"Chi gist Seive de Se * * * la femme de Robert de * * * uinton
Ki trespasa en lan de Grace MCCC * * * ur de Saint Gregory
me."

The lady commemorated was Seive de St. Quintin, the wife of Robert de St. Quintin, who was a merchant residing in Sudbury in the early part of the reign of Edward the I. From the costume and execution of the figure, the date of the memorial was probably a few years after 1300. There were other St. Quintins at Sudbury, and some were buried in the Friars' Church. After the lapse of 500 years we have still an individual of that name resident in the town, who, if he be a descendant of our eminent Sudbury merchant, has suffered the usual changes which centuries make in families. The inscription probably ran thus:—"Chi gist Seive de Saint Quintin, jadis le femme Robert de Saint Quintin, Ki trespasa en lan de grace, M.CCC., le jour de St. Gregory;" the remainder is obscure, but was probably *pries pour sa alme*, or to that effect, all of which may be thus rendered—"Here lies Seive de St. Quintin, late the wife of Robert de St. Quintin, who died in the year grace, M.CCC. * on the day of St. Gregory; pray for her soul." The saint's day intended was most likely the 12th of March. This sepulchral slab says much for the state of a Sudbury merchant at that early time.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Sudbury, October 1st, 1850. G. W. FULCHER.

* A lithographic drawing of this incised slab was published about two years ago by Mr. Spangue, of Colechester.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, SUDBURY. To the Editor of the Essex Standard.

SIR,—In the interesting account which you recently gave of the proceedings of the members of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Society on their visit to this town you have in your report of the account of All Saints' Church inadvertently done me an honour and an injustice. That anything which I have done should have been mistaken for the work of a gentleman who has no superior in his department in England, is an honour of which I am of course very sensible; but it will be only justice to him and to myself to state that, with the exception of the ancient pulpit and reading desk, which were erected by Mr. Ringham, the work has been entirely my own.

I remain, your obedient Servant,

THOS. ELLISTON,
Sexton of All Saints'.

Cross Street, Oct. 2nd, 1850.

Don't know
- 10/10/10
- 10/10/10
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